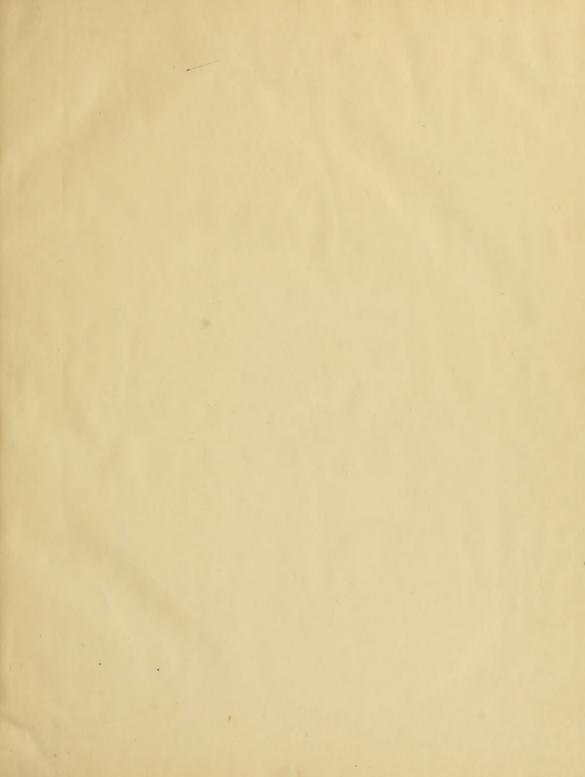
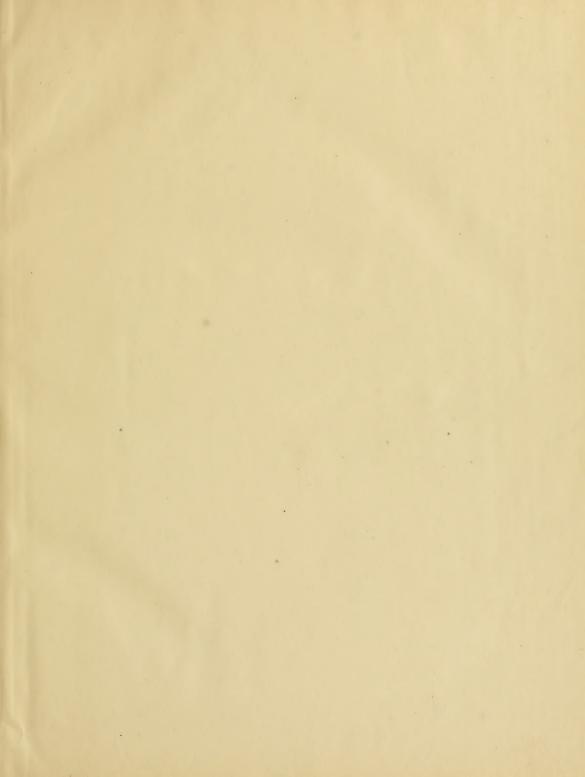


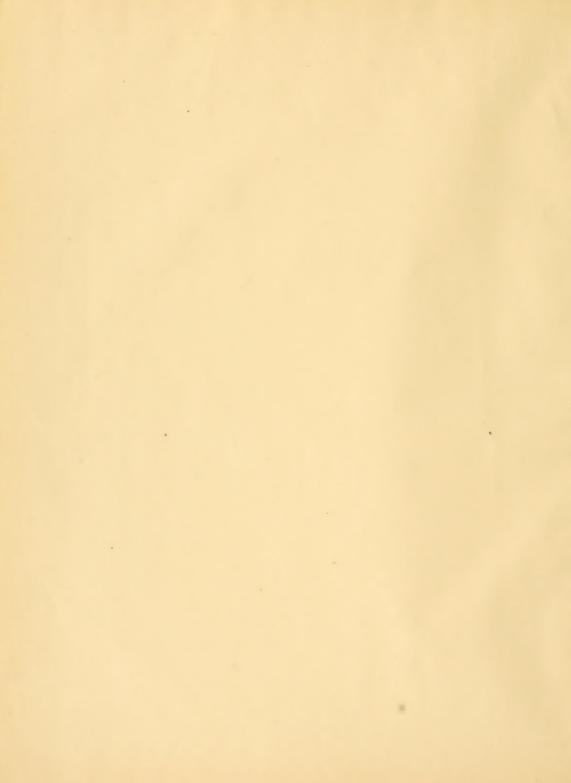


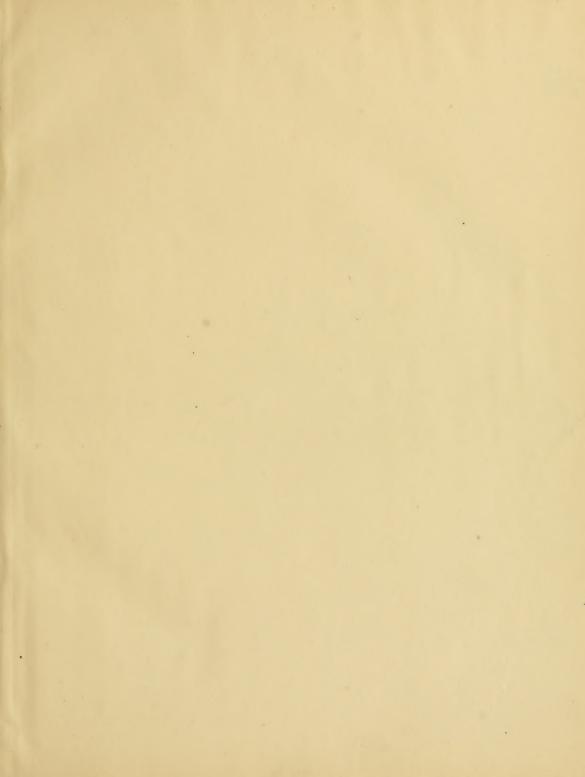
Class F868
Book S713















Her. Genze & Johnson, Attorney-General of leasyour

ILLUSTRATED HISTORI.

ONOMA COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA.

Containing a History of the County of Sonoma from the Earliest Period of its Occupancy to the Present Time, together with Glimpses of its Prospective Future; with Profuse Illustrations of its Beautiful Scenery, Full-Page Portraits of some of its most Eminent Men, and Biographical Mention of Many of its Pioneers and also of Prominent Citizens of To-day.

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY,

113 Adams St., Chicago, Illinois.

1889.

MAAAGUI EHT Hablastoo Ro



dq
10
100
Short
-
" Sul
To
2

INTRODUCTORY
CHAPTER I.
A CHAPTER OF CENTURIES. California Discovered—Origin of Name—Sir Francis Drake—Monterey Bay Discovered by Viscaino—San Franciscan Friars Plant the Cross at San Diego—Bay of San Francisco Discovered—Monterey Founded and Mission Established—San Francisco Bay Explored—Presidio and Mission Established at San Francisco—California Weak and Defenseless—Century Ends and no Settlement North of Yerba Buena. 4 11
CHAPTER II.
The Russians at Ross. The Russian American Fur Company—Razanof Visits San Francisco in 1805—Fishing for Otter along the Coast—In 1809 Kuskof Anchored in Bodega Bay—In 1811 the Russians Established Fort Ross—What the Frenchman, Durant Cilly, said of Ross in 1828—Ross a Busy Bee-Hive of Industry 12-19
CHAPTER III.
THE SPANIARDS NORTH OF THE BAY. After Forty Years the Spaniards Secure Lodgment North of San Francisco—A Branch Mission Established at San Rafael in 1818—Exploring Expedition under Captain Arguello in 1821—In 1823 Padre Altimira Visited Petaluma and Sonoma Valleys and Chose Sonoma as a Mission Site—Mission Dedicated as San Francisco Solano, April 4, 1824————————————————————————————————————
CHAPTER IV.
The Russians and Ross to a Conclusion. The Russians Realize they have too Narrow a Field—Will Buy more Territory or Sell their Establishments— Overtures not well Received by Mexican Authorities—Vallejo Commandante at Sonoma in 1834—Russians Sell to Captain John Sutter in 1841 and Depart for Alaska—Bidwell and Bennitz at Ross—Fort Ross in 1888 29-56
CHAPTER V.
Mexico Urges Colonization North of San Francisco. Governor Figueroa Sets on Foot a Colonization Enterprise—Attempts to Establish Settlements at Petaluma and Sarta Rosa in 1833—In 1835 Sonoma Laid Out and made the Center of Military Power and Secular Colonization North of the Bay—Vallejo Authorized to Offer Colonists Grants of Land—Becomes the Controlling Power—Makes an Alliance with Indian Chief Solano—In 1838 Small-Pox Among the Indians 37–44

iv CONTENTS.

CHAPTER VI.
THE CAPTURE OF SONOVA.
Mexican Rule Nearing its End—California Leaders Quarreling Among Themselves—War Expected Between United States and Mexico—Americans in a Ticklish Position—What Larkin was Expected to do—What Fremont did do—Bancroft's Instructions to Commodore Sloat—Vallejo—Sutter—Fremont and Gillespie—Midnight Attack by Indians—Fremont's Return Down the Sacramento Valley—Sonoma Captured—Capture of Vallejo—Taken to Sacramento—How Received by Fremont. 45-56
CHAPTER VII.
THE BEAR FLAG-STARS AND STRIPPS. Revolutionists Found a New Government—Bear Flag Adopted—How and by Whom Made—Captain Ide Issues a Proclamation—Lieutenant Missroon Arrives—Killing of Cowie and Fowler at Santa Rosa—Battle of Olompali—Castro Leads Troops Across the Bay—Fremont Hastens to Sonoma—Goes to San Rafael—California Battalion Organized—Fremont Starts After Castro—Captain Montgomery Dispatched Lieutenant Revere to Sonoma with an American Flag, and July 9 the Bear Flag came down and the Stars and Stripes went up 57-69
CHAPTER VIII.
THE PAST AND PRESENT. The Bear Flag, how male—Names of Revolutionists—State Seal—General M. G. Vallejo—General J. A Sutter—Sonoma District Pioneers—Native Sons of the Golden West 70-88
CHAPTER IX.
MILITARY AND POLITICAL HISTORY. Sonoma Under Military Rule—Civil Officers Appointed—How Justice was Administered—Constitutional Convention—First Election—California Admitted into the Union—Machinery of Civil Government Set in Motion—Agitation of County Seat Removal—Santa Rosa Chosen—Early Court Accommodations—County Buildings 89-101
CHAPTER X.
Location and Topography. Boundaries of Sonoma County—Her Mountain Ranges—Forests and Valleys 102-106
CHAPTER XI.
AMERICAN OCCUPATION. Sonoma a Central Point after the Bear Flag Revolution—Effect of Discovery of the Mines—F. G. Blume's Statement—First Settlers at Petaluma—Bachelor Ranches—County as it was in 1854—Assessor's Report for 1855—First Fair in Sonoma County 107-117
CHAPTER XII.
REMINISCENT OF A THIRD OF A CENTURY AGO. An Epitome of the First Year's Record of the Sonoma County Journal—The Geysers in 1856—The Petalumn Hunters in 1860
CHAPTER XIII.
THE COUNTY DEVELOPING. Immigration Pours into Sonoma County-Products of Country Between Petaluma and Bodega—Santa Rosa and Russian River Valleys—The Year 1864—Land Troubles—Bodega War—Healdsburg War—Muldrew Shadow—Miranda Grant—Bojorques Grant

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XIV.
Geology, Mineralogy and Fossils. Basalt Rock—Asbestos—Chromic Iron—Cinnabar—Sulphur—Copper—Fossil Remains—Petrifactions 142–147
CHAPTER XV.
MEXICAN LAND GRANTS OF SONOMA COUNTY. Ranchos Musalacon—Cotate—Guilicos—Canada de Pogolome—Llano de Santa Rosa—El Molino—Huichica— Yulpa—Guenoc—Sotoyome—Bodega—Blucher—Callayomi—Muniz—Laguna de San Antonio—Arroyo de San Antonio—Senode Malcomes—Roblar de la Misera—Canada de la Ioniva—Estero Americano—German—Peta- luma—San Miguel—Tzabaco—Caslamayome—Cabeza de Santa Rosa—Agua Caliente
CHAPTER XVI.
RAILWAYS, HIGHWAYS, WATER COURSES AND BAYS. San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railroad—North Pacific Coast Railroad—Santa Rosa and Carquinez Railroad—Public Highways—The Last Stage Driver—Rivers and Water Courses—Bays and Coves—Colonel Peter Donahue
CHAPTER XVII.
EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER. A Record of Years—Incidents—Accidents—Discoveries—Developments, etc 165-170
CHAPTER XVIII.
Indian Massacres. Ill-fated Sonoma Countians—Doctor Smeathman—Canfield, Van Ostrand and Borton—Barnes—Judson, Woodworth, Baker and Old Benjamin—Leihy—Mrs. Sallie Ann Canfield
CHAPTER XIX.
SONOMA AND MARIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. When Organized—Its Changes in Organization—Its Fairs and Officers—Change of Location of Fair Grounds— Its Good Effect on Our Industries
CHAPTER XX.
Nature's Laboratory—The Geysers. The Geysers—Visited in 1865 by Vice-President Schuyler Colfax and Samuel Bowles, Editor of the Springfield Massachusetts, Republican—What Mr. Bowles Wrote—Clark Foss—The Earthquake, 1868 - 184-188
CHAPTER XXI,
REDWOOD FORESTS. Extent of Redwood ForestsLumber Output of MillsColonel Armstrong's GroveA Monster Tree The Big Bottom Forests, etc
CHAPTER XXII.
NAMES BELONGING TO HISTORY. President Rutherford B. Hayes, General William T. Sherman and Secretary of War Alexander Ramsey—Colonel Rod Matheson—John Miller Cameron—Salmi Morse 195-200
CHAPTER XXIII.
ZOOLOGICAL. Animals Native of Sonoma CountyGrizzly, Brown and Black BearPantherFoxWolfCoyoteWild CatMountain CatElk, Deer, Antelope, etc 201-204
CHAPTER XXIV.
OUR FLORA AND CONIFERA

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XXX

4.4	(A) 12	11111	Danier '	INTEREST AND

The Indians—Mission Record of Tribal Names—Vallejo's Estimate of their Number—Number at Time of American Settlement—Complexion and Stature—How they Lived—Their Implements—Interview with Cash, bel and Jose Viquaro—John Walker's Statement

CHAPTER XXVI.

GENERAL HISTORY TO A CONCETSION.

From 1870 Onward -The Southern Counties Open to Settlement-His Effect-Sonoma Prospers Without a Change in Her Industries-Grain and Potatoes not Grown so Largely -Stock, Hay and Fruit Growing-Rail-roads Stimulate the Lumber Business-Statistical and Otherwise-Sonoma County's Future 214-232

CHAPTER XXVII.

SANTA ROSA.

Township History—Growth of the City—Business Interests—Address of Hon. G. A. Johnson—Churches—Schools—The Press

CHAPTER XXVIII

PETALLMA

Township History-Origin of Name-Chronological-Business Interests-Churches-The Press 243-264

CHAPTER XXIX.

Township Histories.

 $\label{lem:membrane} \begin{tabular}{lll} Mendocino-('loverdale-Sonoma-Analy-Bodega-Russian & River-Washington-Redwood-Ocean-Salt Point-Knight's Valley-Vallejo & Point-Sold Russian & River-Washington-Redwood-Ocean-Salt Point-Knight's Valley-Vallejo & Point-Sold Russian & River-Washington-Redwood-Ocean-Salt Point-Rodwood-Ocean-Salt Point-Rodwo$

₩ BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, ₩

A.	Barlow, S. Q	Byce, L. C
	Barnes, E. H640	Byington, H. W
Abraham, Isidore	Barth, Adam	
Adams, John	Bayler, John	C,
Agnew, S. J	Baylis, T. F	Cady, M. K
Aguillon, Camille707	Bell, R. W	Caldwell, Albert
Akers, Stephen736	Berry, B. B	Campbell, Joseph
Alexander, J. M	Berry, S. B	Campbell T.T. (0)
Alexander, L. M		Campbell, J. T
Allen, Otis395	Bidwell, Ira	Canfield, W. D
Allen, S. I	Bloch, George	Cary, Bartley
Amesbury, William722	Bodwell, C. A	Carithers, D. N
	Bolle, Henry336	Carr, Mark
Anderson, L.S	Bohlin, F. A 427	Carriger, C. C
Anderson, T. H. B	Bouton, Andrew477	Carriger, Nicholas
Andrews, Robert	Bowman, J. H	Carroll, Patrick415
Arata, B	Braunern, William 725	Cassiday, Samuel
Auradou, J. A	Briggs, Robert419	Cassidy, J. W
Austin, Charles400	Brooke, T. J	Castens, Henry
Austin, James	Brooks, Elmont	Cavanagh, John 566
Austin, J. S	Brown, F. T	Chalfant, J. E
v.	Brown, H. C	Champion, John
В.	Brown, John	Champlin, C. C
Baer, G. B277	Brotherton, T. W	Chart, Obed591
Bailey, J. H	Bryant, D. S	Chase, M. E
Bailiff, John	Burnett, A. G	Chauvet, Joshua525
Baker, A. M	Burnham, Albert	
		Clark, Benjamin412
Bale, Edward T703	Burris, L. W	Clark, James
Barham, J. A	Butt, Alfred	Clifford, Rev. G. B

CONTENTS.

vii

71 11: 71 T) (17)	Olihoon Tolon	K.
Codding, G. R	Gibson, John 565	1
Coffey, Henry	Gibson, J. R	77 - 11 - 7 - 117 - 00%
Calmin E D 600	Claietos T S 5.0	Kelly, J. W
Coding, G. R. 440 Coffey, Henry. 634 Colgan, E. P. 669 Colson Brothers. 587 Comstock, William. 402 Cooper, S. R. 649 Cooper, E. M. 134 Cooper, James. 664 Coccest John 246	Gibson, J. R. 568 Glaister, T. S. 5.9 Glynn, F. B. 563 Gobbi, P. & J. J. 321 Goodban, J. S. 201	Kelly, J. W
Colson Brothers	Glynn, F. B	Killam, A. F
Comstock William402	Gobbi, P. & J. J. 321	Killalli, M. I
(1 (1)	Caulman I C	King, G. F
Cooper, S. R	Goodman, L. S	King, G. F
Cooper, E. M	Goss, John	Trial II.
Cooper James 601	Crainger W C 998	Kirch, Henry431
Cooper, James	Grainger, W. C	Knapp, A. H
('onner, John 316	Granice, H. H	Knapp, W. L583
Cottle B II 258	Grant C F 405	Kuapp, W. 11
Conner, John 316 Cottle B. H. 258 Craig, O. W 428 Cralle, L. J. 620 Crane, Joel 556	Grant, C. F	Knust, Charles
Crarg, O. W 445	Grant, J. D 404	Kroucke P W 511
Cralle, L. J	Green, P. F	Elimone, I. H
Conno Loui	Gregson, James	T
Crane, Joer		L.
Crane, Robert	Griffith, E.J	
Curtis, J. H	Grover, C. D	Lafranchi, Giuseppi
Curtis, o. zz	(1. 3) 1 7 1	
TV.	Gundiach, Jacob 499	Lang, J. B
D.	Gunn, J. O. B540	Lapum, Hicks
F2 1.3 7 13 10.4		Lapum, Hicks 537 Laughlin, A. D. 456 Laughlin, J. H. 468 Laughlin, J. M. 432
Davidson, J. E 494	II	Dauguille, A. D
Davidson S F 498	11	Laughlin, J. H
In (1 187 to 12 187		Laughlin J. M 439
Davis, G. W. & E. W	Haehl, Conrad	Lauten Nathan 1 (
Davidson, S. E. 498 Davis, G. W. & E. W. 707 Davis, H. H. 488	Hall, George585	Lauter, Nathan & Co. 448 Lee, A. G. 731 Le Febvre, O. M. 508
Davie M S 169	Tran, George	Lee, A. G
Davis, M. S	Hall, J. W	Le Febrre () VI
Davis, W. S	Hall, L. B	7 1 (0)
De Hay Brothers 715	Hall, J. W. 487 Hall, L. B 487 Hall, Robert 517	Lehn, Charles
Del. 6al.) D II	man, Robert	Leininger, Joseph 687
Delafield, R. H 446 Denman, Hon. Ezekial 543		Lowin I B
Denman, Hon. Ezekial543	Hardin I A	Lewis, J. B
De Turk, Isaac	11010101, 0.11	Lewis, R. E
1) 1 tr 8, 18ddt	Hardin, L. A	Lowie W A
Dickenson, J. R 464	Hardin, J. A. 490 Hardin, L. A. 669 Harmon, G. W. 485 Harris, Jacob. 450	T : 14 TO TT
Dickenson W. L. 263	TT T I design	Light, E. H
Dickenson, W. L	marris, Jacob 400	Likens, Levi
Dietz, Gerhard 120	Harris, T. L366	Time to the to an
Drayeur, A. & Brother516	Harris G S 687	Lippitt, E S
Drovol Julius 506	Hairis, G. D	Litchfield, Durant
Drayeur, A. & Brother 516 Dresel, Julius 506 Dunn, M. H 646 Dunn, T. M 564	Harris, G. S	Litchfield, Martin 660 Longmore, William 607 Loomis, F. C. 514
Dunn, M. H 646	Hasbrouck, H. B	THE BREIG, MATTIN
Dunn T. M 564		Longmore, William 607
D O. T	Haskell, Barnabas316	Loomis F C 514
Dunz, C. J	Haskell, W. B	T T A
	Hathaway, E. L	Losee, J. A
E.	Hathaway, E. L	Luce, Jirah 345
	Hayden, E. W	Luce M V (02
Eardley, W. J	Huyne W H 445	Luce, m. 1
13414104, 11. 0	TT 1 0 0 0	Ludwig, 1. J
Edwards, J. L	Heaton, S. O	Lucin R R 711
Edwards, J. L	Heaton, S. O	Losee, J. A. 635 Luce, Jirah. 345 Luce, M. Y. 493 Ludwig, T. J. 370 Lyon, R. B. 711
Edwards, J. L	Heaton, S. O	
Edwards, J. L	Heaton, S. O	
Edwards, J. L	Heaton, S. O	Lyon, R. B
Edwards, J. L. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456	Heaton, S. O. .628 Hendrix, Lewis .629 Higgins, Asa. .701 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow .451 Hill J M .451	М.
Edwards, J. L. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456	Heaton, S. O. .628 Hendrix, Lewis .629 Higgins, Asa. .701 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow .451 Hill J M .451	M. Manion William :.79
Edwards, J. L	Heaton, S. O. .628 Hendrix, Lewis .629 Higgins, Asa. .701 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow .451 Hill J M .451	M. Manion William :.79
Edwards, J. L. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F.	Heaton, S. O. .628 Hendrix, Lewis .629 Higgins, Asa. .701 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow .451 Hill J M .451	M. Manion William :.79
Edwards, J. L	Heaton, S. O. (28) Hendrix, Lewis (629) Higgins, Asa	M. Manion William :.79
Edwards, J. L	Heaton, S. O. (28) Hendrix, Lewis (629) Higgins, Asa	M. Manion William :.79
Edwards, J. L	Heaton, S. O. (28) Hendrix, Lewis (629) Higgins, Asa	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. L	Heaton, S. O. (28) Hendrix, Lewis (629) Higgins, Asa	M. Manion, William. 579 Manion, W. H. 579 Manuel, H. 579 Manuel, H. 576 Martin, Mrs. F. Mc6 642 Martin, W. H. 496 Mather J. 248 Mather J. 248
Edwards, J. I. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. 549	Heaton, S. O. (28) Hendrix, Lewis (629) Higgins, Asa	M. Manion, William. 579 Manion, W. H. 579 Manuel, H. 579 Manuel, H. 576 Martin, Mrs. F. Mc6 642 Martin, W. H. 496 Mather J. 248 Mather J. 248
Edwards, J. I. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. 549	Heaton, S. O. (28) Hendrix, Lewis (629) Higgins, Asa	M. Manion, William. 579 Manion, W. H. 579 Manuel, H. 579 Manuel, H. 576 Martin, Mrs. F. Mc6 642 Martin, W. H. 496 Mather J. 248 Mather J. 248
Edwards, J. I. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. 549	Heaton, S.O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 529 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 332 Hilton, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoar, O. H. 593 Holloway, J. C. 550 Holloway, J. C. 550 Holmes, H. P. 728 Holst, Peter. 582	M. Manion, William. 579 Manion, W. H. 579 Manuel, H. 579 Manuel, H. 576 Martin, Mrs. F. Mc6 642 Martin, W. H. 496 Mather J. 248 Mather J. 248
Edwards, J. L. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. 542 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396	Heaton, S.O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 529 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 332 Hilton, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoar, O. H. 593 Holloway, J. C. 550 Holloway, J. C. 550 Holmes, H. P. 728 Holst, Peter. 582	M. Manion, William. 579 Manion, W. H. 579 Manuel, H. 579 Manuel, H. 576 Martin, Mrs. F. Mc6 642 Martin, W. H. 496 Mather J. 248 Mather J. 248
Edwards, J. I. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. 542 Fifield, E. J. 395 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569	Heaton, S.O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 701 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 151 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H 661 Hinkle, J. B 536 Hoag, O. H 593 Holloway, J. C 5590 Holmes, H. P 728 Holst, Peter 582 Hood, William 326	M. Manion, William. 579 Manion, W. H. 579 Manuel, H. 579 Manuel, H. 676 Martin, Mrs. F. McG 642 Martin, W. H. 406 Mather, J. 348 Matheson, Col. Rod 346 Matthews, C. W. 529 Maynard F. T. 585
Edwards, J. I. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. 542 Fifield, E. J. 395 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569	Heaton, S. O. (28) Hendrix, Lewis (529) Higgins, Asa. 701 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H 661 Hinkle, J. B 536 Hoag, O. H. 550 Holloway, J. C 550 Holmes, H. P. 728 Hods, Peter 582 Hood, William 326 Hooper, G. F. 644	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. I. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. 542 Fifield, E. J. 395 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569	Heaton, S.O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 454 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H 661 Hinkle, J. B 536 Hoar, O. H. 593 Holloway, J. C. 5530 Holloway, J. C. 5530 Holmes, H. P 728 Host, Peter. 582 Hood, William 326 Hooper, G. F. 644 Hopkins, S. J. 544	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. I. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. W. 542 Flifield, W. E. 396 Flisher & Kinslow 665 Flisk Rev. S. S. 541	Heaton, S.O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 454 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H 661 Hinkle, J. B 536 Hoar, O. H. 593 Holloway, J. C. 5530 Holloway, J. C. 5530 Holmes, H. P 728 Host, Peter. 582 Hood, William 326 Hooper, G. F. 644 Hopkins, S. J. 544	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. I. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. W. 542 Flifield, W. E. 396 Flisher & Kinslow 665 Flisk Rev. S. S. 541	Heaton, S. O. (28) Hendrix, Lewis (29) Higgins, Asa. 701 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H 661 Hinkle, J. B 536 Hoaq, O. H 593 Holloway, J. C 550 Holmes, H. P 728 Holst, Peter 582 Hood, William 326 Hooper, G. F 647 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert 617	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. I. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. W. 542 Flifield, W. E. 396 Flisher & Kinslow 665 Flisk Rev. S. S. 541	Heaton, S. O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 529 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 332 Hilton, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoar, O. H. 593 Holloway, J. C. 530 Holloway, J. C. 530 Holmes, H. P. 728 Hood, William 3.6 Hooper, G. F. 644 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert. 617 Howell, Orrin 619	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. I. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. W. 542 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fisk, Rev S. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, E. J. 626	Heaton, S.O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 701 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 54 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H 661 Hinkle, J. B 536 Hoaq, O. H 593 Holloway, J. C 5530 Hollows, H. P 728 Holst, Peter 582 Hood, William 326 Hooper, G. F 641 Hopkins, S. J 540 Howe, Robert 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. I. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. W. 542 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fisk, Rev S. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, E. J. 626	Heaton, S.O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 701 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 54 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H 661 Hinkle, J. B 536 Hoaq, O. H 593 Holloway, J. C 5530 Hollows, H. P 728 Holst, Peter 582 Hood, William 326 Hooper, G. F 641 Hopkins, S. J 540 Howe, Robert 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. I. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. 5442 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 6665 Fisk, Rev S. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 625 Fowler, J. E. 625 Fowler, J. E. 625 Fowler, S. C. 629	Heaton, S.O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 701 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 54 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H 661 Hinkle, J. B 536 Hoaq, O. H 593 Holloway, J. C 5530 Hollows, H. P 728 Holst, Peter 582 Hood, William 326 Hooper, G. F 641 Hopkins, S. J 540 Howe, Robert 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. I. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. 5442 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 6665 Fisk, Rev S. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 625 Fowler, J. E. 625 Fowler, J. E. 625 Fowler, S. C. 629	Heaton, S.O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 454 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H 661 Hinkle, J. B 536 Hoar, O. H. 593 Holloway, J. C. 5530 Holloway, J. C. 5530 Holloway, J. C. 5530 Hollows, H. P 728 Hood, William 326 Hooper, G. F. 647 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert. 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, David 710 Hudson, David 710 Hudson, David 710	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. I. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. 5442 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 6665 Fisk, Rev S. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 625 Fowler, J. E. 625 Fowler, J. E. 625 Fowler, S. C. 629	Heaton, S.O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 454 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H 661 Hinkle, J. B 536 Hoar, O. H. 593 Holloway, J. C. 5530 Holloway, J. C. 5530 Holloway, J. C. 5530 Hollows, H. P 728 Hood, William 326 Hooper, G. F. 647 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert. 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, David 710 Hudson, David 710 Hudson, David 710	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. I. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. 5442 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fisk, Rev S. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, J. E. 625 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 623 Fowler, S. C. 623 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 623 Fowler, S. C. 6	Heaton, S. O. (28) Hendrix, Lewis (529) Higgins, Asa. 701 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hillon, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoag, O. H. 553 Holloway, J. C. 550 Holmes, H. P. 728 Hoot, Peter 582 Hood, William 326 Hooper, G. F. 644 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert. 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, Lavid 710 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, Martin 709	M. Manion, William. 579 Manion, W. H. 573 Manuel, H. C. 576 Martin, Mrs. F. Me6 612 Martin, W. H. 406 Mather, J. 348 Matheson, Col. Rod 346 Matthews, C. W. 523 Maynard, F. T. 585 McChristian, Owen. 588 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McClelland, Buchanan 711 McConnell, W. E. 650 McDonnell, William. 452 McGaughey, L. J. 401 McGee, J. H. 666 McHarvey, Charles. 641
Edwards, J. I. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. 5442 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fisk, Rev S. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, J. E. 625 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 623 Fowler, S. C. 623 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 623 Fowler, S. C. 6	Heaton, S. O. (28) Hendrix, Lewis (529) Higgins, Asa. 701 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hillon, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoag, O. H. 553 Holloway, J. C. 550 Holmes, H. P. 728 Hoot, Peter 582 Hood, William 326 Hooper, G. F. 644 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert. 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, Lavid 710 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, Martin 709	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. I. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. 5442 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fisk, Rev S. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, J. E. 625 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 623 Fowler, S. C. 623 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 623 Fowler, S. C. 6	Heaton, S. O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 454 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoaq, O. H. 593 Holloway, J. C. 530 Holloway, J. C. 530 Holmes, H. P. 728 Host, Peter. 582 Hood, William 3.36 Hooper, G. F. 641 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert. 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, David 710 Hudson, H. W 411 Hudson, Martin 709 Hunt, J. H. 444 Huntley, G. W. 481	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. I. 384 Elly, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Perguson, W. 542 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fisk, Rev S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, J. E. 623 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 624 Fox, Henry 333 Frasee, C. D. 467 Fulkerson John 328	Heaton, S. O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 454 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoaq, O. H. 593 Holloway, J. C. 530 Holloway, J. C. 530 Holmes, H. P. 728 Host, Peter. 582 Hood, William 3.36 Hooper, G. F. 641 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert. 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, David 710 Hudson, H. W 411 Hudson, Martin 709 Hunt, J. H. 444 Huntley, G. W. 481	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. I. 384 Elly, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Perguson, W. 542 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fisk, Rev S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, J. E. 623 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 624 Fox, Henry 333 Frasee, C. D. 467 Fulkerson John 328	Heaton, S. O. (28) Hendrix, Lewis (529) Higgins, Asa. 701 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hillon, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoag, O. H. 553 Holloway, J. C. 550 Holmes, H. P. 728 Hoot, Peter 582 Hood, William 326 Hooper, G. F. 644 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert. 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, Lavid 710 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, Martin 709	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. I. 384 Elly, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Perguson, W. 542 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fisk, Rev S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, J. E. 623 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 624 Fox, Henry 333 Frasee, C. D. 467 Fulkerson John 328	Heaton, S.O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 454 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoaq, O. H. 593 Holloway, J. C. 539 Holmes, H. P. 728 Holst, Peter. 582 Hood, William 3.6 Hooper, G. F. 641 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert. 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, David 710 Hudson, H. 441 Hudson, Martin 709 Hunt, J. H. 444 Huntley, G. 481 Huntley, G. 452	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. I. 384 Elly, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Perguson, W. 542 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fisk, Rev S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, J. E. 623 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 624 Fox, Henry 333 Frasee, C. D. 467 Fulkerson John 328	Heaton, S. O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 454 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoaq, O. H. 593 Holloway, J. C. 530 Holloway, J. C. 530 Holmes, H. P. 728 Host, Peter. 582 Hood, William 3.36 Hooper, G. F. 641 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert. 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, David 710 Hudson, H. W 411 Hudson, Martin 709 Hunt, J. H. 444 Huntley, G. W. 481	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. L. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Perguson, W. 542 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fisk, Rev. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, J. E. 623 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 624 Fox, Henry, 333 Frasee, C. D. 467 Fulkerson John 398	Heaton, S. O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 529 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoag, O. H. 550 Holloway, J. C. 550 Holloway, J. C. 550 Holmes, H. P. 728 Holst, Peter. 552 Hood, William 326 Hooper, G. F. 644 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert. 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, Martin 709 Hunt, J. H. 444 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, Will. 372	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. L. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Perguson, W. 542 Fifield, E. J. 396 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Pisk, Rev S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, J. E. 623 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 624 Fox, Henry, 333 Frasee, C. D. 467 Fulkerson John 328	Heaton, S. O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 529 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoag, O. H. 550 Holloway, J. C. 550 Holloway, J. C. 550 Holmes, H. P. 728 Holst, Peter. 552 Hood, William 326 Hooper, G. F. 644 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert. 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, Martin 709 Hunt, J. H. 444 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, Will. 372	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. I. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. 5442 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fisk, Rev. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 623 Fowler, S. C. 624 Fox. Henry	Heaton, S. O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 529 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoag, O. H. 550 Holloway, J. C. 550 Holloway, J. C. 550 Holmes, H. P. 728 Holst, Peter. 552 Hood, William 326 Hooper, G. F. 644 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert. 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, Martin 709 Hunt, J. H. 444 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, Will. 372	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. L. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Perguson, W. 542 Fifield, E. J. 395 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Pisk, Rev. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, J. E. 623 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fulkerson, John 328 Fulkerson, John 328 Fulkerson, John 328 Fulkerson, R. S. 330 Fulkerson, T. S. 329 Fulton, Thomas 524	Heaton, S. O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 529 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoag, O. H. 550 Holloway, J. C. 550 Holloway, J. C. 550 Holmes, H. P. 728 Holst, Peter. 552 Hood, William 326 Hooper, G. F. 644 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert. 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, Martin 709 Hunt, J. H. 444 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, Will. 372	M. Manion, William. 579 Manion, W. H. 3329 Manuel, H. C. 676 Martin, Mrs. F. Meti 612 Martin, W. H. 406 Mather, J. 348 Matheson, Col. Rod 346 Matthesw, C. W. 523 Maynard, F. T. 585 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChall, W. E. 650 McDonnell, W. E. 650 McDonnell, W. E. 650 McDany, C. J. 600 McHarvey, Charles 641 McMean, A. C. 344 McNabb, J. H. 257 McNabb, J. H. 257 McNear, J. 518 Meacham, Alonzo 643 Mecham, Harrison 684 Melson, J. R. 425 Merchant, T. S. 669 McGrerbant, T. S. 669 McMerchant, T. S. 669
Edwards, J. L. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Perguson, W. 542 Fifield, E. J. 396 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Pisk, Rev S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, J. E. 623 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 624 Fox, Henry, 333 Frasee, C. D. 467 Fulkerson John 328	Heaton, S. O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 701 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 332 Hilton, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoar, O. H. 533 Holloway, J. C. 530 Holmes, H. P. 728 Holst, Peter 582 Hood, William 326 Hoper, G. F. 641 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert. 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, Martin 709 Hudson, Martin 709 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, G. W. 372	M. Manion, William. 579 Manion, W. H. 3329 Manuel, H. C. 676 Martin, Mrs. F. Meti 612 Martin, W. H. 406 Mather, J. 348 Matheson, Col. Rod 346 Matthesw, C. W. 523 Maynard, F. T. 585 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChall, W. E. 650 McDonnell, W. E. 650 McDonnell, W. E. 650 McDany, C. J. 600 McHarvey, Charles 641 McMean, A. C. 344 McNabb, J. H. 257 McNabb, J. H. 257 McNear, J. 518 Meacham, Alonzo 643 Mecham, Harrison 684 Melson, J. R. 425 Merchant, T. S. 669 McGrerbant, T. S. 669 McMerchant, T. S. 669
Edwards, J. L. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Perguson, W. 542 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Pisk, Rev. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, J. E. 623 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 623 Fowler, S. C. 624 Fox, Henry, 333 Frasee, C. D. 467 Fulkerson, John 328 Fulkerson, John 328 Fulkerson, John 328 Fulkerson, Richard 327 Fulkerson, Richard 327 Fulkerson, S. 330 Fulkerson, T. S. 329 Fulton, Thomas 524	Heaton, S. O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 529 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoag, O. H. 550 Holloway, J. C. 550 Holloway, J. C. 550 Holmes, H. P. 728 Holst, Peter. 552 Hood, William 326 Hooper, G. F. 644 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert. 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, Martin 709 Hunt, J. H. 444 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, Will. 372	M. Manion, William. 579 Manion, W. H. 3329 Manuel, H. C. 676 Martin, Mrs. F. Meti 612 Martin, W. H. 406 Mather, J. 348 Matheson, Col. Rod 346 Matthesw, C. W. 523 Maynard, F. T. 585 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChall, W. E. 650 McDonnell, W. E. 650 McDonnell, W. E. 650 McDany, C. J. 600 McHarvey, Charles 641 McMean, A. C. 344 McNabb, J. H. 257 McNabb, J. H. 257 McNear, J. 518 Meacham, Alonzo 643 Mecham, Harrison 684 Melson, J. R. 425 Merchant, T. S. 669 McGrerbant, T. S. 669 McMerchant, T. S. 669
Edwards, J. L. 384 Ely, Elisha. 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. W. 544 Flifield, E. J. 397 Flifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 666 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 666 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fish, Rev. S. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 624 Fox, Henry 333 Frasee, C. D. 467 Fulkerson, John 328 Fulkerson, Inichard 327 Fulkerson, T. S. 329 Fulkerson, T. S. 329 Fulkerson, T. S. 329 Fulton, Thomas 524	Heaton, S. O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 701 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Holoway, J. C. 530 Holoway, J. C. 530 Holoway, J. C. 530 Holmes, H. P. 728 Holot, Peter 582 Hood, William 326 Hoper, G. F. 641 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert. 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, Martin 709 Hunt, J. H. 444 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, G. W. 352 I. Ink, W. P. 442 Ivancovich, George 3331	M. Manion, William. 579 Manion, W. H. 3329 Manuel, H. C. 676 Martin, Mrs. F. Meti 612 Martin, W. H. 406 Mather, J. 348 Matheson, Col. Rod 346 Matthesw, C. W. 523 Maynard, F. T. 585 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChall, W. E. 650 McDonnell, W. E. 650 McDonnell, W. E. 650 McDany, C. J. 600 McHarvey, Charles 641 McMean, A. C. 344 McNabb, J. H. 257 McNabb, J. H. 257 McNear, J. 518 Meacham, Alonzo 643 Mecham, Harrison 684 Melson, J. R. 425 Merchant, T. S. 669 McGrerbant, T. S. 669 McMerchant, T. S. 669
Edwards, J. L. 384 Ely, Elisha. 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. W. 544 Flifield, E. J. 397 Flifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 666 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 666 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fish, Rev. S. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 624 Fox, Henry 333 Frasee, C. D. 467 Fulkerson, John 328 Fulkerson, Inichard 327 Fulkerson, T. S. 329 Fulkerson, T. S. 329 Fulkerson, T. S. 329 Fulton, Thomas 524	Heaton, S. O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 701 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Holoway, J. C. 530 Holoway, J. C. 530 Holoway, J. C. 530 Holmes, H. P. 728 Holot, Peter 582 Hood, William 326 Hoper, G. F. 641 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert. 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, Martin 709 Hunt, J. H. 444 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, G. W. 352 I. Ink, W. P. 442 Ivancovich, George 3331	M. Manion, William. 579 Manion, W. H. 3329 Manuel, H. C. 676 Martin, Mrs. F. Meti 612 Martin, W. H. 406 Mather, J. 348 Matheson, Col. Rod 346 Matthesw, C. W. 523 Maynard, F. T. 585 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChall, W. E. 650 McDonnell, W. E. 650 McDonnell, W. E. 650 McDany, C. J. 600 McHarvey, Charles 641 McMean, A. C. 344 McNabb, J. H. 257 McNabb, J. H. 257 McNear, J. 518 Meacham, Alonzo 643 Mecham, Harrison 684 Melson, J. R. 425 Merchant, T. S. 669 McGrerbant, T. S. 669 McMerchant, T. S. 669
Edwards, J. L. 384 Ely, Elisha. 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. W. 544 Flifield, E. J. 397 Flifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 666 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 666 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fish, Rev. S. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 624 Fox, Henry 333 Frasee, C. D. 467 Fulkerson, John 328 Fulkerson, Inichard 327 Fulkerson, T. S. 329 Fulkerson, T. S. 329 Fulkerson, T. S. 329 Fulton, Thomas 524	Heaton, S.O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J.M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoarg, O. H. 593 Holloway, J. C. 5520 Holmes, H. P. 728 Hold, William 3.6 Hooper, G. F. 641 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, Lavid 710 Hudson, Lavid 710 Hudson, Martin 709 Hunt, J. H. 444 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, Will 362 Lowett D. G. 368	M. Manion, William. 579 Manion, W. H. 3329 Manuel, H. C. 676 Martin, Mrs. F. Meti 612 Martin, W. H. 406 Mather, J. 348 Matheson, Col. Rod 346 Matthesw, C. W. 523 Maynard, F. T. 585 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChall, W. E. 650 McDonnell, W. E. 650 McDonnell, W. E. 650 McDany, C. J. 600 McHarvey, Charles 641 McMean, A. C. 344 McNabb, J. H. 257 McNabb, J. H. 257 McNear, J. 518 Meacham, Alonzo 643 Mecham, Harrison 684 Melson, J. R. 425 Merchant, T. S. 669 McGrerbant, T. S. 669 McMerchant, T. S. 669
Edwards, J. L. 384 Ely, Elisha. 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. W. 544 Flifield, E. J. 397 Flifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 666 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 666 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fish, Rev. S. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 624 Fox, Henry 333 Frasee, C. D. 467 Fulkerson, John 328 Fulkerson, Inichard 327 Fulkerson, T. S. 329 Fulkerson, T. S. 329 Fulkerson, T. S. 329 Fulton, Thomas 524	Heaton, S.O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J.M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoarg, O. H. 593 Holloway, J. C. 5520 Holmes, H. P. 728 Hold, William 3.6 Hooper, G. F. 641 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, Lavid 710 Hudson, Lavid 710 Hudson, Martin 709 Hunt, J. H. 444 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, Will 362 Lowett D. G. 368	M. Manion, William. 579 Manion, W. H. 3329 Manuel, H. C. 676 Martin, Mrs. F. Meti 612 Martin, W. H. 406 Mather, J. 348 Matheson, Col. Rod 346 Matthesw, C. W. 523 Maynard, F. T. 585 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChall, W. E. 650 McDonnell, W. E. 650 McDonnell, W. E. 650 McDany, C. J. 600 McHarvey, Charles 641 McMean, A. C. 344 McNabb, J. H. 257 McNabb, J. H. 257 McNear, J. 518 Meacham, Alonzo 643 Mecham, Harrison 684 Melson, J. R. 425 Merchant, T. S. 669 McGrerbant, T. S. 669 McMerchant, T. S. 669
Edwards, J. L. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. 544 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fisk, Rev. S. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, J. E. 625 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 624 Fox, Henry 333 Frasee, C. D. 467 Fulkerson, John 328 Fulkerson, Richard 327 Fulkerson, Kinchard 327 Fulkerson, S. T. 330 Fulkerson, T. S. 329 Fulton, Thomas 524 G. Galo, D. R.	Heaton, S.O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J.M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoarg, O. H. 593 Holloway, J. C. 5520 Holmes, H. P. 728 Hold, William 3.6 Hooper, G. F. 641 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, Lavid 710 Hudson, Lavid 710 Hudson, Martin 709 Hunt, J. H. 444 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, Will 362 Lowett D. G. 368	M. Manion, William. 579 Manion, W. H. 3329 Manuel, H. C. 676 Martin, Mrs. F. Meti 612 Martin, W. H. 406 Mather, J. 348 Matheson, Col. Rod 346 Matthesw, C. W. 523 Maynard, F. T. 585 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChall, W. E. 650 McDonnell, W. E. 650 McDonnell, W. E. 650 McDany, C. J. 600 McHarvey, Charles 641 McMean, A. C. 344 McNabb, J. H. 257 McNabb, J. H. 257 McNear, J. 518 Meacham, Alonzo 643 Mecham, Harrison 684 Melson, J. R. 425 Merchant, T. S. 669 McGrerbant, T. S. 669 McMerchant, T. S. 669
Edwards, J. L. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. 544 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fisk, Rev. S. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, J. E. 625 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 624 Fox, Henry 333 Frasee, C. D. 467 Fulkerson, John 328 Fulkerson, Richard 327 Fulkerson, Kinchard 327 Fulkerson, S. T. 330 Fulkerson, T. S. 329 Fulton, Thomas 524 G. Galo, D. R.	Heaton, S.O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J.M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoarg, O. H. 593 Holloway, J. C. 5520 Holmes, H. P. 728 Hold, William 3.6 Hooper, G. F. 641 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, Lavid 710 Hudson, Lavid 710 Hudson, Martin 709 Hunt, J. H. 444 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, Will 362 Lowett D. G. 368	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. L. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Ferguson, W. 544 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fisk, Rev. S. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, J. E. 625 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 624 Fox, Henry 333 Frasee, C. D. 467 Fulkerson, John 328 Fulkerson, Richard 327 Fulkerson, Kinchard 327 Fulkerson, S. T. 330 Fulkerson, T. S. 329 Fulton, Thomas 524 G. Galo, D. R.	Heaton, S. O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 529 Higgins, Asa. 701 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, J. M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoag, O. H. 553 Holloway, J. C. 553 Holloway, J. C. 553 Holloway, J. C. 550 Holmes, H. P. 728 Hoot, Peter 582 Hood, William 326 Hooper, G. F. 644 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert, 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, David 710 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, H. W. 411 Hudson, Martin 709 Hunt, J. H. 444 Huntley, G. 481 Huntley, Will 372 I. Ink, W. P. 442 Ivancovich, George 331 J. Jewett, D. G. 368 Jewett, D. G. 368 Jewett, D. G. 368 Jewett, E. G. 515 Johnson, G. A. 386	M. Manion, William
Edwards, J. L. 384 Ely, Elisha 311 Espey, G. T. 590 Evans, E. W. M. 456 F. Farrar, M. C. 503 Farquar, C. S. 442 Ferguson, J. N. 543 Perguson, W. 542 Fifield, E. J. 397 Fifield, W. E. 396 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Fischer, G. F. 569 Fisher & Kinslow 665 Pisk, Rev. S. 541 Fitch, H. D. 403 Fowler, E. J. 626 Fowler, J. E. 623 Fowler, S. C. 622 Fowler, S. C. 623 Fowler, S. C. 624 Fox, Henry, 333 Frasee, C. D. 467 Fulkerson, John 328 Fulkerson, John 328 Fulkerson, John 328 Fulkerson, Richard 327 Fulkerson, Richard 327 Fulkerson, S. 330 Fulkerson, T. S. 329 Fulton, Thomas 524	Heaton, S.O. 628 Hendrix, Lewis 629 Higgins, Asa. 761 Hill, Dickson & Goodfellow 451 Hill, J.M. 451 Hill, William 352 Hilton, W. H. 661 Hinkle, J. B. 536 Hoarg, O. H. 593 Holloway, J. C. 5520 Holmes, H. P. 728 Hold, William 3.6 Hooper, G. F. 641 Hopkins, S. J. 540 Howe, Robert 617 Howell, Orrin 619 Hubbard, Henry 594 Hudson, Lavid 710 Hudson, Lavid 710 Hudson, Martin 709 Hunt, J. H. 444 Huntley, G. W. 481 Huntley, Will 362 Lowett D. G. 368	M. Manion, William. 579 Manion, W. H. 3329 Manuel, H. C. 676 Martin, Mrs. F. Meti 612 Martin, W. H. 406 Mather, J. 348 Matheson, Col. Rod 346 Matthesw, C. W. 523 Maynard, F. T. 585 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChristian, Patrick 5.9 McChall, W. E. 650 McDonnell, W. E. 650 McDonnell, W. E. 650 McDany, C. J. 600 McHarvey, Charles 641 McMean, A. C. 344 McNabb, J. H. 257 McNabb, J. H. 257 McNear, J. 518 Meacham, Alonzo 643 Mecham, Harrison 684 Melson, J. R. 425 Merchant, T. S. 669 McGrerbant, T. S. 669 McMerchant, T. S. 669

the state of the s	March .	
Millet, T. B. 317 Mills, A. J. 547 Moore, A. P. 5541 Moore, Robert 681 Mordecai, Thomas 480 Morris, J. H. P. 353 Morrow F. F. 554	Russell, W. F	*** **
Millel, I. D	1tussen, 11.1	Walters, Sol
Mills A. J	Rutledge, Thomas	Warboys, J. W
M 1 D 201	The state of the s	317 3 cm 30
Moore, A. P		Ward, T. M
Moore, Robert 681	8.	Ware, A. B
Mandagai Thomas (80)		347 0 33 70 77
Mordecal, Thomas iso	Sarguisson, Cornelius	Warfield, R. H 644
Morris, J. H. P	carguissial, Confettus	Warner, A. L. 469 Wegener, Julius
Manager P E 574	Sauborn, G. N	1 to 11 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 t
MOFFOW, E. E	Samuel C. W.	Wegener, Julius
Morrow, E. E. 574 Mulgrew, F. B. 691 Mulgrew, J. F	Sarguisson, Cornellus	Wegner, Edward. 481 Wells, Pleasant 317
Mulanam I II 27 971	Sharboro, Andrea 488	Tre Sher, Edward,
mulgrew, J. F	Seammon C M 159	Wells, Pleasant 317
	осанинов, С. м	Wolls W 12 214
\	Schmidt, Peter	Wells, W. R
The state of the s	Schnitteen C II 594	Weske, Adolph
Nay, S. A	Schnittger, (II	Weyl Honey 449
14), F. A	Schocken, Solomon	310 11 37
Near, C. D	Schroder John 694	Whallon, Murray
Northern I A 194	Centoder, John	White Harrison 281
2101100. 12.21	Seaman, J. F	Tarret, Titti I Solli
	Sears, Franklin	White, J. H 673
Near, C. D	rears, Franking	Whitney A. L. & Co. 617
	Seavey, S. A	Wesk, Adolph 555 Weyl, Henry 443 Whallon, Murray 656 White, Harrison 381 White, J. H. 673 Whitney, A. L. & Co 617 Whitney, A. P. 447 Whitney, W. B 681 Wightman, Chauncey 504 Wilbert P. 227
an Dalam Talam Con-	Shattnek D O 559	winney, A. P447
O'Brien, John	indicate and in the control of the c	Whitney W B 681
Oliver, J. S	Shaw, 1 E	Wightman Chausen 504
Over 100 C W 100	Shaw 5 H 409	m igutman, Chauncey
Ormsoy, 0, 0	61 3871111 200	Wilbert, P 277
Ormsby, G. W. 4555 Ort, Julius. 7188 Overton, A. P. 5558 Overton, J. H. 714	Shatuck D. 0. 5552 Shaw, I E. 159 Shaw, S. H. 409 Shaw, William 690	Wilbert, P
Oranton A D man	Simi, G 673	TF 10.0A, TF. O
	Simplem & Rehents	Wiley, J. W 597
Overton, J. H	Simpson & Roberts 674	Williamson I D
	Sink, W. D	5 maramson, j. 14
P.	Shillman Thanken ger	Wilson, J. E
Г.	Skirman, Theodore 688	Wilton T G
	Sink, W. D. 713 Skillman, Theodore .688 Smith, R. P. .662	Wiley, J. W. 597 Williamson, J. R. 523 Wilson, J. E. 130 Wilton, T. G. 314
Pacheco F J 651	Samley I D	Williams, D. M
D T	Snyder, J. R	Winkle Henry
Page, 1, 8,	Soldate & Giacomini	Winkle, Henry
Pacheco, F. J. .651 Page, T. S. .686 Parker, Freman .511		Winkle, Henry 619 Winkler, Clayton 627
	Spencer, B. M	Winker, Crayton 624 Winter, T. S. 502 Woodward, C. W. 615 Woodworth, F. A. 373 Woolsey, E. W. 576 Worth, W. H. 355
Parkerson, C. J	Springer, Christopf	11 Intel, 1. D
Parks D. H 474		Woodward, C. W 615
1) 1 13 (5.10)	Stamer & Feldmeyer	Woodworth E. A 970
Passaraqua, P	Stearns, F. R	WOOdwordt, P A
Patty, L. H 570	Steele Fuents 700	Woolsey, E. W
Down Carry Con	Steele, Flank	Worth W H 955
Parkerson, C. J. 123 Parks, D. H. 474 Passalaqua, F. 723 Patty, L. H. 570 Pearce, George 682 Pepper, J. T. 401 Pepper, W. H. 189 Perry, C. A. 6604 Peters, A. N. 422 Peters, I. T. 189	Stephens, William	337 1 1 73 (4
Pepper, J. T	Stevens, Lester	Wright, F. C
Danner W II 180	Dievens, Lester	Wright W S M 479
1 eppet, W. 11	Stewart, David	11151111 11101 111111111111111111111111
Perry, C. A	Stewart, D. R. 509 Stofen, P. N. 615 Stridde, Charles. 335	2.5
Potors A V 199	1 10 11 11 12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Υ.
Telefo, A. M.	Stoten, P. N	
Peters, J. T	Stridde Charles 325	Yandle, F. J
Peterson, A. J	Or radie, Ondires	Vonly (1 W (24)
Teterson, A. S	Strong, John	TOTK, C. W
Petitdidier, N	Stuart, A. B	York, C. W. 648 Young, B. S. 374 Young, J. S. 592
Philips Walter 575	11	Vousse I C F00
I minps, watter	Stuart, A. McG343	10шд, Л. Б
Philips, Walter 575 Prezzi, Victor 367 Piggott, J. K 473	Stuart, C. V	
Digmatt I K 422	11.111 T 385	7.
7) 5 6 77	Sumvan, I. W	
Pond, C. H	Surryhne, Edward 696	Zartman, William,
Poulson, O. P	Surryhne, Edward 696 Swain, R. M. 392 Sylvester, D. W. 512	
T) 44 T) T3	Swain, A. M	Zimmerman, George503
Pratt, E. F	Sylvester, D. W	,
Pressley, J. G		
Delvalla William 100	T.	ILLUSTRATIONS.
1 I indie, William	1.	ILLUSINATIONS.
Proctor, T. J	77: 11 - 4 - C1-1	
Dumphuay A 671	Talbot, Coleman	Allen, Otis, Residence of394
Pumphrey, A	Tailbot, Holman .567 Taylor, J. S. .55 Taylor, O. A. .647 Thompson, A. J. .654 Thomson, E. P. .658 Thompson, A. J. .658	Adams, John438
Putnam, D. W. C	T 1 C	лианія, роци
Putnam T C 507	Taylor, J. S	Auradou, J. A
1 dtham, 1. C	Taylor, O. A	Routon Andrew Residence Or
	Thompson A I	Louisi, findrew, Residence, OI-
R	I nompson, A. J	chard and Nursery of476
**	Thomson, E. P	Briggs, Robert 418
	Tivnen, John	Calara E D
Rackliff, W. G		Colgan, E. P
12	Torr, C. L653	Briggs, Robert. 418 Colgan, E. P. 698 Dickenson, W. L. 360 Dickenson, W. L. Residence of 361
Magne, G. J	Torrance S H 572	Dishansan W T Davidson C 201
Raysdale J. W	TOTALICE, 15, 11,	Dickenson, W. L. Residence of 301
Rækliff, W. G. 620 Ragle, G. J. 338 Ragsslale, J. W. 369 Range, Charles 505 Rankin, J. H. 420 Raschen, Henry 472 Raid, J. B. 227	Trapet, J. B	Glynn, F. B., Residence and Mills
Range, Charles	Tripo II I	C THE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Rankin, J. H 420	Tripp, H. L. .548 Tupper, G. Λ. .355	of562
Pacchen Honey	Tupper, G. A.,	Johnson, G. A Frontispiece
Maschen, Henry		McChristian, Patrick528
Reid, J. B	1	acconfistian, Fairfer
Reid, J. B		Poulson, O. P
100 meto, O. A (4	Underhill I (!	Proctor, T. J
Ricksecker, L. E	Underhill, J. G	1100001, 1.0
Ridoway Jeremiah 196		Ragsdale, J. W
1) 1:	V.	Ragsdale, J. W
Ricksecker, L. E. 559 Ricksecker, L. E. 559 Ridgway, Jeremiah 436 Robinson, W. J. 549 Rodgers, A. W. 558 Rodgers, J. P. 345		Truly on, Allinstead
Rudgers A W 050	Vallajo M (2	Scammon, C. M
12 2 7 73	Vallejo, M. G	Shearer, M. M
Rougers, J. P 345	Vollmar, P. H	Ducaret, M. M
	,	Sonoma County Court-House 99
108010, 23. 24	W.	Stamer & Feldmeyer, Residence
Rose, J. R	U.	Dramer & Ferumeyer, Acsidence
Ross Losson	117 1 00 1	and Winery of
11 0 12	Wagele, Conrad	Stewart, David
Kufus, Ernst	Walden & Co 500	Citati, David
Runyon Armsten. 195	W. 11 D. 1	Stuart, A. B
Rose J. R 579 Rose, Losson 558 Rufus, Ernst 548 Runyon, Armster 325	Walden & Co	Stuart, A. B
		11 1109, 0. 11

. .



T first seeming the writing of a county history does not present the features of a difficult task, but the work once entered upon, it is found that the very narrowness of the field but serves to perplex and render more intricate the labor. As an integral part of the warp and woof of a great State it requires great care and nice discernment to determine where the shades of legitimate county history end and State history begins. This is more particularly true of Sonoma County than of any other county in the State, for she is the warp beam back to which is traceable every thread of California history since it passed under the dominion of the Americans. Nowhere else in the State is there presented such a tangled skein of history to unravel as in this same Sonoma County. At the very outset we are confronted with four distinct and different conditions of humanity, each fulfilling an allotted life-workall living history. Compassed by different environments, and battling with that destiny that marks the fittest for survival, each has a claim for recognition and justice from the pen of truthful, impartial history. Indians, Russians, Spaniards and Americans will each, in turn, receive that attention and consideration that the importance of their respective being and lifemission may seem to warrant. There is now but a sad remnant of Sonoma County Indians left. Soon they will all have passed away. Of, and about them, coming generations will have

a right to expect to find in the pages of history some authentic account. So, too, of the Russians, who, in the early years of the century. and even before the Spaniards had tempted her wilds, had established a colony in the northern end of the now Sonoma County, it will be permissible to give as extended an account as can be safely vouched for as being accurate and authentic. This Russian occupation doubtless accelerated the coming hither of those under Spanish authority, and whatever there was of friction on account of this seeming joint occupancy of this territory by Spaniard and Muscovite, comes within the legitimate scope of Sonoma County history. Of the Spanish occupation and rule, it will be our aim to use just discrimination in drawing conclusions between the conflicting statements and claims of the different historians of that period. For two decades previous to the hoisting of the Bear Flag at Sonoma, and which ultimated in the termination of Spanish rule on this coast, there seems to have existed an anomalous condition of affairs in California. Under the old Spanish rule, the San Franciscan friars had been granted liberal privileges, and with indomitable energy and zeal had extended their missions coastwise from San Diego to the center of the Territory. As the honey bee is said to be the forerunner of civilization, so too, Mexican immigration seems to have followed with sleepy steps the paths made safe by the more determined Padres. These

missions, whether or not they filled the full measure of expectations in the civilizing and Christianizing of the aborigines of California, certainly paved the way for the advance of a higher order of civilization. These ecclesiastical institutions, under the exclusive dominion of cultured priests of Castilian nativity, were conducted with a strict regard to system and business methods little understood by the immigrants from Mexico who followed in their wake. Rich in herds and with granaries well stored with cereals, these missions became purvevors to the advancing colonists, as well as the army of soldiers sent hither by the Mexican Government. In this thrift of the missions, their seeming strength, lurked the concealed danger that ultimated in their doom. As slow as had been the progress of Spanish colonization, vet in 1821, when Mexico threw off the Castilian voke, a liberal share of California's population were natives of the Territory. The better class had received the advantages of as liberal culture as the parochial schools of the missions afforded, and, naturally enough, began to assert themselves as factors in the political affairs of the Territory. Mexican independence achieved, those here, natives of Spain became the subjects of suspicion and surveillance; and in this class was embraced all the mission priests, who certainly laid themselves open to watchfulness by stubbornly refusing to take any oath of allegiance to the newly fledged Republic of Mexico. In setting in motion the new machinery of Territorial Government, as administered from the City of Mexico, there came to the surface yet another disturbing agency, that gained force with the advancing years, and that was a growing animosity between those native of California and those sent hither by the Mexican Government to fill either civil or military positions. With that superciliousness not uncommon to those who have basked in the sunshine of a higher and more refined civilization, the Mexicans sent hither to fill positions of honor and emolument, evinced a contemptuous regard for those whose educational advantages and social opportunities had been confined to the circumscribed limits of mission and pueblo. This naturally met with the resentment at the hands of the "native sons" that it merited. This simply shadows forth existing conditions in California twenty years anterior to the commencement of American rule, and may be epitomized thus: The mission padres intuitively realized that republican government was the beginning of the end of the lifework to which they had consecrated the best years of their existence. The Government of Mexico, with an empty treasury, had already set lustful eyes upon the wealth of these missions, the accumulations of years of deprivation, toil and danger, and as hush-money to conscience was willing to devote a share of the loot to the aid of colonization in California. The governing classes of the Territory were not averse to this confiscation of mission wealth, for they had already become used to exacting from the padres a liberal share of their support-and then the fact that the Padres were natives of Spain was sufficient to sanctify the rigorous end contemplated. And, finally, the native Mexicans had a contempt for native Californians and the latter had a very warm hatred for the former-in truth, everybody appears to have been jealous and suspicious of everybody else. A sorry beginning for experiment of republican government, certainly! And to add to the seething of this kettle of broth, within the decade following Mexican independence there began to straggle into the Territory, over the crest of the Sierras, the hated Americans; more dreaded than the denizens from the frigid north who had so unceremoniously established themselves at Fort Ross. It was a rather cheerless prospect, this, for a Territorial government that was constantly receiving floridly written orders from the parent government to guard every avenue of entrance to the Territory against the encroachments of foreigners, with no seeming thought or attempt to satisfy the cravings of an empty, Territorial, military exchequer. These fulminations from the ancient city of the

Aztecs, that were usually months in reaching the California government at Monterey, are only useful now to show how dense was the ignorance then in reference to the extent and topography of California. Why, a thousand American colonists might have entered the northern end of the Territory and sown and gathered a crop without the Governor of California knowing anything about it. As the years came and went the Territorial authorities were more and more brought to a realization of the fact that the snow-capped Nevadas could not be accounted a safe wall of protection against invasion from the East. With but a few forts scattered from San Diego to San Francisco, and they garrisoned by soldiers numerically few, and they, proverbially on the ragged edge of revolt on account of arrearages of pay, it is not a matter of wonder that California became the poaching ground of hunters, trappers and all kinds of adventurers. The drift of such was naturally toward the northern end of the Territory. This,

together with a view of circumscribing as much as possible the occupation by the Russians, evidently hastened the inauguration of military authority on the north side of the bay. While this must be accounted a very important event in writing up the annals of Sonoma County, it should not be allowed to overshadow the fact that, as had been usual in California, the cross had long preceded the sword—in truth, right here met, and were planted in Sonoma County soil, the cross of the Catholic church, thus far north on the circuit of its mission from Rome, and the triune cross of the Greek church, relating back to the Czar of Russia, and thus far southward on its mission of pointing weary, earth-laden humanity to the haven of peace and rest above. In future chapters will be found, as nearly as possible, in chronological order, all matters of importance relating to California, and to Sonoma County, particularly, from the time that civilized man first visited it, down to the present time.



CHAPTER L

CALIFORNIA DISCOVERED IN 1542 BY JUAN RODRIGUEZ CABRILLO ORIGIN OF THE NAME -- SIR Francis Drake in 1579 the wonderful things he saw in Marin County-Monterey Bay discovered by Viscaino in 1603 -a complete blank in history for a period of 160 years—the San Franciscan Friars plant the cross at San Diego, June 11, 1769 -in July, 1769, a party start overland for San Diego to establish a mission at Mon-TEREY-FAILING TO RECOGNIZE MONTEREY THEY CONTINUED ON NORTH, AND ON THE 2D OF NOVEMBER DISCOVERED THE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO-MONTEREY WAS FOUNDED, A MISSION ESTABLISHED: AND FROM THERE IN 1772 AN EXPEDITION STARTED TO EXPLORE THE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO-FOLLOWING AROUND THE EASTERN SHORE OF THE BAY, ON THE 27th OF MARCH THEY CAME TO SAN PABLO BAY, AND DOUBTLESS HAD A VIEW OF SONOMA COUNTY HILLS AND MOUNTAINS-IN 1775 SAN FRANCISCO BAY WAS EXPLORED BY WATER-IN 1776 A PRESIDIO AND MISSION WAS ESTABLISHED AT SAN FRANCISCO- THE YEAR PREVIOUS BODEGA BAY HAD REEN DISCOVERED-ON SEPTEMBER 23, 1776, AN EXPLORATION IN BOATS TOOK PLACE AND AN ESTUARY OF SAN PABLO BAY WAS NAVIGATED TO ITS HEAD DOUBTLESS PETALUMA CREEK -California weak and defenseless-the century ends and no settlement north of YERBA BUENA.

HERE is nothing more attractive to the general reader, and more especially those in early life, than thrilling narrative of danger and adventure in the exploration and settlement of frontier territories. A desire to placate this somewhat morbid desire for sensational read ing says a very great temptation in the way of the historian to draw somewhat upon his imagination for his facts. However palatable this might be to the reader of the present, it would be a fraud upon coming generations, who will have a right to expect at the hand of the historian substantial accuracy in the recital of historical events to be handed down to them. With this conception of what should be the highest aim of history, we turn to trace the first rays of

civilization cast upon territory, now within the confines of Sonoma County. This necessitates a review of the early discovery and final settlement of California by the Spaniards.

Of course there is great obscurity, and consequent conflicting opinions among historians relative to who was the actual discoverer of California, and from whence the derivation of the name. The weight of the best authority, however, confers upon Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator in the Spanish service, the honor of having first visited the waters of our golden shores and set foot upon California soil. Cabrillo had under his command two Spanish exploring vessels, and there seems little doubt that on the 28th of September, 1542, an-

chorage was reached in what is now San Diego harbor, although the name then given was "San Mignel."

The date of discovery, thus disposed of, the next consideration is as to the probable origin of the name, California. Upon this point there is even a wider divergence of opinion among writers than as to who was the discoverer of the country. Upon this subject Hubert Howe Bancroft, who is in a position to arrive at as accurate conclusions on disputed historic points as any living man, says: "The name was applied between 1535 and 1539 to a locality. It was soon extended to the whole adjoining region; and as the region was supposed to be a group of islands, the name was often given in plural form, 'Las Californias.' " Whence came the name thus applied, or applied by Córtez as has been erroneously believed, was a question that gave rise to much conjecture before the truth was known. The Jesuit missionaries as represented by Venegas and Clavigero, suggested that it might have been deliberately made up from Latin or Greek roots; but favored the much more reasonable theory that the discoverers had founded the name on some misunderstood words of the natives. These theories have been often repeated by later writers, with additions rivalling each other in absurdity. At last in 1862 Edward E. Hale was so fortunate as to discover the source whence the discoverers obtained the name. An old romance, the Sergas of Esplandian, by Ordonez de Montalvo, translator of Amadis of Gaul, printed perhaps in 1510, and certainly in editions of 1519, 1521, 1525 and 1526 in Spanish, mentioned an island of California, "on the right hand of the Indies, very near the Terrestrial Paradise," peopled with black women, griffins, and other creatures of the author's imagination. There is no direct historical evidence of the application of this name; nor is any needed. No intelligent man will ever question the accuracy of Hale's theory. The number of Spanish editions would indicate that the book was popular at the time of the discovery; indeed

Bernal Diaz often mentions the Anadis of Gaul to which the esplandian was attached." This seems to set at rest definitely and forever the question of the origin of the name California.

Reverting to Cabrillo's discovery of this coast, it only remains to say that that intrepid mariner died on one of the islands off from the Santa Barbara coast supposed to be San Miguel, from the effects of a broken arm, on the 3d of January, 1543, and there rests in an unmarked grave. There were other visitors to this coast following its discovery, but of their going and coming comparatively little is known, until Sir Francis Drake puts in an appearance, and finds a harbor, where he enters to make repairs on his vessel, the Golden Hind, on the 23d of July, 1579. What harbor was entered by Drake is yet, and perhaps always will be, a serious bone of contention among historians. The disputants are about equally divided between the Bay of San Francisco, Drake's Bay (so called) in Marin County, and Bodega Bay in Sonoma County. Hubert Howe Bancroft, in his recently published history of California, seems to be in some doubt himself, but as he evidently considers Drake a prince of prevaricators, he gives him the benefit of the doubt, and signifies his belief that the harbor now called Drake's Bay was his by right of discovery. But this is of small moment now, for all the records of Drake's visit to the coast are so extravagant and distorted that the conferring of his name upon an indentation in the coast even as small as that just below Point Reves was more than he merited. In order that the reader may judge for him self in reference to the degree of importance to be attached to Drake's statements, we give a sample of what was described as having occurred at the harbor where his vessel was being repaired.

"The arrival of the English in California being soon known throughout the country, two persons in the character of embassadors, came to the Admiral and informed him, in the best manner they were able, that the King would

assist him if he might be assured of coming in safety. Being satisfied on this point, a numerous company soon appeared, in front of which was a very comely person bearing a kind of scepter, on which hung two crowns and three chains of great length: the chains were of bones and the crowns of net-work curiously wrought with feathers of many colors. Next to the scenter-bearer came the King, a handsome, majestic person, surrounded by a number of tall men, dressed in skins, who were followed by the common people, who, to make the grander appearance, had painted their faces of various colors, and all of them, even the children, being loaded with presents. The men being drawn up in line of battle, the Admiral stood ready to receive the King within the entrance of his tent. The company having halted at a distance, the scepter-bearer made a speech half an hour long, at the end of which he began singing and dancing, in which he was followed by the King and all his people-who, continuing to sing and dance, came quite up to the tent; when, sitting down, the King taking off his crown of feathers, placed it on the Admiral's head, and put upon him the other insignia of royalty; and made him a solemn tender of his whole kingdom. All of which the Admiral accepted in the name of the Queen, his sovereign, in hope these proceedings might one time or other contribute to the advantage of England."

This dish of taffy secured for Drake knighthood at the hands of Queen Elizabeth, who, in conferring the title, said "that his actions did him more honor than his title." And all this is reputed to have transpired close by Sonoma County over three hundred years ago.

The only definite discovery of real merit after that of Cabrillo, was the discovery of Monterey Bay by Viscaino in 1603. Thenceforward for a period of 160 years, so far as relates to civilization, complete silence brooded over what is now called California. No doubt during those long years the aborigines were filled with wonder and conjecture as to what had become of

the bearded, white strangers, who in big canoes propelled by wind had come and gone for the period of a generation. As common as was great longevity of life to those untutored children of nature, the eves that had beheld either Cabrillo or Vizcaino had long been closed in death before that eventful morning of April 11, 1769, when Juan Perez brought the San Antonio to anchor in the Bay of San Diego. On board of this vessel were two Franciscan friars, Juan Viscaino and Francisco Gomez, with all the necessary church appurtenances necessary for the establishing of two missions. Aside from the crew there were a few carpenters and blacksmiths, together with a cargo of miscellaneous supplies. The Indians were friendly, and still had a traditional knowledge of the former visitors to this coast. In addition to those who took passage on the San Antonio, others to the number of over one hundred, and among them Father Junipero Serra, started overland from lower California. They reached San Diego on the first of July. It required some time for needed preparation, and on Sunday, the 16th of July, with all the ceremonies common to such occasions, Father Serra blessed and planted the cross, around which was to cluster memories of the first permanent establishment of civilization in California.

We have neither time and space, nor does it come within the scope of this county history, to enter into a minute detail of the struggles and vicissitudes which followed the line of the establishing of missions, and the slow march of civil government up the California coast. Our object will have been accomplished when we have made complete the chain of Spanish occupancy from the founding of the first mission, San Diego de Alcala, at San Diego, down to the founding of the last mission San Francisco Solano, at Sonoma.

On July 14, 1769, Partola, with sixty men, including fathers Juan Crespi and Francisco Gomez, started from San Diego for the purpose of founding a mission at Monterey. Their wanderings were by devious and sometimes

rugged trails, as they deemed it necessary to keep near the coast in order not to miss the haven of their destination. But mountains insurmountable drove them to lower levels, and they seem to have come down the Salinas Valley and reached Monterey Bay just opposite the present town of Castroville. Looking at the bay from the land, they failed to recognize it as the object of their search. The pine point, where is now Pacific Grove Retreat, served to fill the description of the navigator who had described Monterey Bay, but after exploring it by land as far south as Carmello they concluded that the bay they were looking for lay further to the north; and, acting upon this decision, they resumed their march.

As unfortunate as was this mistake to those weary, foot-sore pilgrims, they had the compensating honor of making a discovery of more importance to the world than the short delay in founding a mission at Monterey, for on the 2d of November they discovered the great Bay of San Francisco, destined to become one among the most consequential harbors in the world. But their orders were to found a mission at Monterey, and like good Catholics they were obedient to the mandate given them; and being now convinced that that bay was the one lying under the shadow of Point Pinos, already visited by them, they set out on their return journey, and on the 28th of November again reached Monterey, and passing over the hills to Carmello Bay, they pitched camp and remained until the 10th of December, taking a general survey of the surrounding country. Grass was now abundant for their animals, but game and even fish were scarce. A mule was killed, and its flesh, together with that of the sea-gulls, was used to husband the flour that was already reduced to fourteen small sacks. At a council held it was decided to retrace their steps to San Diego. On an eminence, probably near where now stands the old San Carlos Mission, a cross was planted, at the foot of which was buried a document giving a brief sketch of the journeyings and discoveries of Partola and his company. On the 11th they started southward following the general road up which they had come, and without any serious mishap or adventure reached San Diego on January 24, 1770. While this expedition failed in the accomplishment of the object for which it had been inaugurated, it is certainly entitled to precedence in the very front rank of all explorations ever undertaken by the Spaniards in California. It must be borne in mind that the years of over a century and a half had run their course since keel had furrowed the Bay of San Diego, at the time the San Antonio with the missionaries landed there in the spring of 1769. It was only three months after the effecting of this foothold to civilization on this coast, and two days before the formal inauguration of the mission at San Diego, that Partola and his pilgrims started forth for a journey of several hundred miles, through the wilds of California. They were like a rudderless vessel at sea, without chart or compass, save that on their left they knew that the waves of the broad Pacific were ceaseless in their throbbing pulsations along California's shore. Of the interior they knew nothing. They had every reason to believe that it was populous with barbarians; and yet with all these dangers staring them in the face they went forth and achieved the results already narrated. To erect a monument to the memory of the members of that expedition would be useless; for more enduring than marble or granite shaft is the Bay of San Francisco, which they discovered.

If we may be permitted the expression, the happy mistake of Partola and his fellow explorers had added the Bay of San Francisco to the geography of the world. It now seems inexplicable why it was not at once made the center from which radiated other Spanish occupancies of the coast. But it must be remembered that California belonged to Mexico, and Mexico belonged to Spain. It can well be understood that orders and mandates transmitted through the course of so circuitous a route, and so hampered by all the formalities of red tape, so dear

to Spanish officials, were very old, and sometimes of impossible fulfillment when they reached this coast. And to still more complicate matters there seems to have been little unity of feeling and action between the Padres who were alone intent upon founding missions for the Christianization of barbarians, and the military who were looking to colonization as the ultimate means of establishing permanent civil government on this coast. In a double sense, it was a "house divided against itself." The bonds of sympathy that had united Spain and Mexico were becoming strained; and there was a growing estrangement between civil and church polity in California which plainly indicated that the twain could not move harmoniously forward upon parallel lines in the same field. Either left to a free territory, would have acquired vigor and strength from the very difficulties to be surmounted; but occupying a common field and aiming at cross purposes was productive of enervation and inaction. Padres, at first only seemingly fired by an honest zeal in behalf of the spiritual welfare of benighted humanity, were not proof against the cravings for wealth and dominancy when their flocks and herds began to be numbered by the thousands, and they naturally became obstructionists to the large acquirement of lands by those who came as colonists to seek homes in this land of productive soil and genial clime.

While missions were being founded at inconsequential places along the coast, and inland, to the southward, the waters of the Pacific contintinued to silently ebb and flow through the great Golden Gate. Three years had run their course since Partola and his adventurous explorers had set foot on the sand dunes skirting the Bay of San Francisco, before further attempt was made at exploration to the north. And as strange as it may seem, it was a San Francisco bay under the lea of Point Reyes that was yet the objective point by the Padres who wished to found a mission that would do suitable honor to San Francisco, their patron saint. With this dominant idea still in view.

on March 20, 1772, Commandante Fajés, with Crespi, twelve soldiers, a muleteer, and an Indian, left Monterey for the north. The Partola expedition had settled the matter that the San Francisco bay of which they were in search could not be reached by a land expedition around the west side of the inland sea they had encountered. Hence Faiés and his party determined to pass around it to the east. In this attempt they discovered San Pablo Bay on or about the 27th of March, 1772. And right then and there is probably the first time that the eyes of civilized man had a view of the hills and mountains now compassed within the bounds of Sonoma County. They passed up on the south shore of Carquinez Straits, and onward to the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers; then, turning southward passed east of Mount Diablo, going across the mountains, striking the trail up which they had traveled somewhere in Santa Clara Valley: and thence continued on their way back to Monterey. Considering the number of men, this was among the most notable expeditions on record.

Old Spain, with a seemingly more intelligent appreciation of the importance of this newly discovered harbor to her possessions on the Pacific coast than had either the Mexican or California authorities, became very importunate to have it speedily occupied. Orders were cheap, but the available means and colonists were not so readily obtainable. But Lieutenant Agala set out with an expedition from Monterey, on the San Carlos, and entered the harbor of San Francisco on the first day of August, 1775. He spent over forty days in explorations of the harbor, but neither the map nor diary of this survey is preserved. Several of the officers landed several times on the northern shore of the bay, and mention is made that Canizares was sent to explore the northern branch of the "round bay" (San Pablo), going up to fresh-water rivers, and bartering beads for fish with many friendly natives. They may possibly have navigated Petaluma Creek, but this is uncertain.

* The year following, on September 17th, under the direction of Commandante Moraga, the presidio of San Francisco was duly inaugurated amid the firing of cannons, ringing of bells and all the formalities usual to typify absolute Spanish possession. The San Carlos had just arrived, and Captain Quiros, Canizares and Reville, master and mate, participated in the laying of the corner-stone of this the future metropolis of the Pacific coast. Something over one hundred persons were present on that occasion. Right then and there it became a fixed finality that civilization held the keys to the Golden Gate to the Pacific coast. In order to punctuate this so as to rivet the attention of the reader, we borrow the language of a writer in the Overland Monthly who says: "On that same 17th of September, on the other side of the continent, Lord Howe's Hessian and British troops were revelling in the city of New York." We might supplement this with the observation that if it took from 1776 to 1823 for Spanish occupation to extend its lines from San Francisco to Sonoma, it should somewhat break the force of carping criticism in reference to the time consumed by Moses and the children of Israel in their emigration from Egypt up to the land of Canaan. But in this we anticipate history.

On the 23d of September, Quiros, Canizares and Cambon took the ship's boat and went on a voyage of discovery up the bay. The year previous, on the 3d of October, Bodega y Cadra, in the schooner Sonora, had entered the bay named at the time Bodega. The parties who started out on this exploration of the bay from the presidio of what is now San Francisco, was imbued with the idea prevalent then that there was a strait connecting that bay with Bodega. It was but natural that they should seek a satisfactory solution of this question. They started on the 23d of September and returned on the 29th. Mr. Bancroft, in speaking of Quiros and this expedition, says: "Although prevented from exploring the great river, he was able to settle another disputed question, and proved that the 'round bay' (San Pablo), had no connection with Bodega; for, sailing in that direction, he had discovered a new estuary and followed it to its head, finding no passage to the sea, and beholding a lofty sierra which stretched toward the west and ended, as Quiros thought, at Cape Mendocino. This was probably the first voyage of Europeans up the windings of Petaluma Creek." And thus it is probable that contemporaneous with the date of our declaration of national independence on the Atlantic side, Quiros and his companions visited the very site upon which Petaluma now stands.

The next mention we find that has any con nection, either near or remote, with Sonoma County, is the visit of Captain George Vancouver to this coast in 1792. It will be remembered that Drake, in his very florid recital of what had occurred on his visit to this coast, had accepted from the "King" everything far and near as a generous gift to his Queen, and in consideration of the striking resemblance of the sand dunes around Point Reyes to the chalky sea bluffs of Great Britain had named his newly-discovered country "New Albion." Vancouver seems to have had faith in the Drake fiction, and with true Briton stubbornness persisted in applying the name New Albion to this coast as far south as San Diego. While his mission was ostensibly one of scientific research and observation, it evidently excited distrust of English designs in the mind of Governor Arrillaga. Vancouver had arrived at San Francisco, Governor Arrillaga being at Monterey, the capital. Unwittingly the Commandante of San Francisco, in genuine Spanish hospitality, had not only given Vancouver a hospitable reception, but had furnished him an escort of soldiers to guard him on a sort of picnic into the interior, as far inland as the mission of Santa Clara. For this indiscretion Commandante Sal received a not unmerited reprimand from Arrillaga; for Vancouver in his report of this visit shows that he took in the whole situation; that Spain, with a few rusty

cannons and scarcely soldiers enough to man them, was holding peaceable possession of California.

The story of British vessels hovering along the Pacific coast of course was transmitted to both Mexico and Spain, eliciting the usual injunction to the Governor of California to keep all foreign vessels from landing in Pacific coast harbors. How such orders could be enforced when there were not more cannon at the San Francisco Presidio than there are fingers to a human hand (and at some of the sea coast missions the two or three cannon possessed were not even mounted), it is difficult to understand. But the mainspring to all authority in California had evidently reached the conclusion that something heroic must be done. The whole story is told by Hubert Howe Bancroft in the following extract:

"Together with his order requiring precautions against the English and other foreigners with a special view of keeping Spanish weakness from their knowledge, and subsequently. the viceroy announced his intention of remedying that weakness by strengthening the four presidios and by the immediate occupation of Bodega. The 16th of July Arrillaga sent in a report on the state and needs of Californian defenses. Vancouver, unwisely permitted to investigate, had been surprised to find California so inadequately protected, and the Spaniards seem to have realized the utter insufficiency of their coast defenses at about the same time; but nothing was accomplished in 1793 beyond an unsuccessful attempt to occupy Bodega Port. This Bodega scheme and the whole project of strengthening the California defense were devised by Viceroy Revilla Giedo, and urged most ably in his report of April 12, 1793, a document which covers the whole northern question from a Spanish standpoint, and although little consulted by modern writers, is a most important authority.

"After giving a complete history of his subject the distinguished author argues that distant and costly outposts in the north are not

desirable for Spain; and attention should be given exclusively to the preservation and utilization of the establishments now existing in California, and to prevent the too near approach of any foreign power. To this end Bodega should be held, and the English plan of making a boundary of San Francisco Bay be thus defeated. Probably this one measure may suffice in the north; Nootka may be given up, and Fuca, and also the Entrada de Heceta, or Columbia River, unless it should prove to afford a passage to the Atlantic or to New Mexico. * **

"Because of its supposed excellence as a harbor, and because of its vicinity to San Francisco. making its occupation by England equivalent to an occupation of that harbor for purposes of contraband trade, it was decided to found a Spanish settlement at Bodega. Moreover, there were rumors that foreigners were already taking steps in that direction. To this end, the 10th of February the viceroy announced the giving of orders to the commandante at San Blas to despatch a schooner and long-boat for the service, and Arrillaga was directed to go to San Francisco to meet the vessels. He gave orders the 20th of March to have a road opened from San Francisco across to Bodega. These instructions came up on the Acanzaza, which arrived at San Francisco on the 24th of July. Arrillaga obtained boats from the vessels, set across some thirty horses, and on the 5th of August Lieutenant Goycolchea, with a sergeant and ten men, set out to open the road and to meet at Bodega. Matute, who with the Sutil and Mexicana had probably been sent direct to that port from San Blas. Unfortunately I have not found Goycolchea's diary which was sent to Mexico, and we know absolutely nothing of either the exploration by sea or land, save that Matute returned to San Francisco on August 12th, and five days later Arrillaga informs the viceroy that the occupation of Bodega is put off for this year. The postponement proved to be a permanent one, for some unexplained cause, and the ten soldiers and five mechanics with some stores intended for Bodega were retained by Sal at San Francisco."

So nearly came Sonoma County to civilized occupancy before the commencement of the current century. The only other, and more definite statement, of Spanish visitation to territory now within Sonoma County jurisdiction during the early years of this century, is that in September of 1810. Moraga, a Spanish officer, visited Bodega, "discovering and exploring to some extent a fertile valley in that region, to which, however, he gave no name."

Thus, in a hurried way, have we followed the fortunes of the Catholic cross northward from San Diego until it was securely planted at Lone Mountain. Over a third of a century had been marked on the dial of time, and yet that emblem of Christianity was yet unplanted on the northern side of the bay. The flocks and

herds of the nineteen established missions had increased until their numbers were pressing upon the utmost limits of pasture supply. The opu lence of the Padres, taken in conjunction with the fact that they were being made largely to bear the burthen of civil and military government, seemed to have somewhat dampened their ardor in mission work; at least so far as related to venturing out into new and unexplored fields. Here, for the present, we place a period to Spanish occupation, and turn to hyperborean latitudes to note the southward coming of the Greek triune cross. Before the close of our next chanter these emblems of two mighty churches, one being carried northward and the other southward, will have met and been planted within the limits of Sonoma County.



CHAPTER II.

The Russian-American Fur Company (Razanof, its head manager, visits 8an Francisco in 1805) refurns to Alaska with a cargo of wheat dishing for sea ofter along the coast becomes common the magnitude of the business in 1809, Kuskof, an officer of the Alaska Fur Company, anchored in Bodlga Bay, and with a large number of Aleut fishermen whom he brought with him, spent eight months fishing and exploring (in 1811) the Russians came back to Bodega with an outfit to found a suttlement they establish Fort Ross—were the first to establish a permanent settlement in Sonoma County (the California authorities object, but the Russians stay) they make extensive improvements; plant ore hards and raise grain—what the Frenchman, Duhaut Cilly, said of Ross in 1828—what varied occupations the Russians followed they built several vessels. Ross a busy bee-hive of industry.

HILE Spain was always in a state of unrest coast possessions, she was not brought face to in regard to the security of her Pacific face with any real danger until in the first decade of the present century. At first it was England and France toward which her apprehensions were directed, with an occasional spasm of suspicion that the United States had a lustful desire for expansion in this direction. course Spain was having spats and wars with other European powers, and the people of California, when informed as to the government with which Spain for the time being was embroiled, naturally felt uneasy when a vessel carrying the flag of such government was seen hovering along the California coast.

The possessions of Russia up north had been turned to account and were then under the dominion of the Russian-American Fur Company. As Russia and Spain were then as near at peace as was compatible with nations always in armed expectancy of war, no serious danger to California seemed to be apprehended from that source. But there were causes at work that turned the attention of Alaska authorities southward. The provision supplies they were dependent on from Russia, on account of adverse winds and other unavoidable causes, did not always reach them in season, and as a result, several times the gaunt wolf Famine stalked in their midst. Hunger knows no law, and in its presence the amenities usually observable between nations at peace, are liable to be set at naught. In 1805 the newly appointed Russian Chamberlain, Nicholi Petrovich Razanof, reached Sitka at a time when the inhabitants were in sore distress for food supplies. He had a vessel laden with such articles as he thought would be needed by the presidios and missions of California and came down to San Francisco.

Razanof was too great a diplomat to let the Spaniards know the real-condition of affairs at Alaska. He had to feel his way carefully, for the authorities were under injunctions to encourage no trade with foreign vessels. The missions had plenty of wheat, just what he most coveted, and he had many articles of utility and ornament that the Californians needed and wanted. To make a long story short, Razanof returned to Alaska with his vessel well stowed with wheat. And more than this, it did not escape his keen eyes that the whole coast north of San Francisco was lying idle and unproductive. And another thing he did not fail to observe was that the waters abounded with sea otter. This same thing seems to have been taken in by the lynx-eyed Yankees even before Razanof visited this coast, for we find it recorded that in 1803-'4 Captain Joseph O'Cain, in the American vessel O'Cain, made a sea otter poaching expedition along the coast, going certainly as far south as San Diego, and being rewarded with a take of 1,100 otter-skins.

Arrillaga had been appointed Governor of California, and on his arrival at Monterey, the capital, in 1806, one of his first pronunciamentos was a determination to put an end to illicit and contraband trade. He expressed himself cognizant of the fact that instructions from the head government had been, if not entirely evaded, at least loosely obeyed, and that he should not connive at such flagrant abuses. His intentions were doubtless honest, but then, humanity is fallible! Thenceforward there were always vessels hovering along the coast, and it seemed remarkable how often they run out of water, or provisions, or had to make some needed repairs, and found excuses for anchoring for a time near some coast mission. The Governor of California and his handful of military could froth and fume as much as they pleased, but then what could they do about it? While these coast poachers in Spanish waters may not have direct connection with Sonoma County history, yet their meanderings were all converging toward Bodega Bay and the ultimate occupation of the country from that point northward by the Russians. In truth, the only way to convey to the readers an intelligent conception why the Russians made this long skip from Alaska to Ross, is by taking into account the wealth offered by the sea as well as the productiveness of the shore. In 1806 Captain Jonathan Winship, in the American vessel O'Cain, with his brother Nathan as mate, made a sea-otter expedition on this coast. They were acting under the auspices of the Russian-American Fur Company, and were accompanied by northern Indians and canoes to do the fishing. The Farallone Islands were found a fruitful field of operation. In September of that year Captain Winship returned to Alaska with 5,000 otter-skins. In October of 1806 Captain Campbell, another American under contract with the Alaska Fur Company, and accompanied by Aleut fishermen with twelve bidaskes (fishing boats), passed a season on this coast and returned to Alaska in August of 1807 with 1,230 otter-skins. In 1807 Captain Winship was back to the coast again accompanied by fifty native hunters from Alaska, and his objective point seems to have been the Farallone Islands. How great was his success may be known from the fact that he returned north in April. Several other vessels are mentioned as having fished along the coast, and in every instance they are reported to have made a profitable catch of sea-otter. Although outside of the chronological order of occurrences to be recorded in this history we, in order to make clear the magnitude of the sea-otter fisheries along this coast, quote the following from Hubert Howe Bancroft's History of California: "On April 1, 1811, the Albatross sailed for the north, leaving the O'Cain to look after affairs on the lower coast, and returned to the Farallones to leave supplies. Then she went to Drake Bay, where she was joined by the O'Cain and Isabel on the 11th of May. Here the two vessels remained a month, often communicating with the different gangs of hunters by means of boats. In June the Albatross went south again and was occupied in picking up for final departure the hunters and the product of their labors for both ships; and on the 19th she sailed for the north, arriving at the Russian settlements in August. After repairing the ship and discharging his Indians, Winship returned down the coast and anchored on the 27th of September at the South Farallones. The 2d of October, taking on board all the hunters, except Brown with seven Kanakas, the Albatross sailed for the Islands, so loaded with furs that some water-casks had to be broken up and the hemn cables carried on deck." By reference to a note in the work above quoted from, we find that the Albatross, for the seasons of 1810 and 1811 took 74,526 fur seal skins, of which 73,402 were taken at the Farallones. Besides these there is enumerated among the pelts 248 beaver, 21 raccoon, 6 wild-cat, 153 land-otter, 4 badger, 5 fox, 58 mink, 8 gray squirrel, 1 skunk, 11 muskrat and 137 mole skins. estimated value of this cargo of furs at Canton, China, was \$157,397. A Captain Smith is reputed to have visited the Farallones in 1808 accompanied by a band of Kadiac Indians and quite a fleet of bidaskes, remaining two years and departing with 130,000 seal, beside many otter skins. Alvarado is the authority for the statement that there were months when 2,500 skins, worth \$90 each, were exported. order not to speak hap-hazard upon this subject we interviewed General M. G. Vallejo, particularly in reference to the subject of sea-otter on this coast, and we have it from his own lips that the Bay of San Francisco and all the bays and estuaries along the coast were swarming with them in the early decades of the century.

But we return to the year 1809. That year was made memorable to Sonoma County from the fact that on the 8th of January Küskof, an officer of the Russian Fur Company on the Kadiac, Petrof master, entered Bodega Bay and remained there continuously until the 29th of August. It seems to have been a mission of observation, exploration and fishing combined. Friendly relations with the Indians of the sur-

rounding country were established and a few temporary habitations erected. While we shall always, in referring to this bay designate it Bodega Bay, the reader should be apprized that the Russians called it "Roumiantzof Bay." Through the natives Governor Arrillaga soon learned of the presence of a large Russian vessel at Bodega and that the crew had erected huts on shore. The number of persons given by the Governor as belonging to the Kadiac. were forty Russians and 150 Indians, including twenty women. Fifty canoes were reported as having been crossed over from Huymenes Bay to Pt. Boneta. And here it is in place to explain in order that the carrying of these canoes, called by the Russians "bidaskes," may the more readily be understood by the reader. They were constructed with a very light, flexible frame, over which was stretched a sheathing of sealskins so sown together as to render the seams impervious to water. The hunter could readily take his boat on his back and carry it a long distance. The Aleuts were experts in the handling of these tiny crafts and did not hesitate to venture quite a distance out to sea in them.

A stay of over seven months at Bodega had enabled Kuskof to form a very intelligent opinion as to whether or not there was anything in that latitude worth the Russian Fur Company's further attention. He seems to have reached an affirmative conclusion. As he took back with him over 2,000 otter-skins as tangible evidence to the company of the worth of the field in which he had been tarrying, it probably did not require much urging on his part to induce his co-laborers at Alaska to seek a foothold in this more southern and genial clime. Referring to this visit of Kuskof to Bodega Bay, Mr. Bancroft says: "The native chiefs were made friends by the distribution of petty gifts, and there is not much doubt that they made, either now or the next year, some kind of a formal cession of territory to the new-comers. The price paid, according to the statement of the natives in later years, as Payeras tells us, was "three blankets, three pairs of breeches, two axes, three hoes, and some beads." It was upon Russian title derived through this munificent purchase price paid, that Colonel Muldrew, nearly half a century later, gave a great deal of disquiet to the American settlers all along the coast from Tomales Bay to Cape Mendocino.

Baranof, the Chamberlain of Alaska, doubtless acting on instructions from St. Petersburg, took immediate steps to found a settlement on the California coast. To this end, an expedition was fitted out and placed under the control of Kuskof, who, on the Chirikof with all necessary implements and supplies, left Alaska late in 1811 or early in 1812 for his new field of operations. Of this expedition Bancroft says: "There were in the company ninety-five men of Russian blood, including twenty-five mechanics, and probably eighty Aleuts in a hunting fleet of forty bidaskes. The arrival seems to have been in March or April of 1812, though of this and immediately succeeding events there is no detailed record. The Aleuts were sent out to hunt ofter along the coast, apparently with instructions not to enter San Francisco Bay, for it was best not to offend the Spaniards just at this time. The Russians prepared timber for several months. When all was ready the Aleuts were recalled to aid the mechanics, and everybody went to work with a will on a fort and other necessary buildings, and in the course of a few months a fortified village had arisen on the shores of New Albion. The site, selected probably during the previous visit, was some eighteen miles above Bodega Bay, called by the natives Mad-shui-nui, in latitude 38° 33', longitude 123° 15' according to Russian observations, and the fort with its ten cannons was erected on a bluff some hundred feet or more above the sea. * * * All was completed and ready for occupation early in September. On September 10th, or August 30th of the Russian calendar, the nameday of Emperor Alexander, the establishment was formally dedicated with great festivities and named Ross, from the root of the name

Russia, a name extending far back into antiquity.

From that day dates the permanent occupancy of Sonoma County by civilized man. Fort Ross was something more than a mere station for the rendezvous of a fleet of fishing bidaskes. In a very few years it had become a manufacturing community, largely furnishing various kinds of supplies to the less skilled Spaniards south of the Bay of San Francisco. Of this we shall speak more fully hereafter. Their coming to Ross was most certainly an infringement upon the territorial rights of Spain. claimed, or pretended to claim, that by right of discovery made by Sir Francis Drake New Albion extended south to San Francisco Bay. The Spaniards on the other hand claimed that Spanish dominion extended north to the Straits of Fuca. Through the natives (for the Spanish authorities at San Francisco had as yet made little attempt at exploration north of the bay), the Spaniards were made aware of the presence and operations of the Russians at Bodega and Ross. As in duty bound, an envoy was sent to Ross to learn the objects and aims of the The information obtained was Muscovites. duly transmitted by the Commandante of San Francisco to the Governor at Monterev; and the governor in turn communicated the information to the Viceroy of Mexico, and thus it was started on its course to the ultimate end, the royal presence in Spain. Back through this tortuous channel, after a long lapse of time, came the injunction to the Commandante of San Francisco that he must have the Russians march on. Just how he was to enforce this order, with four rusty cannons, when the fort at Ross bristled with ten cannons of larger caliber, the King of Spain did not point out. But ink was cheaper, and not half as dangerous as powder, and the result was a wordy correspondence between the Governor of California and Kuskof.

For several years the communication between the California authorities and those at Ross was as slow as the courtship between deaf mutes, so far as related to the right or wrong

of Russian occupancy here. It could not well be otherwise. The Governor of California could only act on authority from the Vicerov at the city of Mexico; and the Vicerov derived his power from the King of Spain. On the other hand Kuskof at Fort Ross looked to the Chamberlain of Alaska for his instructions, and the Chamberlain took his commands from the Czar of Russia. And thus it came to pass that the conflicting interests of two of the mighty powers of Europe, for a time, centered right here within our own Sonoma County. While a great many orders of a mandatory character. requiring the Russians at once and immediately to vacate Ross were duly delivered to Kuskof, as coming from the Vicerov of Mexico, it does not seem to have disturbed the friendly amenities that appear to have existed between the Span iards and Russians here, for they seem to have done a great deal of bartering in violation of the revenue laws as intended to be administered by the Mexican authorities. This trade was carried on by means of Russian vessels.

The reader can keep in mind that year after year there was remonstrance made by the Spanish authorities of California against Russian occupation at Ross, always accompanied by the fearful admonition that the Vicerov of Mexico would admit of no further delay in the matter. Moraga, the first to go to Ross to spy out what the Russians were about, was sent back to Ross late in 1813, and according to Spanish account delivered to Kuskof the ultimatum of speedy departure from this coast; while Russian record of the same occurrence is, as Bancroft says: "That Moraga on this second visit brought with him not only twenty cattle and three horses as a gift, but also the verbal announcement, as welcome as unexpected, that Governor Arrillaga had consented to an exchange of commodities on condition that pending the Viceroy's decision, the company's vessels should not enter the ports, but transfer goods in boats. Accordingly Kuskof at once despatched his clerk Slobodchikof to San Francisco with a cargo which, in the manner prescribed, and to the value of \$14,000, was exchanged for bread-stuffs. Trade was thus continued for some time, but no particulars are given. That this traffic was allowed, considering the urgent needs of California, is not strange; nor is the silence of the Spanish record to be wondered at, since the trade was illicit. There is no good reason to doubt the accuracy of the Russian statement.

That the Russians had come to stay, the location selected and the permanency of the improvements made, amply attested. Bodega Bay, by them called Roumiantzof, was a desirable harbor so far as ingress and egress of vessels were concerned, yet it did not seem to fill Kuskof's conception of strategic strength for defensive purposes. The site selected for Fort Ross, about eighteen miles north of Bodega, could hardly be improved on for the purpose designed. The following pen-picture of Fort Ross and its surroundings is a translation from a French book written by Duhant Cilly. The author spent two or three days at Ross in 1828. This is a very accurate description, and the more to be prized on account of its having been written so long ago:

"At eleven o'clock in the morning, June, 1828, we arrived at a colony which the Russians had named Ross. It is a great square surrounded by a solidly built fence of boards twenty feet high. This fence is crowned by large, heavy war implements. On the south west and northeast angles, are two turrets of a hexagon shape, pierced with port-holes, for protection. Upon the four sides which correspond with the four important points are port-holes with cannon. In the inside of the square are also field-pieces of bronze, mounted on wagons. There is a nice house for the commander or director, good lodgings for the subordinate officers, while the remainder of the square is taken up by store-houses and work-shops. A chapel and bastion occupy the southeast angle. The fort is built at the edge of an elevated piece of land about two hundred feet above the level of the sea. To the right and left are ravines

which give protection against attacks from the north and south, while the steep bluff and sea defend the west. The two ravines open upon two little bays which serve as a shelter for shipping. All the dwellings of Ross are built of wood, but they are built well and strong. In the rooms of the director's dwelling are found all the conveniences which are appreciated by Europeans and which as yet are unknown in other parts of California. On the outside of the square are buildings regularly ranged for sixty Russians, and low huts for eighty Kadiacs. Adjoining these are huts of as many poor (native?) Indians. To the east of the settlement the ground gradually rises to a great height, which protects the settlement from eastern These hills are covered with thick The slopes are divided into fields, forests. fenced in squares, for grain, French corn, oats, potatoes, etc. These fences are used as protectors of the crops against enemies and wild animals."

Such was Fort Ross as described sixty years ago. So far as location and general details are concerned, it is very accurate. The height of the mesa on which the fort stands is placed at too high a level above the sea, and the palisade wall of the fort is given about eight feet greater height than it really had. That the Russians were well prepared to defend themselves against attack is evidenced by a note in Bancroft's History which says: "Kuskof brought eight pieces of artillery in 1812, which number was soon increased to fifteen or twenty, and even to forty of various caliber by 1841 as it seems."

But few of Sonoma County's most intelligent citizens, we apprehend, are fully advised in reference to the magnitude and importance of the operations of this Russian colony that planted the standard of civilization here. The oldest men among us were but mere boys when the whole coast of this county from the Estero Americano to the Gualala River were teeming with life and enterprise. Aleuts in bidaskes were exploring every bay, cove and estnary in

quest of sea-otter, seal and acquatic fowls. Coming from the frigid north where everything was utilized that would appease hunger or protect the body from the chilling winds of the bleak, hyperborean climes, they gathered and utilized much that by the less provident Spaniards south of the Bay of San Francisco, would have been esteemed of no value. Fort Ross was something more than a mere fishing station. As already stated they gave to Bodega Bay the euphonious name, Roumiantzof; to the country and streams northward they gave names of equally as hard enunciation to American tongues. The country between Bodega Bay and Russian River they called Kostromitinof; to Russian River they gave the name Slavianki; while to the country adjacent to Ross itself, they gave the name Khlebnikof. In reference to the character and number of inhabitants at Ross after it was founded, Mr. Bancroft says: "So far as I can judge from the complicated and contradictory statements of different writers, Russian and foreign, there were at Ross, after the foundation was fairly effected, from twenty-five to fifty men of Russian blood, and from fifty to one-hundred and twenty Aleuts. No Russian women came to California, except perhaps the wives of one or two of the officers in the later years; but both Russians and Aleuts married or cohabited with native women, so that at the last the three races were inextricably mixed in the population of Ross. This population, including the native Californians who became permanent residents, may be estimated as having varied from 150 to 400. All to a certain extent in the service of the company, though many cultivated small pieces of ground and traded the products on their own account. The Russians were officers, . chiefs of hunting parties, and mechanics; the Aleuts were hunters, fishermen, and laborers; the Californians were laborers and servants; all were to a certain extent farmers and traders and soldiers."

While there was a Greek chapel, as already stated, at the fort, there is nothing to show that there was ever a regular chaplain assigned to the station. Under authorization of the bishop one of the officers officiated at funerals, solemnized marriages and administered the ordinance of baptism.

As this coast had been a common poaching ground for vessels engaged in taking sea-otter for nearly a decade before the advent of the Russians here, large returns from that kind of hunting were not of long duration and the Russians naturally turned their attention to mixed industries. Bancroft, who from his vast resources of data on this subject is in a position to speak with great accuracy, says: "As the hunt for otter became less and less profitable, and as obstacles interfered with perfect success in way of trade, the agents of the company turned their attention more and more to home industries at Ross. Agriculture was naturally one of the most important of these industries, and results in this branch are shown more or less complete in a note." Referring to this note, we gather the following information in reference to the Russian's farming operations: Kuskof, about 1821, retired from command at Ross, and was succeeded by a young man, Carl Schmidt. Kuskof died in Russia in 1823. In reference to farming it is stated that all the fertile land around the fort was cultivated, and there were fields two miles away. In 1828 the amount of land cultivated in various fields is stated to have been about 175 acres. Seeding was done in November and December, after the first rains. Both oxen and horses were used for farming purposes, and in rocky places Indians were employed to spade the soil. Vegetables were raised in abundance in the gardens, including pumpkins and watermelons. Pickled beets and cabbage were sent to Sitka. Potatoes were planted twice a year, but the yield was not large. Wild mustard seed was gathered for exportation. Fruit trees did well. The first peach-tree brought from San Francisco in 1814 bore in 1820. Other peach-trees were brought from Monterey, and also grape-vines from Lima in 1817, the latter bearing in 1823. In 1820, 100 trees, apple, pear, cherry and peach were set out, bearing in 1828. As related to wheat, great efforts were made and great results anticipated in 1826, but there was not over a half crop, in consequence of rust. In 1833 wild-oats sprang up, and thereafter much of the land that had been tilled around Ross had to be pastured. Mice and gophers had become very destructive. Farming was then transferred to the mouth of Russian River, with much success for a couple of years; but received a set-back by two years of failure. This will give a general idea of the farming operations of the Russians.

In reference to stock we find the following: Of horned cattle there were about sixty in 1817, 180 in 1821, 520 in 1829, 720 in 1833, and 1,700 in 1841; horses increased from ten in 1817 to 250 in 1829, 415 in 1833, and 900 in 1841; there were 160 sheep in 1817, 800 in 1822, 614 in 1829, 605 in 1833, and 900 in 1841; and swine numbered 124 in 1821 and 106 in 1829. There were about fifty mules in in 1841. Many cattle were killed by the bears and Indians. Bulls used to come into the fort with lacerated flesh and bloody horns after encounters with bears. In the last fifteen years 216,000 pounds of salt beef and 17,000 pounds of butter were sent to Sitka. Butter brought about thirty cents a pound at Sitka. Excellent leather was tanned and exported. The total product in good years of cattle and sheep was valued at 8,000 rubles. Bancroft says: "There was hardly any article of wood, iron or leather which the mechanics of Ross in the early years could not make of a quality sufficiently good for the California market, and to the very last they received frequent applications from the Spaniards. But in the later years many minor articles were more cheaply obtained from American and English traders. Several boats were built for Spanish officers or friars. Timber and tiles were not only sent south, but north, and even in some instances to the Sandwich Islands. Pine pitch was also sent to Sitka in considerable quantities, in barrels which, like those for meat and other exports, were made by the Ross coopers."

But the Russians were even more than fisher-Right here in men, farmers and artisans. Sonoma County within the first quarter of the present century not less than four schooners and ships were built and launched, the carrying capacity varying from 160 to 200 tons. The schooner Rouminatzof, of 160 tons burthen was commenced in 1816 and launched in 1818. Aside from the labor of construction its cost was 20,212 rubles. The brig Buldakof, of 200 tons burthen, a copper-bottomed vessel, was put on the ways in 1819 and completed and launched in 1820. Its cost of construction was about 80,-000 rubles. These vessels were principally built of oak, while in the construction of the latter ones pine and redwood seem to have been principally used. The Volga, 160 tons, was begun in 1821 and was finished and launched in 1822, at a cost of about 36,189 rubles. The Kiakhta, of 200 tons burthen, was put on the ways in 1823, and completed and launched in 1824, at a cost of 35,248 rubles. These vessels do not seem to have been of long service, and

this is not to be wondered at when we take into account the rawness and character of the wood used in their construction. But this in no wise militates against the cold facts of history that when our oldest men were mere boys, ship-building was carried on right here in Sonoma County. We have been thus exact in giving dates and details because we believe every man, woman and child in the county ought to know these things. Sir William Blackstone says in his commentaries on the common law laid it down as a rule that every English gentleman ought to know and understand the groundwork of the laws of the country in which he lived. If this was true of English gentlemen as related to a knowledge of the laws of their country, how much more essential is it that every one laying claim to intelligence in our midst, should at least have a correct knowledge of the history of the county in which they live! Having delineated the main features of Russian occupation of Sonoma County up to 1830, we now devote a chapter to Spanish progress northward.



CHAPTER III

Ather forty years of waiting the Spaniards secure a lodgment north of San Francisco Bay a branch mission to Dolores was established at San Rafall in 1818 in 1821 an faploring expedition went north under Captain Arghello they started from Carquinez; traveled up the Sacramento Valley, probably to Shasta, then crossed toward the coast and came down Russian River Valley it was the most extended faploration of the Spaniards—in 1822 it was determined to establish a new mission north of the bay—in 1823 Padre Altimira, with a scribble to establish a new mission north of the bay—in 1823 Padre Altimira, with a scribble to establish of the chose Sonoma after considerable trouble and delay the mission at Sonoma, under title of "San Francisco Solano," was duly dedicated Sunday, the 4th day of April, 1824—the Russians at Ross sent articles of decoration for the church at Sonoma—fruit trees and vineyards planted—cattle, horses and sheep multiply, and San Francisco Solano gathers to its fold siveral hundred Indians.

ORTY years had come and gone since presidio and mission was founded at Yerba Buena, and yet no fruitful attempt had been made to establish settlement on the north side of the bay. And the first movement in that direction seems to have been impelled by a seeming necessity. At the mission Dolores were many hundred neophytes who had been gathered in from the many Indian tribes south of the bay. Among these Indian converts there was an increasing and alarming mortality from pulmonary disease. The padres, as a sanitary measure, determined upon the founding of a branch mission in some more sheltered and genial clime on the north side of the bay. The present site of San Rafael was the location determined upon. The establishment was to be more in the nature of a rancho, with chapel, baptistry and cemetery, than a regularly or-

dained mission. Padre Luis Gil v Taboada was detailed to take charge of this branch establishment of the church. In reference to this branch mission Bancroft says: "The site was probably selected on the advice of Moraga, who had several times passed it on his way to and from Bodega; though there may have been a special examination by the friars not recorded. Father Gil was accompanied by Derran, Abella, and Sarria, the latter of whom on December 14th, with the same ceremonies that usually attended the dedication of a regular mission, founded the assistencia of San Rafael Arcangel, on the spot called by the natives Nanaguani. Though the establishment was at first only a branch of San Francisco, an assistencia and not a mission, with a chapel instead of a church, under a supernumerary friar of San Francisco; yet there was no real difference between its management

and that of the other missions. The number of neophytes transferred at first is supposed to have been about 230, but there is but very little evidence on the subject, and subsequent transfers, if any were made in either direction, are not recorded. By the end of 1820 the population had increased to 590. In 1818 an adobe building eighty feet long, forty-two feet wide and eighteen feet high had been erected; divided by partitions into chapel, padre's house and all other apartments required, and furnished besides with a corridor of tules. Padre Gil y Taboada remained in charge of San Rafael until the summer of 1819, when he was succeeded by Juan Amoros."

That even the southern end of what is now Sonoma County was yet a comparative terra incognito to the Spaniards, is evidenced by the fact that as late as May, 1818, on the occasion of a visit of President Payeras with Commandante Arguello to San Rafael, they made quite an exploration of the surrounding country and reported having seen from the top of a hill "the Canada de los Olompalis and the Llano de los Petalumas." Thus, as Moses viewed the promised land from the summit of Mount Pisga, did priest and commandante from the summit of a Marin County hill look down upon Petaluma Valley in the year of grace, 1818. commandante referred to in this connection was Captain Luis Arguello. Governor Arrillaga having died in 1813, Arguello filled the position of acting governor until Sola was appointed to that position. Arguello was a man of considerable energy and dash, and it was but natural that Governor Sola should select him for a hazardous enterprise. Late in the summer of 1821 the Governor determined to send an exploring expedition up north. As this was one of the most consequential explorations ever undertaken under Spanish rule, and as it has an intimate connection with Sonoma County, we give place to Hubert Howe Bancroft's narration of the meanderings of the expedition, which is as follows:

"Thirty five soldados de cuera and twenty

infantes, part of the force coming from Monterey, were assembled at San Francisco. Horses and much of the supplies were sent from Santa Clara and San Jose up to the Strait of the Car-The officers selected were Captain Luis Arguello, Alferez Francisco de Haro, Alferez Jose Autonio Sanchez, and Cadet Joaquin Estudillo, with Padre Blas Ordaz as chaplain and chronicler, and John Gilroy, called the 'English interpreter Juan Antonio.' Some neophytes were also attached to the force, and all was ready for the start the 18th of October. The company sailed from San Francisco at 11 A. M. in the two lanchas of the presidio and mission, landing at Ruyuta, near what is now Point San Pedro, to pass the night. Next day they continued the voyage to the Carquinez, being joined by two other boats. Saturday and Sunday were spent in ferrying the horses across the strait, together with a band of Ululatos and Canucaymos Indians, en route to visit their gentile homes, and in religious exercises. Monday morning they started for the north ..

"The journey which followed was popularly known to the Spaniards at the time, and since as 'Arguello's expedition to the Columbia," The Columbia was the only northern region of which the Spaniards had any definite idea, or was rather to them a term nearly synonymous with the northern interior. It was from the Columbia that the strange people sought were supposed to have come; and it is not singular in the absence of any correct idea of distance, that the only expedition to the far north was greatly exaggerated in respect to the distance traveled. The narratives in my possession, written by old Californians, some of whom accompanied Arguello, are unusually inaccurate in their versions of this affair, on which they. would throw but very little light in the absence of the original diary of Father Ordaz-a document that is fortunately extant.

"Starting from the strait on the morning of October 22, Arguello and his company marched for nine days, averaging little less than eight hours a day, northward up the valley of the Sacramento, which they called the Jesus Maria. The names of rancherias I give in a note. There is little else to be said of the march, the obstacles to be overcome having been few and slight. The natives were either friendly, timid, or slightly hostile, having to be scattered once or twice by the noise of a cannon. The neophyte Rafael from San Francisco had but little difficulty in making himself understood. The most serious calamity was the loss of a mule that fell into the river with two thousand cartridges on its back. There were no indications of foreigners.

"On the 30th, to use the words of the diary, 'the place where we are is situated at the foot of the Sierra Madre, whence there have been seen by the English interpreter, Juan Antonio, two mountains called Los Cuates-the Twinson the opposite side of which are the presidio and river of the Columbia. The rancherias before named are situated on the banks of the Rio de Jesus Maria, from which to-morrow a different direction will be taken.' Accordingly the the 31st they 'marched west until they came to the foot of a mountain range, about fifteen leagues from the Sierra Nevada, which runs from north to south, terminating in the region of Bodega.' Exactly at what point the travelers left the river and entered the mountain range, now bounding Trinity County on the east, I do not attempt to determine, though it was evidently not below Red Bluff. The distance made up the valley, allowing an average rate of three miles an hour for sixty-eight hours, the length of the return march of ninetysix hours through the mountains, at a rate of two miles an hour, and the possible identity of Capa, reached in forty-four hours from Carquinez, with the Capaz of modern maps opposite Chico, would seem to point to the latitude of Shasta or Weaverville as the northern limit of this exploration.

"For nine days, the explorers marched southward over the mountains. No distances are given, and I shall not pretend to trace the exact route followed, though I give in a note the

names recorded in the diary. Like those in the valley, the savages were not, as a rule, hostile, though a few had to be killed in the extreme north: but their language could no longer be understood, and it was often difficult to obtain guides from rancheria to rancheria. The natural difficulties of the mountain route were very great. Many horses died, and four packmules once fell down a precipice together. The 3d of November, at Benenue, some blue cloth was found, said to have been obtained from the coast, probably from the Russians. On the 6th the ocean was first seen, and several soldiers recognized the 'coast of the Russian establishment at Bodega.' Next day from the Espinazo del Diablo was seen what was believed to be Cape Mendocino, twenty leagues away on the right. Finally, on the 10th, the party from the top of a mountain, higher than any before climbed, but in sight of many worse ones, abandoned by their guides at dusk, with only three days' rations, managed to struggle down and out through the dense undergrowth into a vallev.

"And down this valley of Libantiliyami, which could hardly have been any other than that of the Russian River, though at what point in the present Sonoma County, or from what direction they entered it I am at a loss to say, the returning wanderers hastened; over a route that seems to have presented no obstacles-doubtless near the sites of the modern Healdsburg and Santa Rosa-and on November 12th, at noon, after twenty hours' march in three days, arrived at San Rafael. Next day, after a thanksgiving mass, the boats arrived and the work of ferrying the horses across to Point San Pablo was beoun. The infantry soldiers, who were mounted during the expedition, also took this route home, both to Monterey and San Francisco. Thus ended the most extensive northern expedition ever made by the Spaniards in California."

By reference to the notes referred to by Mr. Bancroft in the above, it is quite certain that Arguello and his companions reached Russian River at or near the present site of Cloverdale.

Be that as it may, it is beyond eavil that they were the first Spaniards to traverse the central valleys of Sonoma County. While the expedition was not fruitful of far-reaching results, yet it furnishes an important leaf to local history. Being the first of civilized race to traverse the territory of the county its whole length, entitles that little band of explorers to kindly remembrance and honorable mention in her annals.

But the time was close at hand when Sonoma County which had lain fallow all these years, except that portion of seaboard under occupancy by the Russians, was to come under Spanish domination. The establishment of a new mission was determined upon. The causes which impelled this movement northward will seem strange to the readers of the present generation. In the language of Bancroft, "In 1822 at a conference between Canon Fernandez, Prefect Payeras, and Governor Arguello, it had been decided to transfer the mission of San Francisco from the peninsula to the 'northeastern contra costa on the gentile frontier,' a decision based on the comparative sterility of the old site, the insalubrity of the peninsula climate, the broadness of the field for conversion in the north, the success of the experimental founding of the San Rafael branch, and not improbably a desire on the part of two of the three dignitaries to throw the few fertile ranchos south of San Francisco into the hands of settlers. The matter next came up just before the death of Payeras, who seems to have had nothing more to say about it. March 23, 1823, Padre Jose Altimira, very likely at Arguello's instigation, presented to the deputacion a memorial in which he recommended the transfer, he being a party naturally interested as one of the ministers of San Francisco. On April 9th, the deputacion voted in favor of the change. It was decreed that the assistencia of San Rafael should be joined again to San Francisco, and transferred with it, and the suggestion made that the country of the Petalumas or of the Canicaimos, should be the new site. The suppression of Santa Cruz was also recommended. The Governor sent these resolutions to Mexico next day, and Altimira forwarded copies to the new prefect, Senan, on April 30th, but received no response.

"An exploration was next in order, for the country between the Suisunes and Petalumas was as yet only little known, some parts of it having never been visited by the Spaniards. With this object in view, Altimira and the disputado, Francisco Castro, with an escort of nineteen men under Alferez Jose Sanchez, embarked at San Francisco on the 25th of June, and spent the night at San Rafael. Both Sanchez and Altimira kept a diary of the trip in nearly the same words. * * * The explorers went by way of Olompali to the Petaluma, Sonoma, Napa, and Suisun valleys in succession, making a somewhat close examination of each. Sonoma was found to be best adapted for mission purposes by reason of its climate, location, abundance of wood and stone, including limestone as was thought, and above all for its innumerable and most excellent springs and streams. The plain of the Petaluma, broad and fertile, lacked water; that of the Suisunes was liable, more or less, to the same objection, and was also deemed too far from the old San Francisco; but Sonoma, as a mission site, with eventually branch establishments, or at least cattle-ranchos at Petaluma and Napa, seemed to the three representatives of civil, military, and Francisian power to offer every advantage. Accordingly on July 4th, a cross was blessed and set up on the site of a former gentile rancherai, now formally named New San Francisco. A volley of musketry was fired, several songs were sung, and holy mass was said. July 4th might, therefore, with greater propriety than any other date be celebrated as the anniversary of the foundation, though the place was for a little time abandoned, and on the sixth all were back at Old San Francisco."

We cannot give the reader a more correct idea of this first exploration of the southern end of Sonoma County than is given in the language of Padre Altimira's diary, which is epitomized as follows in Alley, Bowen & Co.'s History of

Sonoma County: "The Padre and his party left San Rafael, where a mission had been already founded, on the 25th of June, 1823, and during the day passed the position now occupied by the city of Petaluma, then called by the Spaniards, 'Punta de los Esteros,' and known to the Indians as 'Chocuale,' that night encamping on the 'Arroyo Lema,' where the large adobe on the Petaluma Rancho was afterward constructed by General Vallejo.

"Here a day's halt would appear to have been called, in order to take a glance at the beautiful country and devise means of further progress. On the 27th they reached the famous · Laguna de Tolly,' now, alas, nothing but a place, it having fallen into the hands of a German gentleman of marked utilitarian principles. who has drained and reclaimed it, and planted it with potatoes. Here the expedition took a northeasterly route, and entering the Sonoma Valley, which Father Altimira states was then so called by former Indian residents; the party encamped on the arroyo of 'Pulpula,' where J. A. Poppe, a merchant of Sonoma, has a large fish-breeding establishment, stocked with carp brought from Rhinefelt, in Germany, in 1871. The holy father's narrative of the beauties of Sonoma Valley, as seen by the new-comers, are so graphically portrayed by himself that we cannot refrain from quoting his own words: 'At about 3 P. M.,' (June 28, 1823,) 'leaving our camp and our boat on the slough near by, we started to explore, directing our course northwestward across the plain of Sonoma, until we reached a stream (Sonoma Creek) of about five hundred plumas of water, crystalline and most pleasing to the taste, flowing through a grove of beautiful and useful trees. The stream flows from some hills which enclose the plain, and terminate it on the north. We went on, penetrating a broad grove of oaks; the trees were lofty and robust, affording an external source of utility, both for firewood and carriage material. This forest was about three leagues long from east to west, and a league and a half wide from north to south. The plain is watered by another

arrovo still more copious and pleasant than the former, flowing from west to east, but traveling northward from the center of the plain. We explored this evening as far as the daylight permitted. The permanent springs, according to the statement of those who have seen them in the extreme dry season, are almost innumerable. No one can doubt the benignity of the Sonoma climate after noting the plants, the lofty and shady trees - alders, poplars, ash, laurel, and others—and especially the abundance and luxuriance of the wild grapes. We observed, also, that the launch may come up the creek to where a settlement can be founded. truly a most convenient circumstance. We saw from these and other facts that Sonoma is a most desirable site for a mission.'

"Let us here note who are now located on the places brought prominently forward by Padre Altimira. The hills which inclose the valley and out of whose bosom the Sonoma Creek springs, is now occupied by the residence and vineyard of Mr. Edwards. The forest mentioned covered the present site of the Leavenworth vineyards, the Hayes' estate, and the farms of Wrutten, Carriger, Harrison, Craig, Herman, Wohler, Hill, Stewart, Warfield, Krous & Williams, La Motte, Hood, Kohler, Morris, and others. The second stream mentioned as flowing northward from the center of the plains, is the 'Olema,' or flour-mill stream, on which Colonel-George F. Hooper resides, while the locality in which he states are innumerable springs, is the tract of country where now are located the hacienda of Lachryma Montis, the residence of General M. G. Vallejo and the dwellings and vineyards of Haraszthy, Gillen, Tichner, Dressel, Winchel, Gundlach, Rubus, Snyder, Nathanson, and the ground of the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society. The head of navigation noted is the place since called St. Louis, but usually known as the Embarendero."

Of this first exploration of the country round about Petaluma and Sonoma, every incident will be of interest to the reader. In Padre Altimira's diary, note is made of the killing of a bear on the Petaluma flat. Mention is also made that their first night's camp (probably near where the old Vallejo adoba now stands,) was with eight or ten Petalumas (Indians) hiding there from their enemies, the Libantiloquemi, Indians of Santa Rosa Valley. As already stated, the exploration extended as far east as Suisun Valley, and Altimira mentions that on the 30th of June they killed ten bears. On returning they gave the Sonoma Valley a more complete examination and crossed the mountains back into the upper end of Petaluma Valley and back to where they camped the first night. From there they seem to have taken a pretty direct route back to Sonoma, probably about the route of the old road leading from Petaluma to Sonoma. This was on the 3d of July, and the next day the mission location was formally established at Sonoma.

The prelate upon whose decision the Altimira enterprise depended for a full fruition had not yet been heard from. Altimira represented to him, and with a great deal of apparent truth, that "San Francisco was on its last legs, and that San Rafael could not subsist alone." But the desired sanction from the prelate had not yet come. Governor Arguello seemed impatient of delay and ordered Altimira to proceed with the work of founding the new mission, an order that Padre Altímira seemed to be only too ready to obey, for he seemed to have been a fiery, impetuous mortal, with more zeal than prudence. On the 12th of August he took possession of the effects of the San Rafael mission by inventory, and by the 23d he was on his way to New San Francisco with an escort of twelve men, and an artilleryman to manage a cannon of two pound caliber. He was also accompanied by quite a force of neophytes as laborers. By the 25th all hands were on the ground and the work of planting a mission commenced. At the end of a week the work had so far progressed that it could be said of a surety that Sonoma Valley had passed under the dominion of civilized man. But Altimira was destined to have his Christian forbearance tested. The prelate refused to sanction the wiping out of the San Rafael mission. While he did not express a decided opinion on the propriety of the removal of the San Francisco mission, he expressed amazement at the hasty and unauthorized manner in which the deputacion had acted in the premises. On the 31st of August this decision reached the Padre at New San Francisco, and for the time put an end to his operations. That this interruption did not put Altimira in a very prayerful frame of mind is evidenced by the vinegar and gall apparent in his epistolatory record in connection with the subject. In a letter to Governor Arguello in reference to the prelate's decision, Altimira says: "I wish to know whether the deputacion has any authority in this province, and if these men can overthrow your honor's wise provisions. I came here to convert gentiles and to establish missions, and if I cannot do it here, where as we all agree is the best spot in California for the purpose, I will leave the country." As a plain missionary proposition Padre Altimira was right; but as an ecclesiastical fact he was restive under a harness of his own choosing, and was wrong. Sarria was then president of the California missions. The sequel to the prelate's decision is thus recited by Bancroft: "A correspondence followed between Sarria and Arguello, in which the former with many expressions of respect for the governor and the secular government not unmixed with personal flattery of Arguello, justified in a long argument the position he had assumed. The Governor did not reply in detail to Sarria's arguments, since it did not in his view matter much what this or that prefect had or had not approved, but took the ground that the deputacion was empowered to act for the public good in all such urgent matters as that under consideration, and that its decrees must be carried out. During fifty years the friars had made no progress in the conversion of northern gentiles or occupation of northern territory; and now the secular authorities proposed to take

charge of the conquest in the temporal aspect at least. The new establishment would be sustained with its escolta under a majordomo, and the prelate's refusal to authorize Altimira to care for its spiritual needs would be reported to the authorities in Mexico.

"Yet, positive as was the Governor's tone in general, he declared that he would not insist on the suppression of San Rafael; and, though some of the correspondence has doubtless been lost, he seems to have consented readily enough to a compromise suggested by the prefect, and said by him to have been more or less fully approved by Altimira. By the terms of this compromise new San Francisco was to remain as a mission in regular standing, and Padre Altimira was appointed its regular minister. subject to the decision of the college: but neither old San Francisco nor San Rafael was to be suppressed, and Altimira was to be still associate minister of the former. Neophytes might go voluntarily from old San Francisco to the new establishment, and also from San Jose and San Rafael, provided they came originally from the Sonoma region, and provided also that in the case of San Rafael they might return if they wished at any time within a year. New converts might come in from any direction to the mission they preferred, but no force was to be used."

Under these conditions and restrictions the fiery Altimira entered upon the task of Christianizing Sonoma County heathen. While he did not let pass an opportunity to enveigh against the perverse and narrow-gauge methods of the old missions, he seems to have entered with the zeal of a Paul into his missionary work. Bancroft, who has all the data to enable him to speak with absolute certainty, says: "Passion Sunday, April 4, 1824, the mission church, a somewhat rude structure 24 by 105 feet, built of boards and whitewashed, but well furnished and decorated in the interior, many articles having been presented by the Russians, was dedicated to San Francisco Solano, which from this date became the name of the mission.

Hitherto it had been properly new San Francisco, though Altimira had always dated his letters San Francisco simply, and referred to the peninsula establishment as Old San Francisco: but this usage became inconvenient, and rather than honor St. Francis of Asisi with two missions it was agreed to dedicate the new one to San Francisco Solano, the great apostle of the Indies.' It was largely from this early confusion of names, and also from the inconvenience of adding Asisi and Solano to designate the respective Saints Francis and Solano that arose the popular usuage of calling the two missions Dolores and San Solano, the latter name being replaced ten years later by the original one of Sonoma."

Elsewhere we have said that right here in Sonoma County the Catholic and the Greek Cross met, and it but lends luster to the pages of history to record that though coming by different roads they met in friendship; for, with deft hands, the communicants of the Greek church at Ross shaped gifts for ornamentation and decoration of the Catholic mission of Sonoma. Altimira remained in charge at Sonoma until 1826 when he was superseded by Buenaventura Fortuni. Altimira had displayed considerable energy in his field of labor, for at Sonoma he had constructed a padre's house, granary and seven houses for the guard, besides the chapel, all of wood. Before the year 1824 closed there had been constructed a large adobe 30 by 120 feet, seven feet high, with tiled roof and corridor, and a couple of other structures of adobe had been constructed ready to roof, when the excessive rains of that season set in and ruined the walls. A loom was set up and weaving was in operation. Quite an orchard of fruit trees was planted and a vinevard of 3,000 vines was set out. Bancroft says: "Between 1824 and 1830 cattle increased from 1,100 to 2,000; horses from 400 to 725; and sheep remained at 4,000, though as few as 1,500 in 1826. Crops amounted to 1,875 bushels per year on an average, the largest yield being 3,945 in 1826, and the smallest 510 in 1829,

when wheat and barley failed completely. At the end of 1824 the mission had 693 neophytes, of whom 322 had come from San Francisco, 153 from San Jose, 92 from San Rafael, and 96 had been baptized on the spot. By 1830, 650 had been baptized and 375 buried; but the number of neophytes had increased only to 760, leaving a margin of over 100 for runaways, even on the supposition that all from San Rafael retired the first year to their old home. Notwithstanding the advantages of the site and Altimira's enthusiasm the mission at

Sonoma was not prosperous during its short existence."

Thus far we have followed the fortunes of the church in its missionary work on this side of the bay. While it was not as fruitful of results as the church probably expected, it at least paved the way for secular occupation. As it had been in the south, so too in the north an attempt at colonization was sure to follow in the paths made easy by the pluck and perseverance of the padres. We again turn to Ross and trace Russian occupation to a conclusion.



CHAPTER IV.

The Russians at Ross begin to realize that they have 100 narrow a field will bey more territory or sell their establishments—their overtures are not well received by Memoan authornies in 1834 Valleso was commandance at Sonoma, and began to look sharp after the Russians at Ross. the Russians offer their property for sale anxentory of their property—in 1841 the Russians sell to Captain John A. Sutter and take their departure for Alaska. Suffer took most of the stock and some of the houses to his Sauramento establishment. Bidwell, and Benniz at Ross as Suffer's agents—a trip to Ross ementy-slaen years ago. Benniz's story about shooting a grizzly bear. Fort Ross and its surroundings in 1888.

GAIN we turn to that busy bee-hive of industry, the Muscovite settlement at Fort Ross. We have somewhat in advance of 1830 shown what had been accomplished by that colony. The time had now come when its future existence had to be determined. There was no motive for the Russians to hold an occupancy limited by Bodega Bay on the south and the Gualala River on the north. At best, there was but a narrow bench of seaboard available for either farming or grazing purposes. True, there was a wealth of forest back of this mesa, but they had already learned that this timber was not durable as material for shipbuilding. They had pretty well exhausted the supply of timber from which pine pitch could be manufactured. Tan bark for the carrying on of their tanneries was their most promising continuing supply for the future. The agents of the Alaska Fur Company had already signified to the California authorities a willingness

to vacate Fort Ross upon payment for improvements. Through the intricate evolutions of red tape this was transmitted to the viceory of Mexico, and as that functionary took it as an evidence that the Russian colony at Ross was on its last legs, refusal was made on the ground that the Russians, having made improvements on Spanish territory, with material acquired from Spanish soil, they ought not to expect payment for the same. While this is not the language, it is the spirit of the view the vicerov took of the subject. As a legal proposition this was doubtless true, but as a matter of fact, at any time after 1825 the superintendent at Ross had at his command sufficient of the armament and munitions of war to have marched from Ross to San Diego without let or hindrance, so far as the viceroy of Mexico was concerned. These Dons and Hidalgos seemed, however, to consider their rubrics to be more powerful than swords or cannon. As their

overtures for sale had been thus summarily disposed of, the cold, impassive Muscovites pursued the even tenor of their way, and as the lands around Fort Ross became exhausted by continuous farming they extended their farming operations southward between the Russian River and Bodega Bay, and ultimately inland to the neighborhood of the present village of Bodega Corners. At the latter place there were several Russian graves, in the midst of which there stood a Greek cross, long after the Americans came into occupancy. The earliest American settlers in that neighborhood aver that the Russians had a grist-mill some two or three miles easterly from Bodega Corners. Certain it is that the authorities at San Francisco had notification that the Russians contemplated occupation for farming purposes as far inland as the present site of Santa Rosa, These rumors, whether true or not, doubtless accelerated the movement of Spanish colonization in that direction.

Governor Wrangell, now having control in Alaska, seems to have taken an intelligent view of the whole situation, and realized that unless the company, of which he was head representative, could obtain undisputed possession of all the territory north of the Bay of San Francisco and eastward to the Sacramento, it was useless to attempt a continuance at Ross. To achieve this end the Alaska Company was willing to buy the establishments already at San Rafael and Sonoma. The fact that the California authorities submitted these propositions to the Mexican government, now free from the yoke of Spanish rule, would indicate that by them such a proposition was not considered in the light of a heinous offense. Alvarado was then at the head of the California government and no doubt he looked with great distrust, if not alarm, upon the number of Americans who were beginning to find their way into California. But General Vallejo, who was now almost autocrat on the north side of the Bay of San Francisco, was not, probably, so averse to Americans, as he had already three brothers-in-law of Yankee blood. Through these kinsmen, who were all

gentlemen of good intelligence and education, Vallejo had become well informed in reference to the push and energy of the American people, and hence it is quite certain that he did not favor any permanent occupancy here by any European power. In truth, while the California government had confined itself to wordy pen remonstrances with the occupants of Ross, in 1840 Vallejo seems to have made quite a show of calling Rotchef, the then superintendent at Ross, to accountability for having allowed the American ship Lausanne to land and discharge passengers at Bodega as though it were a free port. Some of these passengers, who went to Sonoma, were incarcerated by the irate Vallejo, and he even sent a file of soldiers to Bodega to give warning that such infractions would lead to serious consequences if persisted in. This was the nearest to an open rupture of amicable relations that ever occurred between Spaniard and Muscovite on this coast that we find any record of, and this could not have been of a very sanguinary nature, for it seems that Vallejo and Rotchef were on social good terms afterward.

The proposed acquisition of territory by Governor Wrangell met with no encouragement from the Mexican Government. In reference to this matter Bancroft says: "The intention of the Russians to abandon Ross and their wish to sell their property there, had, as we have seen, been announced to Alvarado, and by him to the Mexican government, before the end of 1840. In January 1841, Vallejo, in reporting to the minister of war his controversy with Rotchef and Krupicurof, mentioned the proposed abandonment, taking more credit to himself than the facts could justify, as a result of that contro versy. The Russians had consulted him as to their power to sell the buildings as well as livestock to a private person, and he had been told that 'the nation had the first right,' and would have to be consulted. The fear that impelled him at that time to answer thus cautiously was that some foreigners from the Columbia or elsewhere might outbid any citizen of California, and thus raise a question of sovereignty, which

might prove troublesome in the future to Mexican interests. Vallejo also urged the govern ment to furnish a garrison, and authorize the planting of a colony at the abandoned post. In February, however, Kostromitinof, representing the company, proposed to sell the property to Vallejo himself for \$30,000, payable half in money or bills of the Hudson Bay Company. and half in produce delivered at Yerba Buena. The General expressed a willingness to make the purchase, but could not promise a definite decision on the subject before July or August. Pending the decision, the Russian agent seems to have entered, perhaps secretly, into negotiations with John A. Sutter, who at that time was not disposed to buy anything but moveable property. Meanwhile a reply came from Mexico, though by no means a satisfactory one: since the government-evidently with some kind of an idea that the Russian officials had been frightened away, leaving a flourishing settlement to be taken possession of by the Californians-simply sent useless instructions about the details of occupation and form of government to be established. In July Kostromitinof returned from Sitka, and negotiations were recom-Alvarado was urged to come to Sonoma, but declined; though he advised Vallejo that in the absence of instructions from Mexico the Russians had no right to dispose of the real estate. An elaborate inventory of the property offered for sale at \$30,000 was made out, but Vallejo's best offer seems to have been \$9,000 for the live stock alone."

In a foot note Bancroft gives the inventory of property offered for sale which is as follows: "Square fort of logs, 1088 feet in circumference, twelve feet high, with two towers; commandant's house of logs (old), 36x48 feet double boarded roof, six rooms with corrider and kitchen; ditto (new) of logs, 24x48 feet, six rooms and corridor; house for revenue officers, 22x60 feet, ten rooms; barracks, 24x66 feet, eight rooms; three warehouses; new kitchen; jail; chapel, 24x36 feet, with a belfry, and a well lifteen feet deep. Outside of the

fort: blacksmith shop, tannery, bath-house, cooper's shop, bakery, carpenter's shop, two windmills for grinding, one mill moved by animals, three threshing floors, a well, a stable, sheep-cote, hog-pen, dairy house, two cow stables, corral, ten sheds, eight baths, ten kitchens, and twenty-four houses, nearly every one having an orchard. At Kostromitinof rancho, house, farm buildings, corral, and boat for crossing the river Slavianka. At Khlebnikof rancho, adobe house, farm buildings, bath, mill, corral. At Tschernich, or Don Jorge's rancho, house, sto e, fences, etc. At Bodega, warehouse 30x60 feet, three small houses, bath, ovens, corrals. As this list of improvements was made out by Russian hands it may be accepted as a true statement of the conditions at and in the neighborhood of Ross in the last year of Russian occupation there. The only omission of consequence seems to have been the orchard some distance back of the fort, on the hillside. and a vineyard of 2000 vines at what is designated "Don Jorge's rancho." In reference to this rancho, Belcher in his notes of travel in 1837, mentioned a rancho between Ross and Bodega claimed by a ci-devant Englishman (D. Gorgy), yielding 3,000 bushels of grain in good

Governor Alvora as well as Vallejo evidently thought that they had Kostromitinof in a corner so far as his ability to sell the Ross property was concerned, and their only real concern was lest he would make a bonfire of the buildings rather than leave them for Mexican occupation. But in this they were mistaken, for a purchaser was found in Captain John A. Sutter. In reference to the sale thus consummated Bancroft says: "Sutter, like Vallejo, had at first wished to purchase the live-stock only; but he would perhaps have bought anything at any price if it could be obtained on credit; at any rate, after a brief hesitation a bargain was made in September. The formal contract was signed by Kostromitinof and Sutter in the office of the sub-prefect at San Francisco, with Vioget and Leese as witnesses, December 13. By its terms Sutter

was put in possession of all the property at Ross and Bodega, except the land, as specified in the inventory, and he was to pay for it in four yearly installments, beginning September 1, 1842. The first and second payments were to be \$5,000 each, and the others of \$10,000; the first three were to be in produce, chiefly wheat, delivered at San Francisco free of duties and tonnage; and the fourth was to be in money. The establishment at New Helvetia and the property at Bodega and the two ranchos of Khlebnikof and Tschernich, which property was to be left intact in possession of the company's agents were pledged as guarantees for the payment. It would seem that Alvarado, while insisting that the land did not belong to the company and could not be sold, had yielded his point about the buildings, perhaps in the belief that no purchaser could be found; for the Russians say that the contract was approved by the California government, and it is certain that there was no official disapproval of its terms."

It will be borne in mind that Kostromitinof, who executed this contract with Captain Sutter, was the head officer of the Alaska government while, at the time, Rotchef was manager at Ross. When it came to a delivery of the property Sutter seems to have induced Manager Rotchef to give him a writing ante-dating the contract above referred to one day, in which Rotchef certified that the lands held by the company for twenty-nine years was included in the sale to M. Le Capitaine Sutter of the other effects of the company for the sum of \$30,000. It was upon the shadowy title to land thus acquired by certificate of a subordinate officer who had no power to confirm any such sale, that Russian title to land along the coast became a stalking spectacle among American settlers in after years.

Previous to this sale of the Ross and Bodega property to Sutter, a portion of the former occupants there had been transferred to Alaska stations. Manager Rotchef, together with the remaining employes of the company, took their departure from Ross in the late days of 1841 or early in January of 1842, on board the Constantine, bound for Alaska. While all of them, doubtless, had cherished associations and memories of the land to which they returned, we imagine that it was not without sore and sad hearts many of them watched the receding outlines of Fort Ross and the evergreen forests that forms its enchanting back-ground. Thus, in a day, where for nearly a third of a century had been heard the ringing of hammer and anvil; the noisy labor of ship-carpenters and calkers and the din of coopers, a sudden silence fell, seemingly like that which hovered over that quiet spot just south of the fort where a Greek cross marked the last resting place of those who had ended their life-work there. Even the stock that had been reared there were gathered together and driven to the Sacramento valley ranch of Captain Sutter. And as if the hand of fate had turned entirely against Ross, Sutter, by means of a schooner he had acquired in the purchase from the Russians, even carried away from Ross several buildings with which to adorn the inner court of his fort at New Helvetia. This will account for the absence at Ross of many buildings enumerated in the catalogue at the time of sale by the Russians. As Fort Ross occupies a first prominence in the history of Sonoma County it will not be out of place to follow its history to its end in this chapter.

In reference to the departure of the Russians from Fort Ross, Bancroft says: "One Russian, and perhaps several, remained on the ranches to look out for the company's interests. Sutter sent Robert Ridley to assume charge for him at first; but John Bidwell took his place early in 1842, and was in turn succeeded by William Bennitz late in 1843. Meanwhile most of the moveable property, including the cannon, implements, and most of the cattle, was removed to New Helvetia. The few hundred cattle left behind soon became so wild that if meat was needed it was easier to catch a deer or bear. The Californians made no effort to occupy the abandoned fortress; since having

virtually consented to the sale of everything but the land, the government had no property to be protected there."

As already stated William Bennitz took possession of the Ross property as Sutter's agent in 1843. He subsequently leased the property, in about 1845, and still later purchased the buildings and fort and became possessor of the Muniz or Fort Ross grant extending along the coast from the Russian River northward to a point just above the present Timber Cove. Mr. Bennitz, with his family, lived at Fort Ross until 1867, when he sold the property and removed to Oakland. In 1874 he went to the Argentine Republic, and died there in 1876.

The writer visited Fort Ross twenty-seven years ago, when the palisade walls of the enclosure were still in good preservation, as also the buildings within, together with the Greek chapel and hectagonal block-houses described above by Duhant Cilly. As even then the country from Bodega to the Gualala River was comparatively unsettled by Americans, we will here introduce our description of the trip as it appeared under the caption of "Editorial Jottings by the Wayside," in the *Argus* of July 30, 1861:

"Leaving Petaluma in the afternoon, a few hours' ride brought us to Bloomfield, where we were greeted by numerous friends; and accepted the hospitality of our old friend W. B. Wood, of the firm of Wood & Arthur. It is hardly necessary to inform our readers that this flourishing village is located in the center of Big Valley; and that the valley and upland surrounding is very prolific in its yield of cereals, 'spuds,' and Republicans. A dress parade, in the evening, of a company of youthful zouaves, who marched to music extracted from a tin can, convinced us that the martial spirit of that village was thoroughly aroused, and that with such a home-guard Bloomfield can bid defiance to Davis and his emissaries.

"At an early hour in the morning, we were galloping down the valley in the direction of Bodega Corners. On either side of the road,

and as far as the eve could scan, was one uninterrupted vista of grain fields, in every stage of harvesting, from the gavels that were dropping from the reapers that were clattering on every hand, up to the shock in the field or the new made stack in the barnyard. Bodega Corners is on the Smith grant, and consists of a hotel. two stores, a Catholic church, blacksmith shop, etc. After passing the Corners we were without chart or compass, having entered upon a region by us unexplored. For several miles our course lay along Salmon Creek, the road in many places being arched over by the tangled wildwood through which it was cut; then taking a bridle trail leading over a mountain that overlooked the deep blue ocean, we followed its zigzag windings to the mouth of the Russian River. Here we performed a feat only second to that of Moses and his followers crossing the Red Sea with dry sandals: the sea swell having cast up a barrier of sand across the mouth of the river, forming a bridge upon which we crossed, without our steed dipping his feet in water. He evidently regarded it as a dangerous undertaking, for every time the surf, after receding as if to gather strength, would come rolling up hissing and seething, narrowing the space down to fifteen or twenty feet between the deep river on the one hand and the briny deep on the other, he would attempt to take the back track, apparently having lost all confidence in either our prudence or judgment. Across the river, our course lay along the coast; and as Fort Ross was twelve miles distant, without a human habitation intervening, we whiled away the hours by noting the ever-varying landscape or watching the surf as it broke in a long line of white spray against the rock-bound coast; or anon the eye would be relieved by the appearance of a coaster, with full-spread canvas, gliding over the billows with the grace of a sea gull. Passing over a spur of the mountain clothed with a heavy forest of redwood and fir, we entered an opening from whence we looked down upon Fort Ross, on the level plain below.

"Before proceeding further, it may not be

out of place to inform our readers that Fort Ross was founded some fifty years ago by Russians, who settled at that point for the purpose of capturing sea otter; which pursuit they followed for perhaps twenty years. Aside from the fort buildings, enclosed by a high and substantial palisade wall over one hundred yards square, there was, at one period, some sixty dwellings; but they have crumbled and passed away. After they left this coast, the property changed hands several times; but was purchased by the present proprietor, Mr. Bennitz, eighteen years ago, and he has been in occupation ever since.

"As we descended the slope toward the Fort we felt as if approaching a spot entitled to a prominent place in the antiquity of our State. The Greek church of Russian architecture that forms one corner of the quadrangle; the two-story hectagonal sentry-house of solid hewn timber, forming the diagonal corners of the palisade, and with loop-holes for cannon and small arms; and the massive gates which protect the front entrance; conjured up to our mind conjectures of the scenes of which it was the theater, long, long years ago.

"Having a letter of introduction to Mr. Bennitz, we dismounted, and the ponderous gate yielded to our pressure and swung back creaking upon its rusty hinges. All the appointments inside were in keeping with those without; strength and durability predominating over the ornamental. The substantial dwelling, the outhouses ranged around the square, the well in the center, the four huge mastiffs of the St. Bernard and Newfoundland breed that fondled around us as we approached the dwelling, completed a picture that came nearer our conception of the surroundings of some of the old feudal barons than anything we ever experienced before. We presented our letter to Mr. Bennitz, who is a very intelligent German, and he at once extended to us the hospitality of his mansion. Mr. Bennitz lives in a world by himself; having a domain that extends from the mouth of Russian River, eighteen miles up the coast, and untenanted except by his raqueros, who are stationed at various points to take care of his stock. His isolated position deprives his children of the advantages of a public school; but to atone for this he has employed a private teacher, competent to impart instruction in both the English and German languages.

"Refreshed by our night's sojourn at Fort Ross we continued on our journey up the coast. The first place worthy of note above the Fort is Timber Cove. Here, our late fellow-townsman Mr. Kalkman, is located, and in company with Mr. Snaple, owns a mill which is turning out about 25,000 feet of lumber every twenty-four hours. Two schooners were taking in cargoes of lumber for San Francisco market. The proprietors have constructed a substantial railway extending from the mill half a mile up the cañon, down which they bring saw-logs on a car.

Four miles above Timber Cove we passed Salt Point. Duncan's mill used to be located at this place; but has been removed to a point two miles distant from the mouth of Russian River, in consequence of which this Point has lost considerable of its importance, as is manifest by its group of tenantless houses; but its quarry of excellent stone, considerable of which is being shipped to the navy yards at Mare Island, may give new vigor to the place.

6 Four miles beyond Salt Point we passed Fisk's mill. This mill cuts about 8,000 feet of lumber daily. Its supply of timber is inexhaustible; and we hope its proprietors may reap the rich reward which their enterprise merits.

"By noon we had reached a distance of twenty miles above Fort Ross, and we stopped for refreshments at the Ranch House of Bealer, the claimant of the German grant. Here is a stretch of plain extending up and down the coast for ten miles, that is unsurpassed in beauty of location or fertility of soil anywhere between Point Reyes and Point Arenas. The plain varies from one-quarter to two miles in breadth, and with just sufficient incline from the foot hills to the beach to afford a splendid sea view. The mountains bordering it are covered with a

perfect wilderness of forest, of incalculable value.

"Ten miles more had to be traversed up the coast before we turned our face homeward; and Chris, Stingle, of the Ranch House, volunteered to act as our guide and companion. We were soon dashing pellmell over the plain up the coast; Chris. in the meantime entertaining us by relating hunting adventures and pointing out spots where he had killed elk, bear, or other game of lesser consequence. Five miles brought us to the crossing of the Gualala River, where we entered Mendocino County. Here the mountains closed in upon the beach, and timber stood so close upon the brink that if uprooted it would fall in the surf below. Up to this point we had found the roads and trails reasonably good, but those five miles from the Gualala to Fish Rock were the concentrated essence of break-neck roads. Deep gorge after gorge lay athwart our way, and in many places a false step would have precipitated both horse and rider down to certain destruction. Before reaching this point we had been so indiscreet as to inform our companion that we had had considerable equestrian experience, and as he took the lead and did not dismount, a sense of honor prompted us to remain in the saddle even at the risk of our neck.

"At Fish Rock there is a mill in process of erection, in which will be placed the machinery formerly used in the Perkins mill, Bodega. This is a good location, there being an inexhaustible supply of good timber and a secure harbor for vessels to lay while receiving cargoes of lumber.

"We returned to the Ranch House that night, and as tired as we were, we did ample justice to the bachelor fare of Chris. and his two companions. In the morning we were in saddle bright and early, and accompanied by our companion of the previous day, who accompanied us several miles on our return, started on our way down the coast. We had rode about two miles when the practiced eye of Chris. spied a grey fox between us and the beach. It allowed

us to approach within forty paces, when a shot from our revolver warned it to seek safety in the chapparel on the foot-hills half a mile distant. The chase across the level plain was spirited and exciting, our horses seeming to enjoy the sport, strained every nerve to overhaul his foxship, and succeeded several times in doing so and attempted to jump upon him, but with the cuaning, characteristic of his tribe, by tacking and doubling he finally outgeneraled us and reached cover. So ended our fox chase. A few miles further on we parted with our companion and continued on our course down the coast alone. At night-fall we were again welcomed to the hospitality of the Fort Ross mansion. The next day being the Sabbath, the rest for which it was set apart was needed by both ourself and our jaded horses, but as circumstances rendered our immediate return necessary, we bade our host and his excellent lady good-by at eight o'clock in the morning and at eight o'clock in the evening arrived in Petaluma, having rode forty-five miles mostly over a very mountainous country."

At the time of our visit to Fort Ross above described, Mr. Bennitz related to us many thrilling adventures in connection with his residence there. Some years later we wrote a series of California sketches entitled "Wayside Memories" and one of the sketches under the caption of "A Random Shot" was a recital of an occurrence near Fort Ross, as related to us by Bennitz. We reproduce it here:

"Said Mr. Bennitz: 'At the time I purchased the Fort Ross property there were around and in the neighborhood of the Fort a large number of Indians. Voluntarily they have become almost a part of the estate and as obedient to my orders as if mind, soul and body. I then raised a large amount of grain, and had thousands of head of cattle, which gave me ample opportunity to utilize the labor of these untutored aborigines. As my influence over them mainly depended on the kindness and consideration with which they were treated, I let no opportunity pass to give them evidence of my

regard for their pleasure and welfare. They, like all Indians I know of, were passionately fond of personal decoration, and for ornamentation prized nothing more highly than the plumage of birds. One day my Indians were noticing some vultures, or California condors, on the pine trees some distance up the mountain side back of the Fort, and I overheard them expressing a wish that they had some of the feathers.

"Saying nothing I quietly took my gun and sallied forth, determined if possibe to gratify their desire. By tacking backward and forward along the mountain side I gradually worked my way up to the trees where the vultures were. The heavy foliage of the pines prevented my getting a ready view of the game I was seeking. With my gun cocked and the muzzle pointing up I was moving quietly side-wise with eyes peering into the canopy of boughs, when I was startled by the breaking of a stick close to my right.

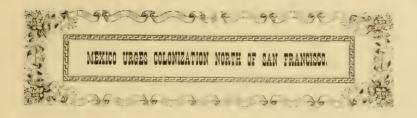
"'One look was enough to set every hair of my head on end! Not much over the length of my gun from me stood, erect on its hind feet, a grizzly bear of monster size—at the time he seemed to me ten feet high! By impulse, I wheeled, brought my gun to a level, and without any attempt at taking aim, fired. The bear pitched forward upon me and we fell togethermy gun flying out of my hands, and some distance away. I was frightened beyond the power of language to express. The bear and I had fallen together, but I had given myself a rolling lurch down the mountain which, for the moment, took me out of the reach of his dreaded jaws. This advantage was not to be lost; and I kept going over and over without any regard to elegance of posture, until I had got at least two hundred yards from where I fell; and when I stopped rolling it was a problem with me which I was most, dead or alive.

"I ventured upon my feet and looked cautiously around, but could see no grizzly. To borrow a miner's expression, I began prospecting around.' I had an earnest desire to get hold of my gun, but a dislike to the neighborhood in which we

had parted company. With the utmost caution I worked my way up to a position overlooking the spot where I and the grizzly together fell. To my surprise, and gratification as well, there lay the bear stretched at full length, and dead. My random shot had proved what seldom occurs to grizzly bears, a dead shot. That,' said Mr. Bennitz, knocking the ashes out of an elegant meerschaum, 'was the biggest scare of my life,'"

While we have carried our chapter descriptive of Ross beyond the limits of Russian occupation we feel warranted, on account of its historic surroundings, in tracing its history to a conclusion in this chapter. As already stated, William Bennitz sold the Ross property in 1867. Charles Fairfax and a man named Dixon being the purchasers. They managed the property for a few years, when Fairfax died. In winding up the estate and business of the firm it became necessary to sell the property. J. W. Call became the purchaser of the upper and much the larger proportion of the ranch, on which stands the old Fort Ross buildings; and of the southerly end Aaron Schrover bought a large tract. These gentlemen are practical in their ideas of business and the property is now so handled as to yield a profit. After a lapse of twenty-seven years we visited Ross in October, 1888. We found a great change from conditions as they were when Bennitz lived there. Through the very center of the grounds once enclosed by a heavy stockade, now a county road runs. The Bennitz residence is converted into a public hotel, and a building once used as quarters for Russian officers is now a saloon. In an outside building is a store and postoffice. The towers in what was the diagonal corners of the fortress are now roofless, and, in consequence of the worm-eaten condition of the logs are canting over, and it is only a question of time when they will topple to the ground. The Greek chapel yet stands erect with roof and belfry in fair preservation; but is no longer used for holy purposes. Even the Russian cemetery to the south of the fort, that was quite plainly visible

twenty-seven years ago is now nearly obliterated. Accompanied by Mr. Call we visited the old Russian orchard half a mile back from the fort. The fence made of heavy split boards by the Russians is still in fair preservation. We entered and plucked Spanish bellflower apples from trees planted by the Russians, back of 1820. The twenty or thirty apple, plum and prune trees vet standing are moss-covered and their bark honey-combed by the busy bills of birds. We went back still further and took a walk through the redwood forest of new growth that has sprung up from stumps of trees first cut by the Russians when they settled at Ross. Not over half a dozen of the old redwood forest trees are standing in the grove, and but for the fact that the stumps are there yet from which the present forest sprang, we should not have recognized it as a forest growth of the present century. The trees have made marvelous growth. Having a pocket rule with us we measured a tree that was four and a half feet in diameter; and we were assured by Mr. Call that there were trees in the grove full five feet in diameter. This grove is, doubtless, of from sixty to seventy-five years' growth. We are thus exact and explicit in reference to this forest of new growth because we know there is a widespread fear that in consequence of the rapidity with which our redwood forests are being converted into lumber, that species of timber will ultimately become extinct. Right there, overshadowing old Fort Ross, is the refutation of such fallacy.



CHAPTER V.

GOVERNOR FIGUEROA, IN OBEDIENCE TO INSTRUCTIONS FROM MENICO SETS ON FOOT A COLONIZATION ENTERPRISE—A ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH SETTLEMENTS AT PETALUMA AND SANTA ROSA IN 1833—THE ATTEMPT AT SANTA ROSA FAILED—IN 1835 SONOMA WAS LAID OUT AS A PABLO AND MADE THE CENTER OF MILITARY POWER AND SECULAR COLONIZATION NORTH OF THE BAY—VALLEJO AUTHORIZED TO OFFER COLONISTS GRANTS OF LAND—VALLEJO BECOMES A CONTROLLING POWER IN THE NORTH—HE MAKES AN ALLIANCE WITH INDIAN CHIEF SOLANO, AND HOLDS ALL OTHER INDIAN TRIBES IN SUBJECTION—UNDER HIS MANAGEMENT THE MISSION SAN FRANCISCO SOLANO WAS SECULARIZED IN 1834—'5 AND THE PROPERTY DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE NEOPHYTES—THE INDIANS WERE FREED FROM MISSION RULE AND MANY WENT BACK TO THEIR TRIBES—VALLEJO HAD TO WAR WITH SOME OF THE INDIAN TRIBES OCCASIONALLY, BUT THEY USUALLY WERE GLAD TO ENTER INTO AND ABIDE BY TREATY STIPULATIONS—IN 1838 THE SMALL-POX GOT AMONG THE INDIANS AND THOUSANDS DIED—ALONG IN THESE YEARS VALLEJO SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO MAINTAIN THE SONOMA MILITARY AT HIS OWN EXPENSE.

HEAUDIA had become Governor of California by appointment of the Mexican Government. He was ordered as early as in 1827 to establish a fort on the northern frontier, either at San Rafael or San Francisco Solano. The presence of the Russians at Ross doubtless inspired this order, and then such a post would not only be a notice to those Muscovites that they must not venture further south, but would be a source of security and protection to the newly founded missions as well. The Governor had no funds to put in successful execution the order. The next year he seems to have ordered a reconnoissance for a suitable place for a military station, but nothing further was done at that time.

The years had sped; California was rent with internal discord; the old missions had been looted until they were fast going to ruin, and on the 14th of January, 1833, Figueroa arrived at Monterey, the newly appointed Governor. To evolve order out of chaos seemed to be his high resolve. Figueroa had received special instructions from the Mexican Government to push occupation and settlement of the northern frontier with energy. In obedience to these instructions Alferez Vallejo was ordered to make an exploration, select a site, and offer land to settlers. To aid in this work the old missions were expected to bear the principal expense. Either through inability or flagging zeal in behalf of a government that was always impecunious, the padres did not respond to this new levy upon their resources. Vallejo, in obedience to orders, made a tour to Bodega and Ross. That fall Vallejo made an attempt to establish settle-

ments at Petaluma and Santa Rosa. Bancroft says: "Ten heads of families, fifty persons in all, agreed to settle at the former place (Petaluma), hitherto unoccupied; but the padre at San Francisco Solano, hearing of the project. sent a few men to build a hut and place a band of horses at that point in order to establish a claim to the land as mission property. Two or three of the settlers remained and put in crops at Petaluma, Vallejo himself having ten bushels of wheat sown on his own account. The padre's representatives also remained, and the respective claims were left to be settled in the future. Much the same thing seems to have been done at Santa Rosa, where a few settlers went, and to which point the padre sent two neophytes with some hogs as the nucleus of a mission claim. All this before January 8, 1834. In his speech of May 1st to the deputacion, Figueroa mentioned the plan for northern settlement, but said nothing to indicate that any actual progress had been made. The 14th of May, however, he sentenced a criminal to serve out his term of punishment at the new establishment about to be founded at Santa Rosa. In June the rancho of Petaluma was granted by the Governor to Vallejo, and the grant approved by the deputacion, this being virtually an end of the mission claim. Respecting subsequent developments of 1834-'5 in the Santa Rosa Valley, the records are not satisfactory; but Figueroa, hearing of the approach of a colony from Mexico, resolved to make some preparations for its reception, and naturally thought of the northern establishment, which he resolved to visit in person. All that we know positively of the trip is that he started late in August, extended his tour to Ross, examined the country, selected a site, and having left a small force on the frontier, returned to Monterey the 12th of September. To these facts there may be added, as probably accurate, the statements of several Californians, to the effect that the site selected was where Vallejo's settlement and Solano neophytes had already erected some rude buildings, that the new place was named Santa Anna y Farias, in honor of the

President and Vice-President of Mexico, and that the settlement was abandoned the next year, because the colonists refused to venture into a country of hostile Indians."

The scheme of founding a frontier post at or near Santa Rosa seems to have proved a failure; at least the next move with that end in view was in the direction of Sonoma, where the mission San Francisco Solano had already run its course under ecclesiastical rule, and was then in process of secularization under the management of M. G. Vallejo as commissionado. This failure of the attempted establishment of a settlement at Santa Rosa by Governor Figueroa, in the face of the fact that eleven years previous Altimira, taking his life in his hand, had established a mission at Sonoma, inclines us to take off our hat in reverence to that padre, although his zeal may, at times, have befogged his better judgment. History should be both impartial and just, and the records unmistakably show that the Catholic missionaries had occupied the field embracing the main portion of Sonoma County at least ten years before the military and civil authorities exercised dominion here. Figueroa still adhered to his policy of establishing a frontier settlement and garrison north of San Francisco Bay.

The following, the letter of instruction to Gen. M. G. Vallejo from Governor José Figueroa in relation to the locating and governing of "a village in the valley of Sonoma," was transmitted only a few months before that Governor's death:

"POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CALIFORNIA.
"Communidation-tieneral of Upper California.
"Monterey, June 24, 1835.

"In conformity with the orders and instructions issued by the Supreme Government of the Confederation respecting the location of a village in the valley of Sonoma, this commandancy urges upon you that, according to the topographical plan of the place, it be divided into quarters or squares, seeing that the streets and plants be regulated so as to make a beginning. The inhabitants are to be governed entirely by

said plan. This government and commandancy approves entirely of the lines designated by you for outlets-recognizing, as the property of the village and public lands and privileges, the boundaries of Petaluma, Agna Calienta, Ranchero de Huertica, Lena de Sur, Salvador, Vallejo, and La Vernica, on the north of the city of Sonoma, as the limits of its property, rights, and privileges - requesting that it shall be commenced immediately around the hill, where the fortification is to be erected, to proteet the inhabitants from incursions of the savages and all others. In order that the building lots granted by you, as the person charged with colonization, may be fairly portioned, you will divide each square (manzana) into four parts, as well for the location of each as to interest persons in the planting of kitchen gardens, so that every one shall have a hundred yards, more or less, which the government deems sufficient; and further, lots of land may be granted, of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards, in openings for outlets, for other descriptions of tillage, subject to the laws and regulations on the subject, in such manner that at all times the municipality shall possess the legal title.

This government and commandancy-general offers you thanks for your efforts in erecting this new city, which will secure the frontier of the republic, and is confident that you will make new efforts for the national entirety.

"God and liberty.

Jose Figueroa.

Don M. G. Valleso, Military Commandante and Director of Colonization on the Northern Frontier."

Under these instructions Vallejo proceeded to lay out and found the pueblo, giving to it the Indian name of Sonoma. From this act virtually dates the real Mexican occupancy of Sonoma County under military and civil rule. There is but little of record during the balance of 1825, and for 1826 the most important mention is that Vallejo, in conjunction with Chief Solano, went on an expedition to punish the rebellious

Yolos. And right here it is in place to record the fact that this Chief Solano seems to have been a ruler among the Indian tribes in every direction. General Vallejo's language to us was, "Solano was a king among the Indians. All the tribes of Solano, Napa and Sonoma were under tribute to him." Vallejo made a treaty with Solano and seems to have found in him a valuable lieutenant in all his future dealings with neighboring Indians. Now that a pueblo had been established at Sonoma with Vallejo as commandante of this northern district, it had become an important factor in the Territorial government of California. Vallejo was then in the full vigor of young life, fired with the ambition of those who believed that to them belonged a liberal share of the management and rule in Territorial government, and his somewhat isolated position, which necessitated his exercise, at times, of almost autocratic power, placed him in a position to be courted by those even in higher authority. That he should use his power for self-aggrandizement, within certain limits, was but natural. With his complicity in the revolutions and counter revolutions that in rapid succession were making and deposing California governors, forms no part of the scope of this history, and we shall only follow his acts in their bearings upon the future of Sonoma County. With Vallejo there seems to have been two dominant ideas, and both had foundation in good, practical sense. The first was that the Indians had to be subjected to a strong hand, and when so subjected, they were to be the subjects of protection and justice. The second was that the greatest danger to continued Mexican supremacy in California was from the eastward. While there may have been a degree of selfishness and jealousy to inspire it, he was none the less correct in his judgment that the Sutter establishment at New Helvetia was a center around which clustered dangers not properly appreciated by the California government at Monterey. While he failed to arouse the authorities to the magnitude of the danger, he at least discharged his duty as an officer of

that government. The truth was that Sutter, after he transferred to Helvetia the armament of Ross was becoming a "power behind the throne greater than the throne itself," and Vallejo could not be blind to the fact that it was liable to prove a "Trojan horse with belly full of armed destruction" to the future rule of Mexico in California. In the waning days of the rule of Micheltorena, Sutter had been clothed with power which almost rendered him potentate of the Sacramento Valley, and as his establishment was the first to be reached by immigration from the east, that year by year was increasing in volume, he did not fail to improve his opportunity to add to the strength of his surroundings.

Although somewhat out of chronological order it is in place to follow the mission of San Francisco Solano to its end. Bancroft says: "Father Fortuni served at San Francisco Solano until 1833, when his place was taken by the Zacutecan, José de Jesus Maria Gutierrez, who in turn changed places in March, 1834, with Padre Lorenzo Quijas of San Francisco. Quijas remained in charge of ex-mission and pueblo as acting curate throughout the decade, but resided for the most part at San Rafael. Though the neophyte population, as indicated by the reports. decreased from 760 to 650 in 1834 and 550 in 1835, yet there was a gain in live-stock and but a slight falling off in crops; and the establishment must be regarded as having flourished down to the date of secularization, being one of the few missions in California which reached their highest population in the final decade, though this was natural enough in a new and frontier mission. Mariano G. Vallejo was made commissionado in 1834, and in 1835-'6, with Antonio Ortega as majordomo, completed the secularization. Movable property was distributed to the Indians, who were made entirely free, many of them retiring to their old rancherias. A little later, however, in consequence of troubles with hostile gentiles, the ex-neophytes seem to have restored their live-stock to the care of General Vallejo, who used the property

of the ex-mission for their benefit and protection, and for the general development of the northern settlement. The General claimed that this was a legitimate use of the estate; and he would have established a new mission in the north if the padres would have aided him. Doubtless his policy was a wise one, even if his position as guardian of the Indians in charge of their private property put by them in his care was not recognized by the laws. Moreover, there was a gain rather than a loss in live-stock. Thus the mission community hal no real existence after 1836, though Pablo Avula and Salvador Vallejo were nominally made administrators. The visitador made no visits in 1839, and apparently none were made in 1840. I suppose there may have been 100 of the ex-neophytes living at Sonoma at the end of the decade, with perhaps 500 more in the region not relapsed into barbarism." And here ends the career of the mission San Francisco Solano. If its sanguine founder, Padre Altimira, could revisit it, and the old San Francisco mission that he thought was "on its last legs" he would learn how fallible is human judgment.

Sonoma was now a pueblo and General M. G. Vallejo, as commandante of the northern district, the most conspicuous personage in this latitude until the end of Mexican rule. As such it is in place to introduce him more fully to the reader. According to Bancroft "he was the son of the 'Sargento distinguido' Ignacio Vallejo and of Maria Antonia Lugo, being, on the paternal side at least, of pure Spanish blood, and being entitled by the old rules to prefix the 'Don' to his name. In childhood he had been the associate of Alvarado and Castro at Monterey, and his educational advantages, of which he made good use, were substantially the same as theirs. Unlike his companions, he chose a military career, entering the Monterey company in 1823 as a cadet, and being promoted to be alferez of the San Francisco company in 1827. He served as habilitado and as commandante of both companies, and took part in several campaigns against Indians, besides acting as fiscal or

defensor in various military trials. In 1830 he was elected to the deputacion, and took a prominent part in the opposition of that body to Victoria. In 1832 he married Francisca Benicia, daughter of Joquin Carrillo, and in 1834 was elected diputado suplente to Congress. He was a favorite of Figueroa, who gave him large tracts of land north of the bay, choosing him as commissionado to secularize San Francisco Solano, to found the town of Sonoma, and to command the frontier del norte. In his new position Vallejo was doubtless the most independent man in California. His record was a good one, and both in ability and experience he was probably better fitted to take the position as commandante general than any other Californian." This latter position was conferred upon Vallejo by Alvarado, who by a turn of the revolutionary wheel had become governor. General Vallejo was unquestionably the right man in the right place when he was placed in control at Sonoma after the secularization of the mission San Francisco Solano. As a military man he would not brook any insubordination to his will or commands, but in dealing with the Indians he seems to have pursued a policy wise and just beyond anything ever before attempted in California. In the Indian Chief Solano he saw the ready means to acquire easy control of all other Indians occupying a wide sweep of country. In making Solano his friend and coadjutor in keeping distant tribes in respectful submission, he seems not to have compromised himself in any manner so as not to hold Solano himself subject to control and accountability. Having been speaking of the turbulence of southern Indians for the years from 1836 to 1840 Mr. Bancroft says: "Turning to the northern frontier we find a different state of things. Here there was no semblance of Apache raids, no sacking of ranches, no loss of civilized life, and little collision between gentile and Christian natives. The northern Indians were more numerous than in the San Diego region, and many of the tribes were brave, warlike, and often hostile; but there was a comparatively strong force at

Sonoma to keep them in check, and General Vallejo's Indian policy must be regarded as excellent and effective when compared with any other policy ever followed in California. True, his wealth, his untrammelled power, and other circumstances contributed much to his success; and he could by no means have done as well if placed in command at San Diego; yet he must be accredited besides with having managed wisely. Closely allied with Solano, the Suisun chieftain, having always-except when asked to render some distasteful military service to his political associates in the south-at his command a goodly number of soldiers and citizens, made treaties with the gentile tribes, insisted on their being liberally and justly treated when at peace, and punished them severely for any manifestation of hostility. Doubtless the Indians were wronged often enough in individual cases by Vallejo's subordinates; some of whom, and notably his brother Salvador, were with difficulty controlled; but such reports have been greatly exaggerated, and acts of glaring injustice were comparatively rare.

"The Cainameros, or the Indians of Cainama, in the region toward Santa Rosa, had been for some years friendly, but for their services in returning stolen horses they got themselves into trouble with the Satiyomis, or Sotoyomes, generally known as the Guapos, or braves, who in the spring of 1836, in a sudden attack, killed twenty-two of their number and wounded fifty. Vallejo, on appeal of the chiefs, promised to avenge their wrongs, and started April 1st with fifty soldiers and one hundred Indians besides the Cainamero force. A battle was fought on the 4th of April, and the Guapos, who had taken a strong position in the hills of the Geyser region, were routed and driven back to their ranches, where most of them were killed. The expedition was back at Sonoma on the 7th without having lost a man, killed or wounded. On June 7th Vallejo concluded a treaty of peace and alliance with the chiefs of seven tribes -the Indians of Yoloytoy, Guilitoy, Ansatoy, Liguaytoy, Aclutoy, Chumptoy and the Guapos, who

had voluntarily come to Sonoma for that purpose. The treaty provided that there should be friendship between the tribes and the garrison. that the Cainameros and Guanos should live at peace and respect each other's territory: that the Indians should give up all fugitive Christians at the request of the commandante, and that they should not burn the fields. It does not appear that Vallejo in return promised anything more definite than friendship. Twenty days later the compact was approved by Governor Chico. A year later, in June, 1837, Zampay. one of the chieftains of the Yolovtov-town and rancheria of the Yolov, perhaps meaning of the 'tules,' and which gave the name to Yolo County-became troublesome, committing many outrages and trying to arouse the Sotoyomes again. The head chief of the tribe, however, named Moti, offered to aid in his capture, which was effected by the combined forces of Solano and Salvador Vallejo. Zampay and some of his companions were held at first as captives at Sonoma, but after some years the chief, who had been a terror of the whole country, became a peaceful citizen and industrious farmer."

"In January, 1838, Tobias, chief of the Guilicos, and one of his men were brought to Sonoma and tried for the murder of two Indian fishermen. In March some of the gentile allied tribes attacked the Moquelumnes, recovered a tew stolen horses and brought them to Sonoma, where a grand feast was held for a week to celebrate their good deeds. In August fifty Indian horse-thieves crossed the Sacramento and appeared at Suseol with a band of tame horses, their aim being to stampede the horses at Sonoma. Thirty-four were killed in a battle with Vallejo's men, and the rest surrendered, the chief being shot at Sonoma for his crimes. On October 6, Vallejo issued a printed circular, in which he announced that Solano had grossly abused his power and the trust placed in him, and broken sacred compacts made with the Indian tribes by consenting to the seizure and sale of children. Vallejo indignantly denied the rumor that these outrages had been committed with his consent, declaring that Solauo had been arrested, and that a force had been sent out to restore all the children to their parents." Vallejo's statement in regard to this back-sliding of Chief Solano is that evil-disposed persons have plyed him with liquor until he was so dazed as not to be master of his actions, and that after being sobered up in the guard-house he was both ashamed and penitent.

In this year, 1838, there came a terrible pestilence, the small-pox, which made sad havoc among the Indians. It is said that a Corporal named Yanacio Miramontes contracted the disease at Fort Ross and returning to Sonoma the disease was soon broadcast among the Indians. General Vallejo is our authority that the Indians died by the thousands. He thinks that not less than 75,000 died in the territory north of the bay and west of the Sacramento River. In some cases it almost blotted tribes out of existence. The Indian panacea for all ills was resort to the sweat-house, supplemented by a plunge in cold water. Such being their remedy, it may well be believed that the small-pox left desolation in its track. Mr. John Walker, of Sebastopol, states that when he reached the Yount rancho, Napa County, in 1846, Mr. Yount pointed out to him an Indian girl, the sole survivor of her tribe after the smallpox had run its course. Yount stated that he visited the rancheria and that dead Indians were lying everywhere, and the only living being was the girl referred to, she, an infant, was cuddled in an Indian basket. At Mr. Walker's ranch is a very aged Indian, and through an interpreter he recently informed us that during the prevalance of the small-pox his people at Sebastopol for a long time died at the rate of from ten to twenty a day. During the present year (1888), while excavating earth with which to grade a road near Sebastopol a perfect charnel of human bones was found, doubtless where the small-pox victims of 1838 were buried. As stated elsewhere, that pestilence paved the way for peaceable occupation of this territory by immigrants. There were not

enough Indians left to offer any serious resistance to the free occupancy of their former hunting grounds by civilized man.

In 1839, as an evidence that colonization was advancing northward, it is recorded that twentyfive families had cast their lot in the northern frontier. Some of these families, doubtless, came with the Hijar-Padres colony that came from Mexico in 1834. Many of those colonists visited Sonoma-then San Francisco Solanobut owing to political complications Hijar was looked upon with suspicion, and his scheme of founding a colony came to naught. It is said that a few of his people remained north of the bay, but most of them returned south to the older settlements. We find record of a young Irishman named John T. Reed locating in Santa Rosa Township, near the present place of Robert Crane, in 1837, but who was driven out by the Indians. And also the location near Santa Rosa, in 1838, of Senora Maria Ygnacia Lopez de Carillo. Of the first attempt to found a settlement at, or near Santa Rosa, there is evidence that it proved futile, and yet we find little of authentic record as to the reasons why the enterprise was abandoned, other than that settlers did not feel secure in so advanced a position among untutored savages. We find, also, an accredited rumor that the mission San Francisco Solano was destroyed by the Indians a few years after it was founded. This story must be founded on uncertain tradition, for we have found no authentic record of such an occurrence.

We have thus far, up to 1840, found little difficulty in tracing the lines of reliable history. But the nearer we get to the final end which culminated in American occupancy the more we are befogged and in doubt of the dividing line between facts and fiction. What the intelligent reader will most want to know will be as to the actual settlement and occupancy of Sonoma County by Californians prior to the raising of the Bear Flag at Sonoma. If we take as our guide the various Spanish grants and the dates of their reputed occupancy there was but little of the arable land of the county that was not

already the habitation of civilized man; and yet we find but little tangible evidence of such advanced conditions of civilization. Vallejo had, with great enterprise and labor, reared an establishment on the Petaluma grant that even yet stands as a monument to his energy and enterprise. The Corrillos had made lasting improvements at Santa Rosa and Sebastopol. Mark West had established himself at the creek that bore his name, and had erected substantial adobe buildings. Henry D. Fitch had reared buildings of permanency on Russian River, near the present site of Healdsburg; Captain Stephen Smith had established a residence and mill at Bodega, and Jasper Ofurrell had made a good show of permanent occupancy at his place in the red woods. Fort Ross had now passed into the hands of William Bennitz, and was an establishment of comparative ancient date. Outside of the evidence of occupancy thus enumerated, except those of Sonoma Valley, there were only a few, and they of so transitory and ephemeral in character as almost to have passed from the memory of our pioneer American inhabitants. For a time Sonoma had been regarded as an important frontier military station by the California government, and seems to have received some fostering care and assistance, but during later years the government seems to have acted on the principle that, as Vallejo had all the glory of defending the frontier, he could do it at his own expense. He seems to have, in time, tired of this expensive luxury. Bancroft says: "The presidial company in 1841-'43, and probably down to its disbandment by Vailejo in 1844, had between forty and fifty men under the command of Lieut. José Antonio Pico; and there were besides nearly sixty men fit for militia duty, to say nothing of an incidental mention by the alcalde of 100 citizens in his jurisdiction. Captain Salvador Vallejo was commandante of the post and no civil authority was recognized down to the end of 1843, from which time municipal affairs were directed by two alcaldes, Jacob P. Leese and José de la Rosa, holding successively

the first alcaldia." Thus, it will be seen, that there was virtually only two years of civil rule here previous to the Bear Flag revolution. While Vallejo still had an armament embracing nine cannon of small caliber, and, perhaps, two hundred muskets, yet the whole military establishment seems to have been in a condition of "innocuous desuetude." The only notable event of local importance in 1845 was a raid, seemingly made by Sonoma rancheros, upon the Ross Indians to seeme laborers. Several In-

dians were killed and 150 were captured. William Bennitz complained of outrages committed on the Indians at his rancho. That such matters were made the subject of court investigation shows that civil authority was beginning to assert itself. The leading offenders in this last instance of Indian mention under Mexican rule, were Antonio Castro and Rafael Garcia. We have now reached the beginning of the end of Mexican rule, the conclusion of which will be found in the next chapter.



CHAPTER VI.

Mexican rule in California nearing its end -the California leaders quarreling among themselves—war expected between the United States and Mexico. Americans in California in a ficklish position—what Larkin was expected to be what Frment did do—Bancroft's instructions to Commodere Sloat. Valleje Sutter—Frement and Gillespie—their meeting and the midnight attack by Indians. Frement's return down the Sacramente Valley—the Americans naturally gathered around him—the settlers ripe for action—they capture a band of horses belonging to General Castro—they increase their force, and four days later, captured Sonoma—who the revolutionists were as far as their names are known—all about the capture of Valleje and others—how it was done—what transpired during the negotiations between the revolutionists and prisoners—the prisoners journey to Sacramento—how received and treated by Frement.

N historic events like that of the taking of Sonoma and the hoisting of the bear flag, we naturally expect to find some continuity of antecedent causes leading up to the occurrence. But that great event stands out, in bold relief, a conspicuous exception to the rule. Like Topsy who averred "I was not born'd-I jes growed up," the Bear Flag party seemed to be laboring under equal perplexity as to their origin and ultimate destiny. The happy outcome of their venture can be compressed into the single sentence, "All is well, that ends well." Search and sift history as we may there can be found no authentic connection between the little band of adventurers and any responsible United States authority. There has been a great deal said and written upon the subject that inclines the casual reader of history to believe that the taking of Sonoma was but the first act

in a well matured plan which was to ultimate in placing California under the stars and stripes of the United States; but we find nothing to warrant such conclusion. The majority of the bear flag party were frontiersmen with more nerve than education and to believe them capable of carrying out to a successful conclusion the secret orders of United States Government authorities, and never after disclosing the same, would be too great a tax upon even extreme credulity. It is true, General Fremont had been in California for some time, ostensibly at the head of a scientific expedition, but with a force at his back ample to render secure his travels while here, but till now it has never been revealed that he was clothed by the government that he represented with any powers of a revolutionary character. While his attitude had been defiant of California authority and

his hoisting of the American flag on Gabilan Peak, almost in sight of the California capital, a bold affront to Castro, California's military chieftain, vet there is no evidence, as yet, that his acts were other than the effervescence of an individual disposed to magnify the importance of his mission. The effects of Fremont's acts were two-fold. The Californians believing him to be acting under instructions from his government, naturally believed that he was here for the purpose of fomenting a revolutionary spirit among foreigners resident here, and they were more disposed than ever to enforce the laws prohibitory of indiscriminate immigration. The American settlers finding themselves more and more the objects of suspicion by the California authorities, naturally took it for granted that as Fremont had been the instrument of inciting the authorities to a more rigid enforcement against them of existing immigration laws, he knew what he was about, and would stand by them if trouble came.

Aside from the fact that all knew that war was imminent between the United States and Mexico, California was rent and torn by internal discord. The Territorial government had ever been, at best, a weak one, but during the past decade it had gone from bad to worse, until chaos seemed to brood over the Territory from Sonoma to San Diego. The government was divided; one part being administered from Los Angeles and the other from Monterey, and each wing in open revolt against the authority of the other. In the very teeth of a threatened danger from without, Governor Pio Pico at Los Angeles and General Castro at Monterey were seemingly only intent on each other's overthrow. The action of Fremont, already referred to, in flaunting the stars and stripes upon Gabilan Peak seems to have brought General Castro to something like a correct appreciation of the fact that there was great need of unification and effort among California authorities. This he tried to impress upon Pico in the south, but the suspicious governor saw fit to construe the efforts of Castro to get the military upon a de-

fensive basis, into a menace to himself: and the people of the entire South seemed to be in entire accord with him on the subject. In truth, the people of the lower and upper portion of the Territory seem to have been as completely estranged and soured against each other as if their origin had been from distinct races. Hence, was witnessed the pitiful endeavor of Pio Pico to gather together a force sufficient to proceed to Monterey for the purpose of subjugating Castro, at the very time the latter was equally intent upon gathering a force to meet what he conceived to be a great danger on the northern frontier. To California, the early months of 1846 seems to have been a dark period to all, fruitful of junto meetings and dark-room cabals, when all were suspicious of each other, and it seemed politic for no man to let his right hand know what his left hand was doing.

"While this condition of doubt and uncertainty was unmistakably true as related to the Californians, it was only less true, in a modified degree, as related to the Americans then resident here. While they were united in heart and sentiment, they were completely out at sea without chart or compass, in the face of a brewing storm. If Fremont's action in Monterey County had encouraged them to believe that he had authority to raise the standard of revolution in California, that belief must have received a chill when he, a few weeks later, with his sixty men started northward to Oregon. with the avowed purpose of returning east by that route. That this was not a strategic movement on his part is evidenced by letters he wrote at the time both to his wife and his father-in-law, Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

Thomas O. Larkin was the secret and confidential agent of the United States Government in California and he certainly had no commission to do anything in the direction of encouraging the raising of the standard of revolt in California. Fremont's conduct seems to have been to him a complete enigma. Larkin's instructions were to feel the pulse of Californians

as well as Americans in reference to peaceable annexation to the United States, and any demonstration on the part of the Americans in the direction of violence and force could but complicate and render more difficult his task. He had sagacity enough to understand this, and seems to have directed all his energies in the direction of a peaceable solution of the problem he was to assist in working out. It must be borne in mind that Thomas O. Larkin had long been a resident merchant in California and that his intimate connection and association with the leading men of California, both natives and foreigners, peculiarly fitted him for this labor of paving the way for peaceable annexation of California to the United States. But that he was not taken into all the secret councils of the nation is manifest from the instructions of Hon. George Bancroft, the then secretary of war under President Polk, under date of June 24, 1845, nearly a year before war was declared between the United States and Mexico. The secretary's instructions to Commodore Sloat were:

"If you ascertain that Mexico has declared war against the United States, you will at once possess yourself of the port of San Francisco, and occupy such other ports as your force may permit. You will be careful to preserve, if possible, the most friendly relations with the inhabitants, and encourage them to adopt a course of neutrality."

On the 13th of May, 1846, war was declared. On that very day Secretary Bancroft again instructed Commodore Sloat to carry out his first orders "with energy and promptitude." Only two days later we find Secretary Bancroft writing the following instructions to Commodore Sloat: "A connection between California and Mexico is supposed scarcely to exist. You will, as opportunity offers, conciliate the confidence of the people of California. You will conduct yourself in such a manner as will render your occupation of the country a benefit," etc. In a dispatch dated June 8, 1846, the American Secretary comes out a little plainer. He says: "If California separates herself from our enemy,

the Central Government of Mexico, and establishes a government of its own under the auspices of the American flag, you will take such measures as will best promote the attachment of the people of California to the United States. You will bear in mind that this country desires to find in California a friend; to be connected with it by near ties; to hold possession of it," etc. On July 12 he speaks still plainer: "The object of the United States has reference to ultimate peace, and if at that peace the basis of the 'uti possidetis' shall be adopted, the Government expects to be in possession of California."

While the instructions to Larkin seem to have been of an entirely pacific and diplomatic character, it is quite evident that the authorities at Washington did not intend to allow the formalities of red tape to stand in the way of the acquisition of California.

There were two men on the northern frontier, both occupying commanding positions, and each destined to fill a conspicuous place in the history of those stirring times. One was General M. G. Vallejo, and the other Captain John A. Sutter. At this time, when California was nearing her final struggle with manifest destiny, it is important to know just how and where they stood. Much has been said and written on the subject, so much that it has become confusing and difficult to always determine where history ends and fiction begins. Vallejo and Sutter both were officers of the California government and as such owed good faith and allegiance to their country. We find nothing to warrant the conclusion that either proved recreant to their trust.

Vallejo evidently had a very strong premonition that California had reached the beginning of the end. So believing, he evidently had little heart or concern about the personal quarrels of Pico, Castro and other factious would-be leaders of California. When called into council on the alarming condition of the times, he was free to express his opinions, and so far as reliable evidence goes, it was always to the effect that if

it came to the worst and a change of government had to be made, that it was to the United States that California could look for the strongest arm of protection and speedy development of her latent resources. While those were his sentiments expressed in council with his countrymen, he in no wise seems to have abandoned hope that California might yet be safely steered through her dangers. This is evidenced by two circumstances. Governor Pico addressed a letter to Vallejo, probably in April, in which he chided him somewhat sharply for his apparent adhesion to Castro, the every act of whom Pico seemed to regard as dangerous usurpation of military power, the ultimate aim of which was the overthrow of the civil government. Vallejo's reply to Pico was both temperate and patriotic. He did not hesitate to admonish Pico that he was allowing his jealousy to befog his better judgment-that Castro was making an effort to properly face a real danger, and he warned Pico that the time had come when unity of action was imperative if California would continue to exist in her present form. He pointed out to the Governor the folly of expecting a General in the face of a threatened danger, to wait for the transmission of orders such a long distance as intervened between Los Angeles and Monterey, These wise and temperate counsels of Vallejo seem to have been wasted upon Pico, for he appears to have gone forward in his endeavor to marshal a sufficient force to march to Monterey and overthrow Castro. The second circumstance which shows that Vallejo had not yet lost all hope is the fact that early in June Castro visited Sonoma on his mission of gathering war supplies, and secured a large number of horses. Of these horses more will be said a little further on. Of what occurred between Vallejo and Castro at that time there seems to be little of record. Intelligent reflection draws two conclusions somewhat difficult to harmonize. That a matter of 170 horses was furnished by Vallejo to Castro would clearly indicate that the former was willing to contribute liberally otward the common defense, for Castro lacked

the power, if he had the will, to exact from Vallejo forced contributions. The next question to harmonize with a cheerful desire of Vallejo to heartily second Castro's seeming patriotic efforts is, why was it that Sonoma with an armament of nine cannons of various caliber, and at least two hundred muskets, was not brought into requisition in a time of such great peril? It was to the east and north that Castro was looking for lurking danger, and if that General and Vallejo were working together in perfect accord it seems little short of amazine that Sonoma was left to repose in sleepy security without a cannon shotted or a musket in hand or sentinel to signal the alarm of an approaching foe.

Of Captain John A. Sutter little need be said. Being a citizen by naturalization, his position was different from that of Vallejo. It is true he was holding position under the California government, but his attachment to the country of his adoption never seems to have outweighed his own personal objects and aims in business. But even he is not chargeable with having been guilty of gross perfidy to the land that had given him wealth and honor. This is evidenced by the two-fold fact that he took pains to warn the government at Monterey that a man named Gillespie, who had been at Monterey and was then following Fremont north, was a secret emissary of the United States. At the same time, and with possibly a less patriotic motive, he again called the attention of the California government to the importance of strengthening itself in the Sacramento Valley, and for that purpose offered to sell his establishment at New Helvetia. This, on his part, was business, simon pure, and should not be allowed to counterbalance too much of the good deeds and kind offices of that historic pioneer to the weary, travel-worn American immigrants, so many of whom enjoyed his benefactions. Sutter was a man of pretty good common sense and was not blind to the fact that California was liable to be in an eruptive state at any moment; and, like Micawber, "was just waiting for something to turn up."

It was now in early May of 1846, and General Fremont, with his sixty explorers, was well on his way northward, having pitched camp on the shores of Klamath Lake. General Castro, doubtless elated at having achieved a bloodless victory in taking the abandoned fort of Fremont on Gabilan Peak, was now seeking new fields of glory. Pio Pico was yet in the south intent upon marshaling a sufficient force to warrant him in visiting the northern end of the Territory of which he was governor. Consul Larkin was inditing confidential epistles to all such as to whom he thought could be entrusted the secret and work of peaceable annexation of California to the United States. General M. G. Vallejo was in quiet repose at Sonoma, apparently having converted his sword into a plowshare, his spear into a pruning hook, and his martial field-glasses into a medium through which to watch his herds and flocks upon a thousand hills. Captain John A. Sutter was looking after his fields of waving grain at Hawk Farm, doubtless anticipating a paying harvest, for the incoming immigration expected from over the mountains was variously estimated at from 1,000 to 5,000 souls. The hills and valleys of this genial clime were doubtless clad in verdure and flowers; and yet the very air was oppressive with the forecast of revolution and sanguinary strife.

A new Richmond, with closed visor, had now appeared upon the field. He answered to the plain name of Archibald H. Gillespie, amd had reached Monterey the 17th of April. Larkin had already received a letter from James Buchanan, the then Secretary of State, informing him that, "Lieutenant Archibald H. Gillespie, of the marine corps, will immediately proceed to Monterey, and will probably reach you before this dispatch. He is a gentleman in whom the President reposes entire confidence. He has seen these instructions, and will co-operate as a confidential agent with you in carrying them into execution." Gillespie was a month behind

time in reaching Monterey in consequence of unavoidable delays in Mexico. That his dispatches to Larkin were of a very important and secret character is evidenced by the fact that lest they might fall into Mexican hands, Gillespie had memorized them and then destroyed the paper upon which they were written. On reaching Monterey he was plain Mr. Gillespie, an American merchant, traveling for the benefit of his health. He was also the bearer of a letter of introduction from Hon. Thomas H. Benton to his son-in-law, General Fremont, as well as a package of private letters from the same distinguished statesman to the "Pathfinder." After lingering a little at Monterey, doubtless to give color to his assumed character, Lieutenant Gillespie one night embarked for New Helvetia, and arriving there at once began to arrange for an escort to accompany him on the trail of Fremont. It was then, as already stated, that Captain Sutter conveyed to the authorities at Monterey his suspicion that Gillespie was a secret emissary of the United States Government. Lieutenant Gillespie made all haste northward. Historian Bancroft gives the following graphic account of this journey and the tragic occurrences attending it:

"This officer, of whose arrival I will have more to say presently, had reached Sutter's April 28th, and Lassen's the 1st of May. From that point, with only five companions, Lassen, Neal, Sigler, Stepp and a negro servant named Ben, he started May 2d, on Fremont's trail. On the 7th two men were sent in advance, and the others encamped at the outlet of Klamath Lake, unable to ford the river, and having nothing to eat for forty hours. On the morning of the 9th a party of Indians made their appearance, who, with great apparent kindness, gave the travelers a fresh salmon for food, and ferried them over the water in canoes. After a day's journey of some thirty miles, Gillespie met Fremont at sunset, at a stream named from the events of that night, Ambuscade Creek. The sixteen tired travelers retired early after the two parties were united on May 9th, and were soon sleeping soundly. Fremont sitting up later than the rest to read his dispatches and letters from home. The Indians were deemed friendly, and no watch was kept. Just before midnight the camp was attacked by savages, Basil Lajennesse and a Delaware were killed as they slept, by blows from axes. The sound of these blows aroused Carson and Owens, who gave the alarm; when the Indians fled, after killing with their arrows a Delaware named Crane, and leaving dead a chief of their number, who proved to be the very man from whom Gillespie had that morning been furnished with food and aid further south. Next morning they started northward to join the main body, burying the bodies of their slain comrades on the way. The whole party started on the 11th down the eastern side of the lake, wreaking terrible vengeance on the innocent natives along the route, if we may credit the statement of Kit Carson, who played a leading part in the butcheries. They reached Lassen's rancho on their return the 24th, and a few days later moved their camp down to the Buttes."

This awakens the reflection that the greatest of human events are subject to the modifying influence of currents and cross-currents; for had the Indians who made that midnight attack been successful in their evident design to massacre all in that unguarded camp, it is more than probable that the bear flag revolution would never have formed a chapter of Sonoma County history. Mr. Bancroft expresses the opinion that Gillespie's meeting with Fremont had nothing to do with the latter's return northward-that "the Captain had nearly determined, on account of the difficulty of crossing the mountains into Oregon on account of the snow," to retrace his steps. We dissent from this view of the subject. If Gillespie was only the bearer of instructions to Fremont couched in the same language of diplomacy as that used by Secretary Buchanan in imparting to Larkin the duties devolved upon him by the President, then the continued presence of Fremont could have served no good end. In truth, his continued presence would be detrimental to the very object Larkin was expected to achieve. Gillespie must have had full knowledge of what Fremont had done at Gabilon Peak, and as he was the duly accredited secret agent of the United States government it is but reasonable to suppose that he would have at least some advisory influence with Fremont. Then, again, Fremont and Larkin were occupying entirely different positions, and it is quite probable that while the latter was expected only to use the weapons of diplomacy, the former may have been accorded discretionary power, if circumstances seemed to warrant, to use more weighty arguments. But outside of all this it must be remembered that Gillespie had placed in Fremont's hands letters from Hon. Thomas II. Benton. The latter was just as near to the war-making power as was James Buchanan, and he was under no trammel to measure his words with red tape. While he was not in a position to give Fremont either instructions or orders, it is fair to presume that he would intimate to the husband of his favorite daughter the true condition of affairs and impress upon him the importance of holding himself in readiness to improve any opportunities, such as were liable to suddenly arise, for preferment and position. To believe that Fremont had any serious intention of leaving California just at a time when he must have known that right here and then he was upon the very eve of the fruition of Benton's most ardent expectation, would be to impute to him a lack of regard for name and fame singularly at variance with reputed character of either himself or Mr. Benton.

But we now put behind us matters specula tive and enter upon the domain of thrilling facts. During Fremont's absence north there were all kinds of wild rumors afloat, and they lost nothing as they passed from mouth to mouth. Castro's war preparations had been magnified into an expressed purpose on his part to drive the American settlers out of the country. It was rumored and so believed, that the Indians of the Sacramento Valley were being

incited to an uprising and that as soon as the grain fields were far enough advanced to be combustible, the torch would be applied. Captain Sutter seems to have given credence to these stories, for he was on an active Indian campaign against some of the lawless tribes. Fremont had moved camp from the Buttes to Bear River, near where Nicholas now stands. It was but natural that his camp should become the head centre, around which the hopes and expectations of his fellow-countrymen should cluster. The settlers knew that Gillespie was acting upon some authority of the United States government, and his swift haste northward after Fremont, and the latter's equally speedy return, had to them a significance that they were close to exciting times. There is nothing of record to show that General Fremont either counselled action, or quiet, on the part of American settlers. He seems to have been a passive listener to the recital of their plans and grievances, but somehow, the most unlettered of those frontiersmen, gathered from his very silence, assent that he would stand between them and harm. The people were ripe for revolution and the favored chance to strike the first blow opportunely came.

As has already been stated, General Castro's visit to General Vallejo in the first week of June resulted in his securing 170 horses. Having achieved this much toward placing himself upon a stable war footing, Castro returned by boat to Yerba Buena, entrusting the horses to the care and management of his private secretary, Francisco Arce, Lieutenant José Maria Alviso, and an escort of eight men for safe conduct to Santa Clara. Leaving Sonoma with the band of horses, they reached what is now Knight's Landing, on the Sacramento River, where a crossing was effected, and on June 8th they reached Sutter's Fort. It is alleged that Arce told some one on his route that the horses were for Castro, and to be used in driving the American settlers out; but this was probably idle rumor. But whether true or not, it served to intensify the excitement, which was now at about white heat. On the afternoon of June 9th, eleven or twelve Americans started on the trail of Arce and Alviso and their band of horses. These men are said to have started from the neighborhood of Fremont's camp, and a man named Hensley is the authority that they were sent by Fremont; but this lacks the evidence that should back a historic fact. In passing New Helvetia, this company was increased by two new recruits. Ezekiel Merritt commanded the expedition. Of its members, Sempel, Henry L. Ford and Granville P. Swift, afterward for long years a resident of Sonoma County, are the only names known with certainty. Crossing the American River late in the evening, they made their first stop at the rancho of Allen Montgomery, who not only furnished them a supper, but he, with another man, accompanied them to lend a hand at striking this first blow of revolution. Arce and Alviso had stopped for the night at the rancho of Murphy, using his corral for their horses. Merritt and his men camped within three miles of the place, and at early dawn, on the morning of the ever memorable 10th of June, 1846, swooped down upon the unsuspecting Arce and Alviso, and in a trice had them and their men disarmed. That Merritt and his men were not heartless desperadoes is apparant from the fact that they allowed the vanquished to retain each a horse, and recognized Alviso's claim to a few more as private property; after which their arms were restored to them and they were made the bearers of a message to Castro, that if he wanted his horses he could come after them. Arce also reported to Castro that the insurgents had declared their purpose to take Sonoma. This declaration of their intent was a subject of official announcement at Monterey two days before Sonoma was captured, which proves that Arce and Alviso had not falsely reported the utterance of Merritt and his followers. The revolutionists, with their band of horses, were back to the neighborhood of Fremont's camp within forty-eight hours after they set out on their mission. While there seems to have been no preconcerted action on

the part of the American settlers in this highhanded act, they all seemed to have assented to the fact that the bridges had been burned behind them, and all they had to do now was to "fight it out on that line if it took them all summer."

It was the 11th of June that Merritt and his followers returned with Castro's horses. They seem to have acted on the principle of " making hay while the sun shines," for on that afternoon the company was increased to twenty men, still led by Ezekiel Merritt, who took their departure in the direction of Sonoma. That night they reached Gordon's on Cache Creek where they halted for refreshments, and then made a night march to Napa Valley, which they reached on the forenoon of June 12th. In Napa Valley they remained two days, evidently for the purpose of strengthening their force; which they did by the enrollment of twelve or thirteen additional men. The force now numbered either thirty-two or thirty-three, who, so far as is now ascertainable, responded to the following names: Ezekiel Merritt, William B. Ide, John Grigsby, Robert Semple, H. L. Ford, William Todd, William Fullon, William Knight, William Hargrave, Sam Kelsey, G. P. Swift, Sam Gibson, W. W. Scott, Benj. Dewell, Thomas Cowie, William B. Elliott, Thomas Knight, Horace Sanders, Henry Booker, Dav. Hudson, John Sears, and most of the following: J. H. Kelly, C. C. Griffith, Harvey Porterfield, John Scott, Ira Stebbins, Marion Wise, Ferguson, Peter Storm, Pat. McChristian, Bartlett Vines, Fowler, John Gibbs, Andrew Kelsey, and Benjamin Kelsey. It was about midnight of Saturday the 13th of June that this motley crowd of frontiersmen took to saddle and proceeded across the hills intervening between Napa Valley and the Pueblo of Sonoma. Just at break of day they reached that fortified stronghold of northern California, and neither baying of watchdog nor cackling of goose aroused the sleeping Sonomans to a sense of impending danger. Every reader will expect to hear, in detail, exactly what transpired on that memorable occasion. Hubert Howe Bancroft has in his possession many of the original documents connected with that event, or authenticated copies. He is certainly in a position to give as near the absolute facts in connection therewith as will ever be attainable, as very many of the participants in the capture of Sonoma are now dead. We have had from General Vallejo's own lips a statement of the individual part he played in the event, and it is substantially the same as recited by Mr. Bancroft. Believing that historian Bancroft gives a true and reliable version of the whole occurrence we incorporate it here. It is as follows:

"At daybreak Vallejo was aroused by a noise, and on looking out saw that his house was surrounded by armed men. This state of things was sufficiently alarming in itself, and all the more so by reason of the uncouth and even ferocious aspect of the strangers. Says Semple: Almost the whole party was dressed in leather hunting-shirts, many of them very greasy; taking the whole party together, they were about as rough a looking set of men as one could well imagine. It is not to be wondered at that any one would feel some dread in falling into their hands. And Vallejo himself declares that there was by no means such a uniformity of dress as a greasy hunting-shirt for each man would imply. Vallejo's wife was even more alarmed than her husband, whom she begged to escape by a back door, but who deeming such a course undignified as well as impracticable, hastily dressed, ordered the front door opened, and met the intruders as they entered his sala, demanding who was their chief and what their business. Not much progress in explanation was made at first, though it soon became apparent that the Colonel, while he was to consider himself a prisoner was not in danger of any personal violence. Lieutenant-Colonel Prudon and Captain Salvador Vallejo entered the room a few minutes later, attracted by the noise, or possibly were arrested at their houses and brought there; at any rate, they were put under arrest like the Colonel. Jacob P. Leese was sent for to serve

as interpreter, after which mutual explanations progressed more favorably.

"Early in the ensuing negotiations between prisoners and filibusters, it became apparent that the latter had neither acknowledged leader nor regular plan of operations beyond the seizure of government property and of the officers. Some were acting, as in the capture of Arce's horses, merely with a view to obtain arms, animals, and hostage—to bring about hostilities, and at the same time to deprive the foe of his resources: others believed themselves to have. undertaken a revolution, in which the steps to be immediately taken were a formal declaration of independence and the election of officers, Merritt being regarded rather as a guide than captain. All seemed to agree, however, that they were acting under Fremont's orders, and this to the prisoners was the most assuring feature in the case. Vallejo had for some time favored the annexation of California to the United States. He had expected and often predicted a movement to that end. There is no foundation for the suspicion that the taking of Sonoma and his own capture were planned by himself, in collusion with the filibuster chiefs, with a view to evade responsibility; yet it is certain that he had little if any objection to an enforced arrest by officers of the United States as a means of escaping from the delicacy of his position as a Mexican officer. Accordingly, being assured that the insurgents were acting under Fremont, he submitted to arrest, gave up keys to public property, and entered upon negotiations with a view to obtain guarantees of protection for non-combatants.

"The gnarantees sought were then drawn up in writing and signed by the respective parties. The originals of those documents are in my possession, and are given in a note."

The following are the documents referred to by Mr. Bancroft:

"Sonoma, June 14, 1846.

"Be it known by these presents, that, having been surprised by a numerous armed force which took me prisoner, with the chief and officers belonging to the garrison of this place that the said force took possession of, having found it absolutely defenseless, myself as well as the undersigned officers pledge our word of honor that, being under the guarantees of prisoners of war, we will not take up arms for or against the said armed forces, from which we have received the present intimation, and a signed writing which guarantees our lives, families, and property, and those of all the residents of this jurisdiction, so long as we make no opposition.

M. J. Vallejo, Victor Prudon, Salvador Vallejo."

"We, the undersigned, have resolved to establish a government of on (upon?) republican principles, in connection with others of our fellow-citizens, and having taken up arms to support it, we have taken three Mexican officers as prisoners, Gen. M. J. Vallejo, Lieut.-Col. Victor Prudon, and Capt. D. Salvador Vallejo, having formed and published to the world no regular plan of government, feel it our duty to say it is not our intention to take or injure any person who is not found in opposition to the cause, nor will we take or destroy the property of private individuals further than is necessary for our support.

R. SEMPLE, WILLIAM FALLON, SAMUEL KELSAY."

Mr. Bancroft, continuing says: "It was naturally to be expected, under the circumstances, that the arrested officers would be released on parole. Such was evidently the view taken on both sides at first. Ford says there were some who favored such a course. Leese, who had the best opportunities for understanding the matter, and who gives a more detailed account than any other writer, tells us that such a decision was reached; and finally, the documents which I have presented, Nos. 1 and 2, being to all intents and purposes regular parole papers, leave no doubt upon the subject. But now difficulties arose, respecting some

phase of which there is contradictory testi-

"Thus far only a few of the insurgent leaders had entered, or at least remained in the house; and the negotiations had in reality been conducted by Semple and Leese very much in their own way. Ide testifies that Merritt, Semple and Wm. Knight, the latter accompanying the expedition merely as an interpreter, were the first to enter the house, while the rest waited outside; that presently hearing nothing, they became impatient, determined to choose a captain, and elected John Grigsby, who thereupon went in; and after waiting what appeared an age, the men again lost patience and called upon the writer, Ide, to go and investigate the causes of delay. Now the discrepancies in testimony begin. Ide describes the state of things which met his view as follows: 'The General's generous spirits gave proof of his usual hospitality, as the richest wines and brandies sparkled in the glasses, and those who had thus unceremoniously met soon became merry companions: more especially the merry visitors. There sat Dr. S., just modifying a long string of articles of capitulation. There sat Merritt, his head fallen; there sat Knight, no longer able to interpret; and there sat the new-made captain, as mute as the seat he sat upon. The bottles had well-nigh vanquished the captors!' Leese also states that the brandy was a potent factor in that morning's event; but according to his version, it was on the company outside that its influence was exerted, rendering them noisy and unmanageable, though an effort had been made by his advice to put the liquor out of reach. I do not, however, deem it at all likely that the leaders drank more than it was customary to drink in a Californian's parlor, or more than they could carry; but that some of the rough characters in the company became intoxicated we may well believe.

"At any rate, disagreement ensued, the men refused entirely to ratify the capitulation made by their former leaders, insisting that the prisoners must be sent to the Sacramento; some of

them were inclined to be insubordinate and eager for plunder; while the lawless spirits were restrained from committing outrages by the eloquence of Semple and the voice of the majority; yet the leaders could not agree. Cantain Grigsby declined to retain the leadership that had been conferred upon him. So William B. Ide was chosen in his stead, and the revolutionists immediately took possession of all public property, as well as of such horses and other private property as they needed, at the same time locking up all citizens that could be found. It would seem that the second of the documents I have presented was torn, and the third drawn up and signed at an early stage of the disagreements, after it became apparent that it might be best to send the prisoners to the Sacramento, the signatures showing that it could not have been later. Vallejo, though not encouraged at seeing that the leaders were not permitted by their followers to keep their promises, was not very much displeased at being sent to New Helvetia. He was assured that the insurgents were acting by Fremont's orders; his own views were known to be favorable to the schemes of the United States; and he had no reason to doubt that on meeting Fremont he and his companions would at once be released on parole.

"Before the departure of the prisoners and their escort a formal meeting of the revolutionists was held. That Semple, secretary, made a speech counselling united action and moderation in the treatment of the natives, and that William B. Ide was chosen captain, is all that is known of this meeting, except what we may learn from Ide' snarrative. The leaders differed in their ideas, not only respecting the disposition to be made of the prisoners, but about the chief object of the movement. Evidently there had been no definitely arranged plan of operations. Fremont had succeeded in bringing about a state of open hostility without committing himself. Some of the men regarded their movement as merely intended to provoke Castro to make an attack on Fremont; or at least they dreaded the responsibility of

engaging in a regular revolution, especially when it was learned that no one could produce any definite promise from Fremont in black and white to support such a movement. Others were in favor of an immediate declaration of independence. That such differences of opinion did exist as Ide states, is in itself by no means improbable; and it is confirmed to some extent by the fact that Grigsby did resign his leadership, and by the somewhat strange circumstance that three such prominent men as Grigsby, Merritt and Semple should have left Sonoma to accompany the prisoners. Ide writes that when Grigsby heard that no positive orders from Fremont could be produced, his fears of doing wrong overcame his patriotism, and he interrupted the speaker by saying: 'Gentlemen, I have been deceived; I cannot go with you; I resign and back out of the scrape. I can take my family to the mountains as cheap as any of you'-and Dr. S. at that moment led him into the house. Disorder and confusion prevailed. One swore he would not stay and guard the prisoners; another swore we would all have our throats cut; another called for fresh horses; and all were on the move, every man for himself, when the speaker [Ide] resumed his efforts, raising his voice louder and more loud, as the men receded from the place, saying: 'We need no horses; saddle no horse for me; I can go to the Spaniards and make freemen of them. I will lay my bones here before I will take upon myself the ignominy of commencing an honorable work and then flee like cowards, like thieves, when no enemy is in sight. In vain will you say you had honorable motives. Who will believe it? Flee this day, and the longest life cannot wear out your disgrace! Choose ye this day what you will be! We are robbers or we must be conquerors!' and the speaker in despair turned his back on his receding companions. With new hope they rallied around the desponding speaker, made him their commander, their chief; and his next words commanded the taking of the fort." Subsequently "the three leaders of the party of the primitive plan of

'neutral conquest' left us alone in our glory." I find no reason to doubt that this version, though somewhat highly colored, is in substance accurate; that Merritt, having captured horses and prisoners, was content to rest on his laurels; that Grigsby was timid about assuming the responsibility of declaring independence without a positive assurance of Fremont's cooperation; that Semple, while in favor of indepen lence, preferred that Sacramento should be the center of operations, unless-what Vallejo and Leese also favored-Fremont could be induced to establish his headquarters at Sonoma; or finally, that Ide and his associate influenced the majority to complete their revolutionary work and take no backward steps. I think, however, that Ide and all the rest counted confidently on Fremont's support; and that Semple and Grigsby were by no means regarded as abandoning the cause when they left Sonoma.

"It was about 11 A. M., on June 14th, when the three prisoners, accompanied by Leese as interpreter at their request and that of the captors-not himself a prisoner as has been generally stated-and guarded by Grigsby, Semple, Merritt, Hargrave, Knight and four of five others, started on horses from Vallejo's herds for the Sacramento. It will be most convenient to follow them before proceeding to narrate later developments at Sonoma. Before starting, and on the way, Vallejo was often questioned by Californians as to the situation of affairs; but could only counsel them to remain quiet, announcing that he would probably return within four or five days. His idea was that Fremont, after releasing him and his companions on parole, might be induced to establish his headquarters at Sonoma, an idea shared by Semple, Grigsby and Leese. Relations between captives and captors were altogether friendly, except in the case of some hostile feeling among a few individuals against Don Salvador.

"They encamped that night at Vaca's rancho. No special pains were taken to guard the prisoners, who, with Leese, slept on a pile of straw near the camp. Vallejo had desired to travel all night; but the men declined to do so, having had no sleep the night before. Before dawn on the morning of the 15th, a Californian succeeded in reaching the captives, and informed Vallejo that a company of his countrymen had been organized to effect his rescue, and only awaited his orders. The Colonel refused to permit such an attempt to be made, both because he had no reason to fear any unpleasant results from his enforced visit to the Sacramento, and because he feared retaliation at Sonoma in case an attempt to escape should bring harm to any of the guards. On the 15th the party reached Hardy's place on the Sacramento. Here Merritt left the others, intending to visit Fremont's camp and return next morning, but as he did not come back Leese, with one companion, started in the forenoon of the 16th, also in quest of Fremont. Arriving at Allgeier's place, they learned that the Captain had moved his camp

to the American River; and starting for that point, they rejoined their companions before arrival. Here Grigsby presented an order from Fremont for Leese's arrest, for which, so far as known, no explanation was given.

"Late in the afternoon they reached the camp, and the prisoners were brought into the presence of Fremont. That officer's reception of them was very different from what had been anticipated. His words and manner were reserved and mysterious. He denied when Vallejo demanded for what offenses and by what authority he had caused their arrest, that he was in any way responsible for what had been done; declared that they were prisoners of the people, who had been driven to revolt for self-protection; refused to accept their paroles, and sent them that same night, under a guard composed in part if not wholly of his own men-Kit Carson and Merritt being sent in advance to be locked up at Sutter's Fort."



CHAPTER VII.

The prisoners out of the way, the revolutionists came down to the serious concerns of founding a new government they adopt the Bear Flag—how it was made and by whom—they have nine cannons and two hundred muskets. Captain Ide issues a proclamation—Lieutenant Missroon from the American man of war, Portsmouth, arrives and gets assurance from the revolutionists that they while considerate of the rights of the former crizens of Sonoma—the killing of Cowie and Fowler at Santa Rosa—the battle of Olompali—Castro sends troops across the bay—a swift messenger sent to Fremont—Fremont hastens to Sonoma with ninety men—goes to San Rafael—returns to Sonoma and celebrates the Fourth of July there—on the 5th the California Battalion organize with Fremont and Gillespie as officers—Fremont starts on the 6th to head the bay and go south after Castro—news having reached Captain Montgomery, of the Portsmouth, that war existed between the United States and Mexico, he, on the morning of the 9th of July dispatched Lieutenant Revere to Sonoma with an American flag, and at noon of that day the bear flag came down and the stars and stripes went up.

ENERAL VALLEJO certainly had a right to be surprised at the foregoing treatment by Fremont. That he appreciated the real condition of affairs is made very plain by the following correspondence, a careful perusal of which will show that General Vallejo, when taken prisoner at Sonoma, felt warranted in looking to United States authorities for protection. From John B. Montgomery, commanding United States ship Portsmouth, he certainly received more of consideration and cheer than from General Fremont, and yet in both instances the action of the Bear Flag party seems to have been repudiated and ignored entirely. Viewed from this stand-point it is not a matter of

wonder that Captain Grigsby and others of the Bear Flag party may have felt a tickling sensation around the neck when they ascertained that their taking of Sonoma was not backed by any positive authority from Fremont or any body else clothed with United States authority. The rank and file of the Bear Flag party evidently acted upon the principle that a "wink was as good as a nod of assent;" and taking their lives in their hands they struck the blow, and took the chances. Like John Adams who, after affixing his name to the Declaration of Independence, remarked, "well, if we hang, we all hang together," they captured Sonoma, and left to the future what the outcome of the venture

should be. The following is the correspondence referred to:

" HISTORICAL CORRESPONDENCL.

"General Vallejo's message to Captain Montgomery, the day of the capture of Sonoma Montgomery's reply Lieutenant Missroon's account of the revolutionists—Highly creditable conduct of the Bears - Ide's pludge to Missroon.

" United States Ship Portsmouth.

"Sax Francisco, August 17, 1847.

"My Devr General: I am now about to sail for Monterey, and avail myself of this mode of expressing to you my regret that I shall thus most probably be deprived of seeing you on your contemplated visit to Yerba Buena tomorrow, having anticipated much pleasure from this event; but you well know how little we servants of the public are left to the disposition of our own time.

"I reached the *Portsmouth* from Sonoma very comfortably on Friday last about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, greatly pleased with my visit, and gratified by the very kind and hospitable attentions of my esteemed friends there, the remembrance of which I shall long continue to cherish.

"In compliance with your expressed wishes while I was at Sonoma, I herewith inclose you, my dear General, copies of the document forwarded to you by De la Rosa in the commencement of the late revolution, and those having reference to Lieutenant Missroon's visit to Sonoma by my orders, with overtures to the insurgent chief in behalf of prisoners and the helpless inhabitants of that place, which you are at liberty to use as you shall think proper.

"From Monterey it is most probable I shall make a cruise to the southward, and am not without hopes of soon returning with the pleasing intelligence of peace between the United States and Mexico, which I feel assured will be most welcome tidings for you and all who are interested in the prosperity of California.

"Be pleased to present my most respectful re-

gards to Madam Vallejo and all the members of your interesting family, and express to them my sense of their kind hospitality and attention to me and my little son during our recent visit; and believe me, my dear General, I am and shall ever be, with highest esteem and friendship, sincerely your obedient servant,

"John B. Montgomery.
"Gen. Guadalupe Vallejo, Souoma."

Statement of the interview between Senor Don José de la Rosa and Commander John B. Montgomery, commanding United States ship Portsmouth, Lieutenant W. A. Bartlett, United States Navy, interpreter. By order of the commander, John B. Montgomery.

6 Don José de la Rosa, on coming on board the ship, desired to inform Captain Montgomery that he brought information from Don Guadalupe Vallejo, military commandante of Sonoma, which he desired to give the moment Captain Montgomery could receive him.

"On being received by Captain Montgomery I was directed to act as interpreter, when Senor de la Rosa proceeded to deliver his message, which I wrote, as follows:

"Don Guadalupe Vallejo desires to inform Captain Montgomery of the proceedings which took place at Sonoma yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock. There arrived at Sonoma a party of about eighty men, as they said, from the Sacramento. They at once took forcible possession of the place, and posted themselves on the "Cuartel." They then made prisoners of General Vallejo, Captain Don Salvador Vallejo, and Lieutenant-Colonel Don Victor Prudhon, all of whom are officers of the Mexican army.

"Then a Mr. Merritt, who appeared to have command or exercise the authority with the party, handed the General a convention demanding of him the surrender of all the arms and government property in Sonoma, which place they should not leave.

"The General replied that he must surrender to the force in arms, and did so surrender, when the party demanded further that all the abovenamed officers should go with them to their camp on the Sacramento River.

"General Vallejo then requested them to show their authority or determination (ahajo que plano); and as they said they were Americans, he desired they should exhibit their authority from the Government of the United States. They replied that they did not come under the authority of the United States; but having seen a proclamation of Gen. Castro, threatening to drive all foreigners out of the country, they had taken up arms in self-defense.

"They then made a prisoner of the Alcalde, and told him that if any person in the place or neighborhood attempted to notify other places of this act, or raise a force to oppose them, they would at once shoot the officers they then held prisoners. The Alcalde was then set at liberty, but told that if he did not prevent any opposition to them he would also be shot.

"General Vallejo desires to inform Captain Montgomery of these facts, and to ask him to use his authority or exert his influence to prevent the commission of acts of violence by this party, inasmuch as they seemed to be without any effectual head or authority. To this end he hoped for an officer to be sent to the place, or a letter that would have the effect of saving the helpless inhabitants from violence and anarchy.

"Señor Don José de la Rosa was directed by General Vallejo (at 11 A. M. yesterday) to come with this message, but could not leave until 3 P. M. A few moments past 11 the party left a garrison of twenty-five men at Sonoma protected by seven pieces of cannon. The others, with the prisoners, left for the Sacramento."

Reply of Commander Montgomery to the message of General Vallejo.

"Sir:—You will say to General Vallejo, on my part, that I at once and entirely disavow this movement as having proceeded under any authority of the United States, or myself as the agent of my Government in this country, or on this coast. It is a movement entirely local, and with which I have nothing to do; nor can I in any way be induced to take part in the controversy which belongs entirely to the internal politics of California.

"If they are Americans, as they avow themselves, they are beyond the jurisdiction of the laws and officers of the United States, and must now take all the responsibilities of the position in which they have placed themselves, being answerable to the laws of Mexico and California

"I have now for the first time heard of this movement, and in making the most positive disavowal, for myself and for my Government, having in any wise instigated or aided this. I also disavow the same on the part of Captain Fremont, United States topographical engineer, now in the country for scientific purposes.

"If my individual efforts can be at any time exercised to allay violence or prevent injury to innocent persons, it shall be exerted; but as an officer of the Government of the United States I cannot have anything to do with either party. They must take the responsibilities of their own acts. From what has already transpired I think it clear that no violence will be committed on any one who is not found with arms in their hands. You will assure General Don Guadalupe Vallejo of my sympathy in his difficulties; but I cannot positively interfere in the local politics of California."

Señor de la Rosa then thanked Captain Montgomery for his sentiments and sympathy; stated that all was distinctly understood and translated, and that he would place his statement in the hands of Don Guadalupe Vallejo at the earliest moment.

"I hereby certifythat the preceding statement is a fair translation of the message and reply read to Captain Montgomery and Señor de la Rosa.

" (Signed) W. A. BARTLITT,

"Lieutenant United States Navy.

"United States ship Portsmouth, Saucelito, June 15, 1846." COPY OF ORDER TO LIFETENANT MISSROON.]

6 United States Ship Portsmouth, "San Francisco, June 15, 1846.

"Sur: By an especial messenger sent to me by Don Guadalupe Vallejo, I am notified of the forcible occupation of the town of Sonoma by a party of insurgents (foreign residents) of the country, among whom are said to be some persons from the United States, and that General Don Guadalupe Vallejo, with several other Mexican officers, have been sent prisoners to the Sacramento and threatened to be detained as hostages for the quiet submission of the surrounding country, leaving their families and other inoffensive persons in and about Sonoma in a painful state of agitation through apprehensions of violence and cruel treatment from the insurgent party in charge of the town. In consequence of this state of things, General Vallejo has appealed to me, requesting the interposition of any authority or influence I may possess over the insurgents to prevent the perpetration of acts of violence on their part upon the defenseless people.

"I have, in my reply to General Vallejo (by the messenger), stated my previous ignorance of the popular movement in question; distinctly and emphatically disavowed all agency of the United States Government or myself as her representative in producing it, and disclaimed all right or authority to interfere between the opposing parties or in any way to identify my movements with theirs. But, in compliance with the urgent calls of humanity, I deem it my duty to use my friendly endeavors with the dominant party to secure (by the power of God) for the defenseless people of Sonoma that security of life, property and privilege to which all are entitled.

"In pursuance of these views, sir, you are directed to proceed in one of the ship's boats to Sonoma, and, on your arrival there, you will wait on the officer or person commanding the party having possession of the town; and as it is possible he is not fully aware of the extent

and nature of the feelings produced in the minds of the population by this recent movement you will inform him of the state of apprehension and terror into which it seems to have thrown them, and disclaiming all right or purpose on my part of interference between them and their actual opposers; and without touching upon the merits of their cause further than may not be avoided in course of conversation, be pleased (in such terms as your own sense, of propriety will dictate) respectfully to request from me, that he will extend his protecting care over the defenseless families of their prisoners and other inoffensive persons of Sonoma, and exert his influence with others in order to secure to them the uninterrupted enjoyment of their domestic and social privileges.

"You will afterward wait on the Alcalde, or presiding civil officer of Sonoma, and inform him of what has been done (at the instance of Don Guadalupe Vallejo), communicating any satisfactory assurances which you may have received from the insurgent chief calculated to allay the general apprehension; after which, when sufficiently recruited, you will return to this ship and render to me a written report.

"Respectfully, I'am, sir, your obedient servant "(Signed), John B. Montoomery, "Commander.

"To Lieutenant John S. Missroon, Executive Officer United States ship *Portsmouth*."

APPENDAGE TO MR. MISSROON'S ORDER.

"Dear Sir:—As an appendage to the orders handed you last evening, I wish you to endeavor in as forcible a manner as possible, to represent to the person or persons of the insurgent party with whom you may confer at Sonoma and to impress their minds with a sense of the advantages which will accrue to their cause (whatever its intrinsic merits may be) from pursuing a course of kind and benevolent treatment of prisoners, as well as toward the defenseless inhabitants of the country generally, with whom they may have to do, and endeavor, as far as propriety will permit, to obtain a promise of

kind and humane treatment toward General Vallejo and his companions in their possession as prisoners.

"I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant "(Signed) JOHN B. MONTGOMERY,

" Commander.

"To Lieutenant John S. Missroon, United States ship *Portsmouth*."

Report of Licatenant Missroom on his return from Sonoma, with accompanying document "B."

"United States Ship Portsmouth, "San Francisco, June 17, 1846.

Six:—In pursuance of your order of the 16th instant, to proceed to Sonoma and endeavor by all proper means in my power to secure to the females and unoffending portion of the population of that district some degree of security for their persons and property during the occupancy of the place by certain insurgents, chiefly foreigners, I have the honor to report, in obedience to that order, that I left the ship on the day of receiving your instructions, and reached the town about sunset, where I found about twenty-five men under arms, and having six or seven pieces of artillery with several hundred stand of arms. The whole party is only thirty-five.

"I waited upon the commanding officer, Wm. B. Ide, and received from him both verbal and written assurances of his intention to maintain order and to respect both the persons and property of all persons residing within the limits of his command. He also handed me a copy of a proclamation which he had issued on the day after his occupation of the town, and which I herewith present to you, marked "A," in which you will observe that these promises of protection are set forth in explicit terms, and which I would remark to you, seemed to me to have fully assured the inhabitants of their safety, although Sonoma is evidently under martial law.

"By this proclamation you will also observe that California is declared to be an independent republic. The insurgent party has hoisted a #ag with a white field, with a border or stripe of red on its lower part, and having a star and bear upon it.

"I informed the commanding officer of the state of terror into which his movement upon Sonoma had thrown the inhabitants in and about the Yerba Buena, as directed by my instructions.

" I then waited upon the Alcalde of the place, informed him through my interpreter that my visit was entirely of a peaceful character, and that it had been induced by the message which my commander had received from the late Mexican commander, General Vallejo, now a prisoner in the hands of the insurgents, asking his (my commander's) interference for the protection of females and unoffending inhabitants; that assurances of respect and protection were freely given me by the commanding officer of the party under arms, and that I explicity made it known to him, for the information of the surrounding country, that my commander disclaimed any and all interference in the matter other than what was dictated by motives of

"After these interviews I then called upon the family of General Vallejo and moderated their distress, by the assurance of safety for the General, which I had received, and informing them that the prisoners were held as hostages.

"Having completed the object for which I went to Sonoma, I left the place yesterday with the thanks of both parties, about meridian, and reached the ship about sunset. Before taking my departure I deemed it best to reassure the Alcalde, in order to prevent any necessity for future explanation, which is so apt to grow out of a business transacted with Mexicans, especially through an interpreter. I therefore addressed the letter marked "B," appending to it the written pledge, or a copy of the pledge, which I had obtained from the commander of the foreigners in possession of the place, and which I herewith hand you a copy of.

"It only remains, sir, for me to add that, so far as I could judge and observe, the utmost

harmony and good order prevail in the camp, and that I have every reason to believe that the pledges of kind treatment toward all who may fall into their hands will be faithfully observed.

- "Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
- "(Signed).
- J. S. Missroox.
- "First Lieutenant United States ship Portsmouth.
- To Commander Jno. B. Montgomery, commanding United States ship Portsmouth, Bay of San Francisco."

Document " B," accompanying the foregoing report.

"Sonoma, June 17, 1846.

"SIR:—As you were informed yesterday, through my interpreter, my visit to this place is of a strictly mediatorial character, and was induced by the application of General Vallejo through his messenger, Señor Rosa, to Captain Montgomery, requesting of him to adopt measures for the protection of the females and peaceable inhabitants of Sonoma.

- "I have the pleasure to assure you of the intention of the foreigners now in arms and occupying Sonoma, to respect the persons of all individuals and their property, who do not take up arms against them, and I leave with you a copy of the pledge which the commander of the party has voluntarily given to me, with a view to the pacification of all alarm.
 - " Respectfully, your obedient servant,
 - "(Signed), J. S. MISSROON,
 - "Lieutenant United States Navy."

"TO THE ALCALDE OF SONOMA.

"I pledge myself that I will use my utmost exertion to restrain and prevent the men in arms under my command, all of whom present acknowledge my authority and approve the measure of forbearance and humanity, from perpetrating any violence, or in any manner molesting the peaceable inhabitants, in person or property, of California, while we continue in arms for the liberty of California.

" (Signed),

WM. B. IDE, "Commander.

- "Witness to the above signature,
- " (Signed), J. S. Missgoon,
- "Lieutenant United States Navy, and Executive Officer of the United States ship Portsmouth
 - "Sonoma, June 17, 1846."

The revolutionists were now master of the situation, having control of nine cannons and about two hundred muskets. While William B. Ide, then the leader of the Bear Flag party, may have been a man of some eccentricity of character, he seems to have been a man of considerable culture, and there is little room for doubt that he shaped and controlled, to a large degree, the conduct of those under him. It was no sinecure position, this of Commander Ide. It is true, the prisoners sent to Sacramento were taken charge of by General Fremont, under the saving clause that he had nothing to do with their arrest—and it is also true that Commander Montgomery of the Portsmouth in an unofficial way, and in obedience to the dictates of humanity, sent Lieutenant Missroon to Sonoma, to counsel moderation and kindness on the part of the revolutionists toward the vanquished; but in neither case was there ought said or done that could be construed into leaving the door ajar for a safe retreat of the Bear Flag party out of their difficulty should their rebellion prove abortive. To stand their ground and successfully maintain their position under such adverse circumstances required not only nerve but real heroism.

That they knew that they were acting outside of the pale of any responsible authority is apparent from the fact that one of the very first matters to claim their consideration was the adoption of a flag. There is little question that the bear flag was made on the day of the taking of Sonoma, although it is quite possible it was not completed so as to be hoisted until the morning of the 15th of June. As there has been much controversy as to how and by whom that flag was made, we give place to the following which we believe to be authentic:

Wm. L. Todd in a letter to the editor of the

Los Angeles *Express*, under date of January 11, 1878, gives the following version of the construction of the bear flag:

"Your letter of the 9th inst. came duly to hand, and in answer I have to say in regard to the making of the original bear flag of California at Sonoma, in 1846, that when the Americans, who had taken up arms against the Spanish regime, had determined what kind of a flag should be adopted, the following persons performed the work: Granville P. Swift, Peter Storm, Henry L. Ford and myself; we procured in the house where we made our headquarters, a piece of new unbleached cotton domestic, not quite a yard wide, with stripes of red flannel about four inches wide, furnished by Mrs. John Sears, on the lower side of the canvas. On the upper left hand corner was a star, and in the center was the image made to represent a grizzly bear passant, so common in this country at the time. The bear and star were painted with paint made of linseed oil and Venetian red or Spanish brown. Underneath the bear were the words 'California Republic.' The other person engaged with me got the materials together, while I acted as artist. The forms the bear and star and the letters were first lined of out with pen and ink by myself, and the two forms were filled in with the red paint, but the letters with ink. The flag mentioned by Mr. Hittell with the bear rampant, was made, as I always understood, at Santa Barbara, and was painted black. Allow me to say, that at that time there was not a wheelwright shop in California. The flag I painted I saw in the rooms of the California Pioneers in San Francisco, in 1870, and the secretary will show it to any person who will call on him at any time. If it is the one that I painted, it will be known by a mistake in tinting out the words 'California Republic.' The letters were first lined out with a pen, and I left out the letter 'I,' and lined out the letter 'C' in its place. But afterward I lined out the letter 'I' over the 'C' so that the last syllable of 'Republic' looks as if the two last letters were blended. Yours Respectfully,

" WM. L. TODD."

On the occasion of the Centennial exercises, held at Santa Rosa on the 4th of July, 1876, General M. G. Vallejo made the following statement in reference to the capture of Sonoma in 1846 by the Americans:

"I have now to say something of the epoch which inaugurated a new era for this county. A little before dawn on June 14, 1846, a party of hunters and trappers, with some foreign settlers, under command of Captain Merritt, Doctor Semple and William B. Ide, surrounded my residence at Sonoma, and without firing a shot, made a prisoner of myself, then commander of the northern frontier; of Lieutenant-Colonel Victor Prudon, Captain Salvador Vallejo, and Jacob P. Leese. I should here state that down to October, 1845, I had maintained at my own expense a respectable garrison at Sonoma, which often, in union with the settlers, did good service in campaign against the Indians; but at last, tired of spending money which the Mexican Government never refunded, I disbanded the force, and most of the soldiers who had constituted it left Sonoma. Thus in June, 1846, the Plaza was entirely unprotected, although there were ten war pieces of artillery, with other arms and munitions of war. The parties who unfurled the bear flag were well aware that Sonoma was without defense, and lost no time in taking advantage of this fact, and carrying out their plans. Years before I had urgently represented to the government of Mexico the necessity of stationing a sufficient force on the frontier, else Sonoma would be lost, which would be equivalent to leaving the rest of the country an easy prey to the invader. What think you, my friends, were the instructions sent me in reply to my repeated demands for means to fortify the country? These instructions were that I should at once force the immigrants to recross the Sierra Nevada, and depart from the territory of the Republic. To say nothing of the inhumanity of these orders, their execution was physically impossible-first, because the immigrants came in autumn when snow covered the Sierra so quickly

as to make a return impracticable. Under the circumstances, not only I, but Commandante General Castro, resolved to provide the immigrants with letters of security, that they might remain temporarily in the country. always made a show of authority, but well convinced all the time that we had had no power to resist the invasion, which was coming upon us. With the frankness of a soldier I can assure you that the American immigrants never had cause to complain of the treatment they received at the hands of either authorities or citizens. They carried us as prisoners to Sacramento, and kept us in a calaboose for sixty days or more, until the United States made itself respected, and the honorable and humane Commodore Stockton returned us to our hearths."

"On the seizure of their prisoners the revolutionists at once took steps to appoint a captain who was found in the person of John Grigshy. for Ezekiel Merritt wished not to retain the permanent command; a meeting was then called at the barracks, situated at the northeast corner of the Plaza, under the presidency of William B. Ide, Dr. Robert Semple being secretary. At this conference Semple urged the independence of the country, stating that having once commenced they must proceed, for to turn back was certain death. Before the dissolution of the convention, however, rumors were rife that secret emissaries were being dispatched to the Mexican rancheros, to inform them of the recent occurrences, therefore to prevent any attempt at a rescue it was deemed best to transfer their prisoners to Sutter's. Fort, where the danger of such would be less."

In order that the conquest of California should be accomplished in a decent and orderly way and the record thereof be properly handed down to future generations, Captain William B. Ide formulated the following declaration of purposes which was duly published to the world on the 18th of June:

"A proclamation to all persons and citizens of the district of Sonoma requesting them to

remain at peace and follow their rightful occupations without fear of molestation.

"The commander-in-chief of the troops assembled at the fortress of Sonoma gives his inviolable pledge to all persons in California, not found under arms, that they shall not be disturbed in their persons, their property, or social relation, one with another, by men under his command.

"He also solemnly declares his object to be: First, to defend himself and companions in arms. who were invited to this country by a promise of lands on which to settle themselves and families; who were also promised a Republican Government; when, having arrived in California, they were denied the privilege of buying or renting lands of their friends, who instead of being allowed to participate in or being protected by a Republican government, were onpressed by a military despotism; who were even threatened by proclamation by the chief officers of the aforesaid despotism with extermination if they should not depart out of the country, leaving all their property, arms and beasts of burden; and thus deprived of their means of flight or defense, were to be driven through deserts inhabited by hostile Indians, to certain destruc-

"To overthrow a government which has seized upon the prosperity of the mission for its individual aggrandizement; which has ruined and shamefully oppressed the laboring people of California by enormous exactions on goods imported into the country, is the determined purpose of the brave men who are associated under my command.

"I also solemnly declare my object, in the second place, to be to invite all peaceable and good citizens of California who are friendly to the maintenance of good order and equal rights, and I do hereby invite them to repair to my camp at Sonoma without delay to assist us in establishing and perpetuating a Republican government, which shall secure to all civil and religious liberty; which shall encourage virtue and literature; which shall leave unshackled by

fetters agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

"I further declare that I rely upon the rectitude of our intentions, the favor of heaven and the bravery of those who are bound and associated with me by principles of self-preservation, by the love of the truth and the hatred of tyranny, for my hopes of success.

"I furthermore declare that I believe that a government to be prosperous and happy must originate with the people who are friendly to its existence, that the citizens are its guardians, the officers its servants, its glory its reward.

" WILLIAM B. IDE."

Thus far the revolution had been a bloodless one, but it was not destined to continue so to the end. There were two occurrences of thrilling character that came in quick succession—the killing of Cowie and Fowler and the battle of Olompali. As Robert A. Thompson, who has gathered much of the early history of Sonoma County, got his information about the battle referred to from one of the participants therein we here incorporate his graphic account of those two events.

About this time one of the most distressing events of the revolution occurred. It was discovered that the garrison had an insufficient supply of powder. It was known that Moses Carson, at the Fitch ranch, on Russian River, had some on hand. Two men named T. Cowie and - Fowler, who had joined the party in Napa, volunteered to go and get the powder. They imprudently took the main traveled road, or returned to it near Santa Rosa, and were captured by a scouting party, or, rather, a roving band of cut-throats and thieves under the lead of Juan Padillo. The two men were kept in the Carillio house all night. The next morning they were taken up the little valley, near the present county farm, were first inhumanly treated, and then shot. Not satisfied with this, their bodies were mutilated in a horrid manner and were then thrown into a ditch. An Indian named Chanate, who knew the men. told Mose Carson of their fate and condition,

and he came and buried them under a pine tree, piling up a few rocks to mark the spot.

Finding that Cowie and Fowler did not return, there was much uneasiness in Sonoma. A party was sent up the valley to make inquiry, who learned the circumstances of their cruel murder and mutilation. Two others of the party who were out in search of horses, had been taken, and it was feared that they, too, would be killed.

The Bear Flag men were not of the class to suffer any indignity, much less a horrid outrage like this. It demanded instant and exemplary punishment. Volunteers were called for to go in search of the murderers. The whole garrison volunteered. All could not go. Twentythree were selected and put under command of Lieutenant W. L. Ford. Among the number was Frank Bidwell, to whom the writer is indebted for this account of the pursuit. Captain Ford and his command came first to Santa Rosa. Padillo had fled. From Santa Rosa he went to the Roblar de la Miseria, Padillo's ranch. He was there told by some Indians that the marauding band had gone, some three hours before, to the Laguna de San Antonio. Captain Ford pushed on to that point and bivouacked half a mile from the supposed headquarters. He charged upon the house next morning and found only four men there, whom he took prisoners. He left some of his men to guard the prisoners and horses which he had captured.

With fourteen men he continued the pursuit. After a brief ride of a few miles he came to the Olompali ranch, now Dr. Burdell's place, in Marin County. He saw a number of horses in a corral near the house apparently in charge of a vaquero. He dashed up rapidly to prevent the man in charge from turning them loose, as he proposed to confiscate them. Getting nearer he was astonished to see the Californians pouring out of the house and hastily mounting their already saddled horses. He had run upon the combined forces of Captain Joaquin de la Torre and the Santa Rosa murderers, numbering all told eighty-three men. Both parties had been

surprised. Fortunately there was a willow thicket about sixty vards from the house. While the enemy were getting in motion Captain Ford ordered his men to fall back to the brush and to dismount, tie their horses, take position in the brush, and by no means to fire until "sure of a man." There was a mountaineer in the party who went by the name of "Old Red." He was a dead shot, and was stationed in the upper end of the wood. Frank Bidwell was some distance below him. The Californians, made bold by the supposed retreat, formed their lines and came up handsomely. Their advance was led by a gallant young Sergeant. All was still in the willows. The sharp crack of a rifle broke the silence, followed by a puff of smoke, which burst through the brush. It was "Old Red," who could not hold his fire. This brought on the fight. Other shots came in quick succession. In a very few moments eight of the assaulting party lay dead upon the plain, two were wounded, and a horse with an ugly bullet-hole in his neck was struggling in the field. The young Sergeant was the last to fall, whereupon the whole band broke for the cover of the hills, receiving as they left a volley at long range as a parting salute. Twenty-three shots had been fired; eleven took effect. "Old Red's" excuse for firing so soon was, that he was "sure of a man" anywhere in range.

As soon as the fight began a woman in the house cut Todd's bonds, and he joined his comrades before it was over. Captain Ford rested on his arms for some time thinking that the enemy would rally and renew the fight, but they made no sign. It was enough. He thereupon set out on his return to Sonoma with his rescued prisoners and his captives. The captured horses he drove before him as the spoil of war. The murder of Cowie and Fowler was avenged on the field of Olompali.

On the 20th of June, Castro made his first move in the direction of trying to recover lost ground north of the bay. On that date Captain Joaquin de la Torre crossed the bay with about seventy Californians and being joined by

Padea and Correo, took a position near San Rafael. Of these movements Fremont was speedily apprised, and now for the first time gave open recognition of the claims of the revolutionists upon him for active aid. On the 23d of June, Harrison Pierce, a pioneer settler of Napa Valley made a forced ride of eighty miles to Fremont's camp announcing the presence of Castro's troops on the north side of the bay and the consequent peril of those who had captured Sonoma. He received a promise from Fremont to come to their aid just as soon as he could put ninety men into saddle. Pierce, with this cheering news retraced the eighty miles formerly passed over, with but one change of horse, and soon carried the news to the little garrison at Sonoma, that Fremont was coming. On the evening of the day he had received the tidings Fremont and his men were on their way toward Sonoma. Of the make-up of Fremont's force, one of the party wrote as follows:

"There were Americans, French, English, Swiss, Poles, Russians, Prussians, Chileans, Germans, Greeks, Austrians, Pawnees, native Indians, etc., all riding side by side and talking a polyglot lingual hash never exceeded in diversibility since the confusion of tongues at the tower of Babel. Some wore the relics of their home-spun garments, some relied upon the antelope and the bear for their wardrobe, some lightly habited in buckskin leggings and a coat of war-paint, and their weapons were equally various. There was the grim old hunter with his long heavy rifle, the farmer with his doublebarreled shot-gun, the Indian with his bow and arrows; and others with horse-pistols, revolvers, sabres, ships' cutlasses, bowie-knives, and pepper-boxes (Allen's revolvers)." Fremont, with this incongruous band, made forced marches and reached Sonoma on the morning of June 25th. After a rest Fremont started for San Rafael in quest of Castro and Torre's forces. Castro had not crossed over as supposed and Torre was invisible. A decoy letter of Torre fell into Fremont's hands the purport of which was that Torre's force with some other imaginary

ally was to proceed against Sonoma. Fremont at once called to saddle and his command went toward Sonoma as fast as muscle and tendon of mustang horses would carry them. Arrived there, Fremont became satisfied that he had been deceived, and made swift haste back toward San Rafael; but it was of no availthe wiley Torre had succeeded in getting his troops across the bay and was out of reach of the clutches of the "Path Finder."

It was on this occasion of the return of Fremont to San Rafael that occurred what has the resemblance of wanton sacrifice of human life. We allude to the shooting of Ramon and Francisco de Haro. They were of a respectable family living at Yerba Buena. They reached the San Rafael Embarcaduro in a boat managed by José R. Berryessa. The Haro's are said to have been quite young-only sixteen or eighteen years of age. One version is that they were taken prisoners, as spies, and were regularly sentenced and shot. But the statement that Bancroft seems to give credence to is, that when they were seen to land, Kit Carson asked Fremont, on starting with a squad of men to meet them, whether he should take them prisoners, and that Fremont's reply was, "we have no use for prisoners." It is then claimed that Carson and his men as soon as in shooting distance opened fire, killing them on the spot. The late Jasper O'Farrel is given as the authority for this version, and claimed to have witnessed the whole transaction. Unless there is more light cast on this transaction than we have had as yet, the killing of those young men will always seem wanton and cruel.

Captain William D. Phelps of Lexington, Massachusetts, who was lying at Saucelito with his bark, the "Moscow," remarks, says Mr. Lancey:—

"When Fremont passed San Rafael in pursuit of Captain de la Torre's party, I had just left them, and he sent me word that he would drive them to Saucelito that night, when they could not escape unless they got my boats. I hastened back to the ship and made all safe. There was a large launch lying near the beach; this was anchored further off, and I put provisions on board to be ready for Fremont should he need her. At night there was not a boat on shore. Torre's party must shortly arrive and show fight or surrender. Toward morning we heard them arrive, and to our surprise they were seen passing with a small boat from the shore to the launch (a small boat had arrived from Yerba Buena during the night which had proved their salvation). I dispatched a note to the commander of the 'Portsmouth,' sloop-of-war, then lying at Yerba Buena, a cove (now San Francisco) informing him of their movements, and intimating that a couple of his boats could easily intercept and capture them. Captain Montgomery replied that not having received any official notice of war existing he could not act in the matter.

"It was thus the poor scamps escaped. They pulled clear of the ship and thus escaped supping on grape and canister which we had prepared for them.

"Fremont arrived and camped opposite my vessel, the bark "Moscow," the following night. They were early astir the next morning when I landed to visit Captain Fremont, and were all variously employed in taking care of their horses, mending saddles, cleaning their arms, etc. I had not up to this time seen Fremont, but from reports of his character and exploits my imagination had painted him as a large-sized, martial-looking man or personage, towering above his companions, whiskered and ferocious looking.

"I took a survey of the party, but could not discover anyone who looked, as I thought, the captain to look. Seeing a tall, lank, Kentuckylooking chap (Dr. R. Semple), dressed in a greasy deer-skin hunting shirt, with trousers to match, and which terminated just below the knees, his head surmounted by a coon-skin cap, tail in front, who, I supposed, was an officer as he was giving orders to the men, I approached and asked if the captain was in camp. Helooked and pointed out a slender-made, well-propor-

tioned man sitting in front of a tent. His dress a blue woolen shirt of somewhat novel style, open at the neck, trimmed with white, and with a star on each point of the collar (a man-of-war's shirt), over this a deer skin hunting shirt, trimmed and fringed, which had evidently seen hard times or service, his head unincumbered by hat or cap, but had a light cotton handker-chief bound around it, and deer skin moccasins completed the suit, which, if not fashionable for Broadway, or for a presentation dress at court, struck me as being an excellent rig to seud under or fight in. A few minutes' conversation convinced me that I stood in the presence of the King of the Rocky Mountains."

Fremont remained in the neighborhood of San Rafael until July 2nd, when he returned to

On the 4th of July, our national holiday was celebrated with due pomp and ceremony, and on the 5th, the California Battalion of mounted riflemen, two hundred and fifty strong, was organized. Brevet Captain John C. Fremont, Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, was chosen commandante; First Lieutenant of Marines, Archibald H. Gillespie, Adjutant and Inspector, with the rank of captain. Both of the gentlemen named were officers of the United States Government, yet this organization was consummated under the fold of the Bear flag that yet kissed the breezes of the "Valley of the Moon." The next day, the 6th of July, Fremont at the head of his mounted riflemen, started to make the circuit of the head of the bay, to go south in pursuit of Castro. As there were now no California soldiers north of the bay it did not require a large garrison of the bear party to hold Sonoma.

But the end was hastening. On the 7th of July Commodore John Drake Sloat having received tidings that war existed between the United States and Mexico, demanded and received the surrender of Monterey. The news was immediately sent to San Francisco, where was anchored the American war vessel, Portsmonth. At two o'clock on the morning of July

9th, Lieutenant Warren Revere, left that vessel in one of her boats, and reaching the Sonoma garrison, at noon of that day, lowered the bear flag and hoisted in its place the stars and stripes. And thus ended the bear flag revolution at Sonoma. Lieutenant Revere also sent American flags to be hoisted at Sutter's Fort and at the establishment of Captain Stephen Smith at Bodega.

Lieutenant Revere was sent to Sonoma by Montgomery of the Portsmouth, to command the garrison, consisting of Company B of the battalion, under Captain Grigsby. Lieutenant Grigsby tells us that "a few disaffected Californians were still prowling about the district, in pursuit of whom on one occasion he made an expedition with sixteen men to the region of Point Reves. He did not find the party sought, but he was able to join in a very enjoyable elkhunt." In August the Vallejos, Prudon, Leese and Carrillo were released from durance vile, and restored to their families and friends. That very amiable relations existed between the victors and vanquished is evidenced by the fact that in September, while Lieutenant Revere was absent on an expedition, the Vallejos were commissioned to protect the Sonoma frontier with a force of Christian Indians. Some date previous to September 11th, Lieutenant John S. Missroon, of the Portsmouth, assumed command of the Sonoma garrison.

On the 25th of September, a meeting of the "Old Bears" was held at Sonoma, at which J. B. Chiles presided and John H. Nash acted as secretary, and a committee of three was appointed to investigate and gather all the information possible in relation to the action of the bear flag party, and report at a subsequent meeting. Semple, Grigsby and Nash were appointed the committee. Manuel E. McIntosh was now alcalde of Sonoma. From the bear flag conquest of Sonoma, down to the discovery of gold in California in 1848 there is little to note in connection with Sonoma. Grigsby, Revere, Missroon and Bruckett were the successive military commandants, and the Indians

were easily held in subjection by Vallejo as sub-agent of Indian affairs. In 1848 Sonoma had a total population of about 260 souls. José de los Santos Berryessa under Mexican rule had been at the head of municipal affairs. There was then an interregnum of military rule, after which John H. Nash became alcalde, and was superseded in 1847 by Lilburn W. Boggs, who, aided by a council of six, administered the municipal government of Sonoma until 1848.



CHAPTER VIII.

The Bear Flag, how made—names of the revolutionists—Slate seal- General Mariano Gladouter Vallado—General John A. Sutter—Sonoma District Pioneers—Native Sons of the Golden West,

N the "Admission Day" edition of the Sonoma County Democrat of September 9, 1885, appears the following. The writer, R. A. Thompson, with whom we are well acquainted, is painstaking and conscientious in collating facts, and as he states that much of his information is derived from actual participants, it is entitled to confident credence:

"The Independents were very proud of their flag. The bear made an apt illustration of their situation. The grizzly attended strictly to his own business, and would go on munching his berries and acorns if you let him and his cubs alone. If you undertook to crowd him out, or to make him go any other way or any faster than he wanted to go he would show fight, and when once in a fight he fought his way out or died in his tracks.

The Independents were here, had come in good faith, and come to stay: were quiet and peaceable if let alone. General Castro undertook to crowd them. His grandiloquent proclamations were harmless, but vexatious. At last the crisis came. The Independents, weary of threats and rumors of war, were forced, for the sake of peace, to fight, and having "gone

in," to use the identical words of one of them, they did not intend to "back out." The bear was typical of that idea.

The difference of opinion about the make-up of the bear flag arises from the fact that there was more than one made. The first was a very rude affair. It is described in Lieutenant Missroon's report to Captain Montgomery. Lieutenant Missroon arrived in Sonoma Tuesday, the 16th of June, about forty-eight hours after the capture. He reports to Captain Montgomery on the 17th that "the insurgent party had hoisted a flag with a white field, with a border or stripe of red on the lower part, and having a bear and star upon it." The words "California Republic" were not on it at this time, or of course so important a feature would have been noted by Lieutenant Missroon, who was on a special and exceedingly important mission from his commander. That these words were afterwards added is doubtless true. It is a matter of very little importance, but if any one wishes an exact description of the flag as first raised, he can satisfy himself by an examination of the above-mentioned report. The flag with the bear standing is an after production, as is also the

silk guerdon which Lieutenant Revere presented to the pioneers. The description of the flag given by Lieutenant Missroon accords with the account of several of the party whom the writer has personally interviewed. Of course, as there were several flags made; each differed from the other, in the material, from whom the material was obtained, by whom the flag was made, and just how the figures were placed upon it. Hence the confused and many diverse accounts of it. All are right as to what they describe; but what they describe is not the flag first raised by the Independents. That was rather a rude affair. In fact, the representation of the bear upon it resembled the species porcus as much as it did the ursus ferox or horribilis.

There were thirty-three men in the Bear Flag party, more than half of whom came from the Sacramento Valley. Among the latter was the brave and gallant blacksmith, Samuel Neal, and Ezekiel Merritt, the captain of the company.

Following is the first list ever published of the names of all the party. A number came into Sonoma the day after the capture, and they continued to come in for some time. It is very difficult to separate these from the actual members of the party who rode into Sonoma on the morning of June 14th. The accompanying list has been a number of years making, and has been revised many times and corrected from written records and by personal interviews. There are, doubtless, still some errors, which may be corrected upon a satisfactory showing:

SACRAMENTO VALLEY.—Ezekiel Merritt, R. Semple, William Fallon, W. B. Ide, H. L. Ford, G. P. Swift, Samuel Neal, William Potter, Sergeant Gibson, W. M. Scott, James Gibbs, H. Sanders, P. Storm.

NAPA. Samuel Kelsey, Benjamin Kelsey, John Grigsby, David Hudson, Will Hargrave, Harrison Peirce, William Porterfield, Patrick McChristian, Elias Barrett, C. Griffith, William L. Todd, Nathan Coombs, Lucien Maxwell.

SONOMA.—Franklin Bidwell, Thomas Cowie, Fowler, W. B. Elliott, Benjamin Dewell, John Sears, 'Old Red.'"



SEAL OF CALIFORNIA.

The convention which framed the Constitution of the State of California (1849), passed a resolution appropriating \$1,000 for a design for the Official Great Seal. One was presented by Mr. Lyons, of which he professed to be the author; it represented the Bay of San Francisco, as emblematic of the commercial importance of the city and State, with the goddess Minerva in the foreground, illustrating its sudden springing into maturity; and the Sierra Nevada in the distance indicative of the mineral wealth of the country. The motto was the Greek word "Eureka" (I have found it). This was presented to the committee, which consisted virtually of Hon. John McDougal, his associate, Hon. Rodman M. Price, being absent. General McDougal was pleased with the design, and wished it adopted with little or no alteration; but finding that impossible, he consented to several minor additions. Thus the figure of the grizzly bear was added, as appropriate to the only section of the country producing that animal. This was especially insisted upon by some members, conspicuous among whom was the late Hon. Jacob R. Snyder, then representing Sacramento County. The native Californians, on the other hand, opposed it, wrongly supposing that its introduction was intended to immortalize that event. The sheaf of wheat and bunch of grapes was also adopted, as emblems of agricultural and horticultural interests of the southern sections of the State, particularly. With these exceptions the seal, as designed by Mr. Lyons, was that selected. After it was accepted, some of the members claimed the original design of it for Major Garnett, who, however, had expressed to Mr. Lyons, of

Lyonsdale (as with harmless affectation the eccentric First Assistant Secretary loved to designate himself), a desire that he alone should be known as its author. Dr. Wozencraft tried to have the gold-digger and the bear struck out, and General Vallejo wanted the bear removed, or else fastened by a lassoo in the hands of a vaquero; but the original suited the majority, and it was not altered.

September 29, 1849, Mr. Norton offered the following, which was adopted:

Resideed, That Mr. Caleb Lyon be and he is hereby authorized, to superintend the engraving of the seal for the State, to furnish the same in the shortest possible time to the Secretary of the Convention, with the press and all necessary appendages to be by him delivered to the Secretary of State appointed under this Constitution, and that the sum of \$1,000 be paid to Mr. Lyon in full compensation and payment for the design, seal, press, and all appendages.

Resolved, That "the Great Seal of the State of California" be added to the design.

The seal is thus explained by its designer:

"Around the bend of the ring are represented thirty-one stars, being the number of States of which the Union will consist upon the admission of California. The foreground figure represents the goddess Minerva having sprung full-grown from the brain of Jupiter. She is introduced as a type of political birth of the State of California, without having gone through the probation of a Territory. At her feet crouches a grizzly bear, feeding upon the clusters from a grape-vine, emblematic of the peculiar characteristics of the country.

"A miner is engaged with his rocker and bowl at his side, illustrating the golden wealth of the Sacramento, upon whose waters are seen shipping, typical of commercial greatness; and the snow-clad peaks of the Sierra Nevada make up the background, while above is the Greek motto, 'Eureka' (I have found), applying either to the principle involved in the admission of the State, or the success of the miner at work.

CALEB LYON,

"Of Lyonsdale, New York.

" Monterey, Cal., Sept. 26, 1849."

ANOTHER VERSION.

The above gives the history of the adoption of the great seal of the State, as shown by the record. Following is another version of its origin:

Major R. S. Garnett of the United States army actually made the design of the seal which was adopted. He declined to claim it, on the ground that the knowledge of the source from which it came would prevent the adoption of the design, owing to the hostility growing up between the existing military authorities and the nascent civil powers of California. Caleb Lyon humbly asked leave of Major Garnett to appropriate and present it as his own. Major Garnett replied that he had no idea of reaping either honor or reward from the design, and if Mr. Lyon could reconcile it to his conscience to represent himself as the author of another's work, he was heartily welcome to what he could make of it.

The last account has about it the ear-mark of truth, but as to which is the more reliable account we leave to the decision of the reader.

GENERAL MARIANO GAUDALUPE VALLEJO.

A history of Sonoma County with General M. G. Vallejo ignored would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. We visited him in 1888, and were saddened by the evidences apparent on every hand of decayed gentility. That he was the friend of the Americans is not a question of doubt—that the Americans profited by his prodigality and are now indifferent to his needs are lamentably true. But his name will reach farther down the annals of history than it is in the power of gold to purchase name and fame.

Mariano G. Vallejo was born in Monterey, July 7, 1808. His father, Ignacio Vincente Ferrer Vallejo was a native of Spain, who came in his youth to the State of Guadalajara, Mexico. In 1774, when a young man, being of an adventurous nature, he secretly joined an expedition under Captain Rivera for the exploration of Upper California. He was probably with Captain Rivera's party on the 4th of December, when the large wooden cross was erected on the peninsula of San Francisco, which his son, General Vallejo, says he saw standing in 1829. At all events, he was an eye-witness of the founding of the mission of San Francisco, which event occurred October 4, 1776.

On his arrival in Monterey, Señor Ignacio Vallejo saw for the first time his future wife. It was the day of her birth. He then asked permission of the parents of the infant to wed their daughter when she should become of age. Subsequently, this proposition, made half in jest, was renewed, the señorita then being a blooming young girl, and Señor Vallejo a bachelor of forty. The marriage proved a happy one, and Mariano G. Vallejo was the eighth of thirteen children, the fruit of the union.

Young Vallejo availed himself of every opportunity to improve his mind by reading and study during his minority. He got possession of a library when quite young, which was of great service. From this source he probably acquired a fund of information, which made him the peer of the learned and distinguished persons from all parts of the world, with whom he was destined in after life to be associated.

At the age of sixteen years he was a cadet in the army, and private secretary of Governor Arguello.

In 1829 he was placed in charge of the Presidio of San Francisco, which position he held until 1834, organizing in the interval the first city or town government of San Francisco.

Governor Figueroa, the most popular of all the Mexican Governors, had control of affairs in 1834. Having learned that a large number of colonists, some four hundred odd, were on their way to California from Mexico, he determined to locate them in Sonoma, partly with the view of shutting out the Russians, and partly because it was one of the most inviting spots to colonize over which he had ever cast his experienced eyes. He selected Lieutenant Vallejo as the most suitable of his officers to command the frontier and execute his plans. Together they visited the country, taking in their tour of observation the stronghold of the Russian squatters at Ross. Returning to the Santa Rosa Valley the Governor selected a site on Mark West Creek for the future colony, giving it the name of "Santa Anna y Ferias," uniting these names probably because he could not tell which of the rival political chiefs would be on top when he next heard from Mexico. He left a camp of soldiers there who were under the command of General Vallejo. The colonists were under the direction of Señor Hihas, who was a quarrelsome, ambitious and avaricious man. Governor Figueroa had received orders to turn over the control of affairs to Hihas. On his return from Sonoma he met a courier with orders, countermanding the former instruction, and continuing the direction of affairs solely in his own hands.

The colonists arrived in March, 1835, and were temporarily quartered in Sonoma. Hihas and his coadjutors among the colonists were much disaffected, and threatened rebellion. Figueroa ordered their arrest. This order was executed by General Vallejo with much skill and judgment, without bloodshed or any personal collision. Hihas and his cosmopolitan company were taken to San Francisco, and were soon after sent back to Mexico.

General Vallejo remained in charge of the frontier. He removed his headquarters from Santa Anna y Ferias, on Mark West, to Sonoma, when, by order of Figueroa, he, in the month of June, 1835, established the town of Sonoma.

General Figueroa died soon after these events. His successor, Governor Carrillo, was deposed by Alvarado. The new governor appointed General Vallejo to the position of Commandante-General of the frontier.

In this position General Vallejo did all in his

power to promote the settlement of the frontier. Expeditions were sent out against the Indians, agricultural industries were extended, and the raising of cattle, sheep and horses was in every way encouraged.

Between 1840 and 1845 a large number of immigrants came to northern California. They were well received by the General, though the home government was continually "nagging" him because he did not send the foreigners out of the country, at the same time giving him neither men nor means to carry out their order.

In the early part of the year 1846, affairs in California were rapidly approaching a crisis. In April, a junta was called to meet at Monterey to consider the condition of affairs. Revere gives a summary of some of the speeches made. That of General Vallejo was as follows:

"I cannot, gentlemen, coincide with the military and civil functionaries who have advocated the cession of our country to France or England. It is most true that to rely any longer on Mexico to govern and defend us would be idle and absurd. To this extent I fully agree with my colleagues. It is also true that we possess a noble country, every way calculated, from position and resources, to become great and powerful. For that very reason I would not have her a mere dependency upon a foreign monarchy, naturally alien, or at least indifferent to our interests and our welfare. It is not to be denied that feeble nations have in former times thrown themselves upon the protection of their powerful neighbors. The Britons invoked the aid of the warlike Saxons, and fell an easy prey to their protectors, who seized their lands and. treated them like slaves. Long before that time, feeble and distracted provinces had appealed for aid to the all-conquering arms of imperial Rome, and they were at the same time protected and subjugated by their grasping ally. Even could we tolerate the idea of dependence, ought we to go to distant Europe for a master? What possible sympathy could exist between us and a nation separated from us by two vast oceans? But waiving this insuperable

objection, how could we endure to come under the dominion of a monarchy? For, although others speak lightly of a form of government, as a freeman, I cannot do so. We are republicans -badly governed and badly situated as we arestill we are all, in sentiment, republicans. So far as we are governed at all, we at least profess to be self-governed. Who, then, that possesses true patriotism will consent to subject himself and his children to the caprices of a foreign king and his official minions? But it is asked, if we do not throw ourselves upon the protection of France and England, what shall we do? I do not come here to support the existing order of things, but I come prepared to propose instant and effective action to extricate our country from her present forlorn condition. My opinion is made up that we must persevere in throwing off the galling yoke of Mexico, and proclaim our independence of her forever. We have endured her official cormorants and her villainous soldiery until we can endure no longer. All will probably agree with me that we ought at once to rid ourselves of what may remain of Mexican domination. But some profess to doubt our ability to maintain our position. To my mind there comes no doubt. Look at Texas, and see how long she withstood the power of united Mexico. The resources of Texas were not to be compared with ours, and she was much nearer to her enemy than we are. Our position is so remote, either by land or sea, that we are in no danger from Mexican invasion. Why, then, should we hesitate still to assert our independence? We have indeed taken the first step by electing our own Governor, but another remains to be taken. I will mention it plainly and distinctly-it is annexation to the United States. In contemplating this consummation of our destiny, I feel nothing but pleasure, and I ask you to share it. Discard old prejudices, disregard old customs, and prepare for the glorious change which awaits our country. Why should we shrink from incorporating ourselves with the happiest and freest nation in the world, destined soon to bethe most wealthy and powerful? Why should we go abroad for protection when this great nation is our adjoining neighbor? When we join our fortunes to hers, we shall not become subjects, but fellow-citizens, possessing all the rights of the people of the United States, and choosing our own federal and local rulers. We shall have a stable government and just laws. California will grow strong and flourish, and her people will be prosperous, happy and free. Look not, therefore, with jealousy upon the hardy pioneers who scale our unoccupied plains; but rather welcome them as brothers, who come to share with us a common destiny."

Lieutenant Revere was in Monterey when the junta met; its proceedings were secret, but he says it was notorious that two parties existed in the country, and that General Vallejo was the leader of the American party, while Castro was at the head of the European party. He says he had his report of the meeting from documentary evidence, as well as sketches of the principal speeches. He also says that so soon as General Vallejo retired from the junta he addressed a letter to Governor Pio Pico embodying the views he had expressed in his speech and refusing ever again to assist in any project having for its end the establishment of a protectorate over California by any other power than the United States.

At last the long threatened storm broke upon the town of Sonoma, and its commandante and little garrison were captured by the Americans. General Vallejo was kept as a prisoner for about a month, and released by order of Commodore Stockton.

General Vallejo, speaking of the condition of affairs in Northern California previous to the taking of Sonoma, said:

"Years before I had urgently represented to the Government of Mexico the necessity of stationing a sufficient force on the frontier, else Sonoma would be lost; which would be equivalent to leaving the rest of the country an easy prey to the invader. What think you, my friends, were the instructions sent me in reply to my repeated demands for means to fortify the country? These instructions were that I should at once force the immigrants to recross the Sierra Nevada and depart from the territory of the Republic. To say nothing of the inhumanity of these orders, their execution was physically impossible; first, because I had no military force; and second, because the immigrants came in the autumn, when snow covered the Sierra so quickly as to render return impracticable. Under the circumstances not only I, but Commandante-General Castro, resolved to provide the immigrants with letters of security, that they might remain temporarily in the country. We always made a show of authority, but were well convinced all the time that we had no power to resist the invasion which was coming in upon us. With the frankness of a soldier I can assure you that the American immigrants never had cause to complain of the treatment they received at the hands of either authorities or citizens."

General Vallejo on his release at once made his great influence as a friend of the United States felt throughout the country. He took active interest in public affairs always on the side of order and good government. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which met in Monterey, and was a Senator from the Sonoma District in the first Legislature of California. And from that period down to the present he has been an enterprising, useful, and honored citizen of Sonoma. In priority of settlement, he is the first of the 35,000 inhabitants now living in this county.

On the 6th of March, 1832, he married Señorita Benicia Francesca Carillo, who still survives with her distinguished husband.

In person General Vallejo, even at his advanced age, is a strikingly handsome man. He is tall and erect in carriage, with the military air of one disciplined to arms in his early youth. He is a brilliant conversationalist, an eloquent speaker, even in English, which he acquired late in life. To these accomplishments may be added the grace of gesture and manner which he in

herits with his blood from an ancestry of Spanish cavaliers.

General John A. Sutter.

As the name of Captain John A. Sutter is so intimately woven with the history of the State as to be a part of the same, and as his purchase of the Ross property identified him directly with the early history of Sonoma County, we give place to the following letter written by him in 1845. It is interesting as showing the real conditions in California at the time it was written.

NEW HELVETTA, 1st Jan., 1845.

SIR AND DEAR FRIEND: --My reasons for not writing sooner is that I lacked an opportunity, since your young man was afraid of bad weather.

I was in hopes all the time that perhaps I might have the pleasure of seeing you at Yerba Buena.

I spoke to Mr. Snyder and Alemans, who both promised to go to Sonoma and pay you a visit. The representation, etc., for Mr. Castillero, I have left in the hands of Mr. Forbes, and hope that the former will have received them before his departure from California to Mexico.

I was astonished to hear over there the news that I had sold my establishment to the Government, and in fact Mr. Estudillo told me that you had gone to see those gentlemen at the Moquelumne River, so that it seems that they have not kept the matter secret. What is your opinion about it, sir? Do you think that the Government will buy it? I wish I was certain of that, so that I might take the necessary measures. In case the Government decided about this purchase, do you think it would be possible to obtain a part of the sum on account, enough to pay a part of my debts?

I could put them in possession of the establishment at the end of the harvest. It seems to me that the Government ought not to neglect that affair; for next autumn many emigrants are bound here from the United States, and one thing comforts me, that there will be many

Germans, French and Swiss amongst them. I have received letters to that effect from a few friends, through the last little party of ten men.

At all events, nothing could be more necessary for the Government than a respectable position here, in this place.

Among the emigrants who intend coming, are gentlemen of great means, capitalists, etc.

By some letters that I have received from New York, I see that one will bring over all the machinery fit for two steamers; one is destined to be a coaster, while the other will sail the bay to Sacramento. The Russians (or Russe) will also bring a little one for the Captain Leidesdorff, and the Russian Captain (or the Captain Russe) Leinderherg, my friend, has made me a present of a little machine large enough for a sloop, which he had made for his pleasure; that will be very nice for the river. The Dr. McLoughlin, at Vancouver (Columbia), has retired from the Hudson Bay Co., and intends to come and live here. He will give a new impulse to business; he is the great protector of agriculture. A ship is going to bring us printing material, and I intend to have a newspaper published, half Spanish, half English. Such progress are made throughout civilization, and here we are so much behind. Even in Tahiti, there is a lithography, and a newspaper is published: L'Occanic Française.

We expect a ship from New York in the course of about a month; it will bring us all the necessary implements of agriculture selected on purpose for our valley, comprising many plows, with farmers' garments, etc., etc. This ship would enter without paying the Custom House duties, if the thing was possible, or, at least, pay them at a moderate rate; or do you think that arrangements could be made with Mr. by paying him four or six thousand dollars, that he might let the ship enter for the benefit of the inhabitants of Sacramento. This would render him quite popular among us; the advantage derived for the country would be great; the inhabitants of --- would have the same advantage as we. In April will arrive another

ship, with another cargo well suited for our valley. The proprietor of these two ships are very rich, and form one of the wealthiest firms in New York and London. They contemplate buying a lot near the Bay or Sacramento River, to open warehouses, and keep a stock of articles we may need. They would sell on credit to all the farmers who would desire their trust, and take in payment wheat or any other of the products of the country, as well as a great quantity of salted salmon. The other merchants who transact business in this unfortunate country, refuse to receive anything but leather and tallow. This is the ruin of the country. If there was such a market and such a competition open, you would soon see a great difference.

I regret very much being so far from you, and not having more opportunities of corresponding, which is especially the case in winter.

I wish you could write to me as soon as possible, for I feel convinced that you would easily settle these affairs, since your position as secretary to ———, and your friendly terms with Capt. ——— are advantages which would soon lead us to enrich ourselves, with good management.

The Capt. Fremont of the United States Army has gone to meet his other company, commanded by the Capt. Walker (under his orders), who had been sent after the discovery of another passage through the mountains, more to the south; I expect them daily; they will spend the winter here, and depart again in spring for Columbia.

Another small party of ten men has arrived since from the United States; this will be the last; they were fortunate in escaping the snow which fell in great abundance in the mountains at their arrival.

Samuel Smith has been here during my ab-

sence to Yerba Buena, and unfortunately I forgot to leave orders for his arrest. They told him that I had orders to detain him a prisoner, and he answered that he would come another time when I should be present, but that he did not care to be a prisoner; since then he has not returned.

I believe that he is still somewhere on the other side, and that he is likely to join, by and by, the company now preparing to go to Columbia. Among the people in the upper valley are a few bad characters who stole some of my horses, and some mares and cows of Mr. Corelua's. They are disposed to steal a great deal more, and intend coming near Sonoma before their departure, to steal as many cattle as possible. We must try to imprison some of the principal ones, and I hope I can depend on Capt. Fremont and his men. He will doubtless enable me to make his countrymen prisoners, for, to look over such acts, would be the worst influence for the future. However, in case Mr. Fremont refuses to assist in the capture of the worst of his countrymen, I shall try to do it alone; and if I have not sufficient power to succeed, I shall write to Mr. Vallejo for an auxiliary, etc., etc.

It was with the greatest displeasure that I heard from Mr. Wolfsquiell, who came here from Los Angeles, of that bad rascal Fluggé not being dead, but hope that you will do your best to secure that lot of ground which will prove, no further than next year, a fortune for you

I hope that Mr. Covarubias will assist you.

In a few weeks the launche will come to Sonoma with some of Beaulieu's garments, and will bring at the same time some tanned leather for Mr. Vallejo. I therefore beg that you would deliver the ten fanegas of wheat to Maintop, (captain of the launche). If you have any corn, I shall buy some. As for the deer skins which you have, I shall write by the same means and tell you whether I shall take them or not.

How inconvenient it is for us in the north, that the capitol should be so far distant. It

takes at least four or five months before receiving an answer; it would be almost as well not to write at all, for it tires one so much.

I make no more reports to the Government, except to Mr. Castro, as he is the nearest, and he can make his statement to the government if he judges it necessary.

I have not as yet received an answer from the Padre Real about the letter that you were kind enough to write for me about fruit trees and vines.

You know that Mr. Castro has given me the permission of receiving as much as I needed. Advise me, if you please, on what I can do. Will it be possibe to receive "some vine trees" in Sonoma? If you could have them ready in about three weeks, something like 2,000 of them, I would pay you as much as they cost.

If I have vines here, you can have them quite near your farm. (!!!)

Leidesdorff is appointed agent of the Co. Amer. Russe, to receive the products from me, and buy from them. I had the pleasure to see the Captain de Lion, Mr. Bonnet, who told me the troop alone in Marquesas and Tahiti, leaving out the inhabitants, consume 650 arobas of flour a day, and that the Government would prefer to send here for the provisions, if we can sell them at the same price as in Chili, \$4 thequintal; we could very well compete at that price if that cursed Custom House ceased to exist.

If this country derived any utility from the Custom House one would not complain so much, but it is only good to provide for a lot of useless officers who devour the very marrow of the country. If at last a paper could be published that would unseal the blind men's eyes, I trust that you may take a part and interest in that affair of printing.

I am now constructing a mill with two pairs of mill-stones, for a great quantity of flour will be needed next autumn when the emigrants arrive.

A much better road, some 400 miles shorter, has been discovered, and the Captain Fremont has also found in the last chain of mountains a much easier passage than the one known so far; every trip they make some new discovery. I can assure you that in five years more there will be a railroad from the United States here. I can see that. Already the Rocky Mountains commence to be peopled, where eight years ago I could see nothing but deserts with Indians, and where now stand quite considerable cities. The crowd of emigrants arriving in the United States increase the population to such an extent that it will find its way even to the Pacific shores. A year and two more and no power will be able to stop that emigration.

Next week you shall have more news from your devoted friend,

J. A. Sutter.

While the above letter shows that Captain Sutter had an eye strictly to business, it also shows that he took in the real situation and knew that American rule was the ultimate destiny of California.

We cannot better close this chapter than by appending the following names of those who helped to establish permanent settlements on the north side of San Francisco Bay:

SONOMA DISTRICT PIONEERS.

The "Society of California pioneers, comprising the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Lake, Mendocino and Marin," was organized December 25, 1867.

Those who arrived in California prior to the 9th day of September, 1850, and their male descendants, are eligible to membership. The past presidents have been: Uriah Edwards, 1867-'68; Nicholas Carriger, 1868-'72; William M. Boggs, 1872-'74; William McPherson Hill, 1874-'76; John Cavanaugh, 1876-'78; Julius A. Poppe, 1878-'79; Thomas Earl, 1879-'81; Daniel D. Davisson, 1881-'84.

The members are: William C. Adams, Louis Adler, Pierre Augards, Stephen Akers, John Abbott, S. J. Agnew, O. S. Allen, J. M. Armstrong, Joseph Albertson, W. G. Alban, Thomas Allen, E. G. Alban, Horatio Appleton, N. H.

Amesbury, D. H. Alderson, John Hall Allison, Charles H. Allen, W. F. Allen, Charles Alexander, Charles G. Ames, William M. Boggs, J. B. Beam, William H. Brady, Herman Baruh, A. A. Basignano, E. Biggs, Louis Bruck, Edward F. Bale, John Brown, Samuel Brown, William Board, John F. Boyce, J. S. Brackett, David Burris, I. S. Bradford, R. Bunnell, R. T. Barker, P. F. Barker, John N. Bailache, E. N. Boynton, Ar. Barney, J. D. Beam, H. H. Brower, Will iam P. Boyce, M. C. Briggs, H. W. Baker, J. W. Boggs, Erwin Barry, Sim H. Buford, Sanford Bennett, H. E. Boggs, Elias Barnett, William Baldbridge, A. C. Boggs, John M Boggs, George W. Boggs, Joseph O. Boggs, Theodors W. Boggs, L. W. Boggs, Jr., J. N. Bennett, P. G. Baxter, Jesse Beasley, Z. Briggs, Robert Brownlie, Jonathan E. Bond, Peter D Bailey, John Bright, T. C. Brown, A. B. Borrell, John Bailiff, William Bradford, H. C. Boggs, Nicholas Carriger, Julio Carrillo, William Cory, Columbus Carlton, John Cavanagh, Howard Clark, G. W. Clark, Solomon H. Carriger, W. W. Carpenter, C. C. Carriger, A. B. Carriger, B. L. Cook, T. S. Cooper, J. R. Cooper, W. L. Copeland, R. Crane, J. Clark, O. W. Craig, G. W. Cornwell, W. M. Coleman, E. Coleman, H. K. Clark, S. B. Carpenter, V. B. Cook, D. Chamberlin, J. Cairn, O. Clark, W. R. Coburn, D. W. Carriger, J. L. Cook, J. J. Cogill, Sr., L. Carson, J. C Crigler, J. Clayman, J. Chiles, J. Custer, B. Capell, J. Cyrus, A. J. Cox, S. Clark, L. Chapman, N. Coombs, D. C. Crockett, Dr. C. Crouch, W. R. Cook, J. Chauvet, H. Decker, M. Donohue, H. W. Dickinson, D. D. Davidson, W. Dorman, B. W. Diffendurffer, E. L. Davis, N. Dunbar, J. Dickenson, A. J. Dollarhide, J. W. Easter, T. Earl, E. Emerson, B. E. Edsall, L. F. Eaton, W. Edgington, A. Y. Easterby, W. Ellis, J. Fernald, J. F. Fowler, J. M. Freeman, A. J. W. Faure, J. T. Fortson, J. Fulton, J. W. Flavell, H. Fowler, W. Fowler, W. A. Fisher, A. Farley, S. W. Faudre, F. Fisher, J. M. Gregson, T. C. Grey, F. P. Green, O. Greig, J. Gibson, W. Green, J. F. Green, J. Gallagher, W. W. Green-

ing, A. J. Gordon, J. Griffin, J. J. Goodin, Dr. J. B. Gordon, G. G. Gardner, W. Gordon, C. Griffith, J. Grigsby, R. A. Gill, G. Grigsby, P. D. Grigsby, A. J. Galbraith, J. T. Grigsby, E. Gillen, P. Gessford, J. Henly, W. Hood, T. Hopper, H. Hall, L. M. Harmon, C. Humphries, H. Hill, W. M. Hill, D. Hudson, J. Henry, T. B. Hopper, C. Hopper, B. Hoen, H. H. Hall, S. H. Hyman, A. Hixson, A. Harasthy, L. C. Hubbard, H. P. Holmes, J. W. Harlan, T. F. Hudson, W. B. Hagans, C. Hazelrigg, J. B. Hollaway, W. H. Holleday, J. B. Horrel, J. Henry, W. Hargrave, M. Hudson, J. Hudson, J. Harbin, M. Harbin, G. Hallet, W. A. Haskins, J. Haskins, W. A. Haskins, Jr., L. Higgins, F. M. Hackett, J. H. Howland, I. Howell, J. Howell, D. Howell, P. Howell, M. R. Hardin, R. S. Hardin, C. Hartson, R. D. Hopkins, W. Houx, A. Henry, L. Haskell, R. A. Harvey, M. Ingler, R. Jones, B. Joy, E. Justi, E. K. Jenner, D. Jones, C. Juarez, J. A. Jamieson, G. E. Jewett, A. Krippenstapel, F. Keller, H. Kreuse, A. Kohle, J. Knight, R. Kennedy, R. L. Kilburn, T. Knight, W. Kilburn, I. Kellogg, W. W. Kennedy, A. W. King, I. Kilburn, C. W. Lubeck, N. Long, R. Lennox, G. W. Lewis, J. H. Lane, C. H. Lamkin, J. A. Losse, J. Lutgens, H. H. Lewis, H. D. Lay, A. J. Lafevre, B. Little, J. F. Lamden, J. B. Lamar, G. Linn, Dr. T. M. Leavenworth, H. Ludolph, J. E. Mc Intosh, N. E. Manning, R. McGee, W. E. McConnell, J. McLaughlin, W. Mock, S. Mc-Donough, W. Montgomery, J. H. McCord, J. M. Mansfield, R. G. Merritt, D. B. Morgan, P. McChristian, G. W. McCain, A. J. Willis, J. Munday, M. T. McClellan, J. McCormick, L. W. Mayer, J. W. Morris, J. R. Moore, Jr., A. C. McDonald, W. J. March, W. H. Manlove, J. H. Moore, J. Martin, C. Musgrove, W. Mc-Donald, J. Moran, H. Mygatt, A. Monmert, G. McMahon, R. McGarvey, W. McReynolds, W. H. Morris, J. Neil, P. G. Norburn, S. S. Noble, W. Neil, L. A. Norton, E. Neblett, W. H. Nash, J. M. Nichols, G. W. Oman, A. A. Olmstead, A. P. Overton, H. Ousley, S. Orr, J. H. Orr, W. Ousley, J. N. Palmer, G. Pearce, W. Potter,

J. C. Peavy, R. J. Preston, J. Powell, M. Powell, A. P. Petit, C. Peterson, G. W. Peterson, P. H. Pharris, H. L. Pierce, D. Powell, T. J. Poulterer, E. D. Phillips, S. Porter, J. D. Patton, J. A. Pugh, T. Partin, H. Porterfield, E. H. Pierce, P. Polsten, J. V. Porter, D. Patton, J. Powell, R. Poppe, J. Poppe, C. Poppe, D. Quinliven, J. Robeson, T. Rochford, V. Robin, C. Rogers, W. B. Reed, H. Robinson, J. M. Robers, J. L. Ronner, D. Ripley, T. W. Richards, S. H. Rupe, J. Reynolds, A. F. Redemeyer, J. Regan, G. Reeve, B. Robinson, J. Robinson, B. L. Robinson, Col. Ritchie, A. J. Raney, S. F. Raney, W. H. Russell, J. Selling, R. Spence, J. Smith, F. Starke, D. W. Sronfe, N. O. Stafford, E. W. Sax, P. Sneed, P. Sharvein, J. W. Sharp, D. Spencer, J. K. Smith, S. M. Shinn, J. Sedgley, J. H. Seipp, J. Singley, F. Sears, J. Stewart, A. Salaman, J. H. Sturtevant, C. J. Son, J. F. Shinn, C. Stewart, T. Smith, J.Stiltz, W. C. Smith, J. J. Swift, J. Somers, A. Stines, Dr. B. Shurtleff, J. Short, S. D. Towne, G. Tomking, E. Towne, W. S. Thomas, C. C. Toler, C. Talbott, R. Tucker, J. Tucker, G. Tucker, William Truebody, J. Truebody, John Truebody, W. Truebody, S. Tucker, T. H. Thompson, William Topping, G. W. Thompson, J. Udall, F. Uhlhorn, F. Van Hallen, P. J. Vasquez, A. Von Quitzow, P. Van Berver, A. J. Van Winkle, M. G. Vallejo, S. Vallejo, D. Wharff, F. Wilsey, C. Weise, J. J. Weems, L. C. Woodworth, W. Webb, W. S. M. Wright, Joseph Wright, H. L. Weston, H. M. Wilson, J. A. Williams, J. Walton, A. A. White, D. W. Walker, J. Wooden, W. H. Winters, J. Wilson, J. Westfall, R. B. Woodward, C. B. Wines, J. B. Waldan, J. M. White, P. Ward, D. York, H. York, J. York, L. W. Znager.

NATIVE SONS IN SONOMA.

The first Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, instituted in Sonoma County, was in the city of Petaluma. It took the appropriate name of Bear Flag Parlor. It was organized on the 1st of March, 1884, by District Deputy Grand President Charles W. Decker, of San

Francisco, assisted by Past Grand President Grady, Past Grand Secretary Lunstedt and others. It is No. 27 in the order of its institution. The following persons were elected and installed as its first officers: J. B. Schlosser. P. P.; M. E. C. Monday, P.; John F. Naughton, 1st V. P.; C. R. Peters, 2d V. P.; W. King, 3rd V. P.: Frank P. Dovle, Treas.: L. F. Ellsworth, Rec. Sec.; F. C. West, Fin. Sec.; Fred Chamberlain, Marshal: J. Fenger, I. S.: James Wright, O. S.; A. Newburgh, C. W. Brascombe and F. Green, Trustees. After the ceremonies were over, there was an agreeable entertainment, and Bear Flag Parlor was fairly launched on its career of usefulness. The following 11th of May, the Bear Flag boys gave a picnic at Laurel Grove, San Rafael, All intoxicants were ruled out of order, and a most agreeable day was spent beneath the shade of a grove of native laurels. Following is a complete list of the present officers and members of the Bear Flag Parlor, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Recording Secretary, D. II. White:

Officers-Sr. P. P., W. E. King; P. P., H. Mc C. Weston; Pres., C. E. Dillon; 1st V. P., Dan Brown, Jr; 2d V. P., W. H. Robinson; 3d V. P., J. I. Jewell; Rec. Sec., D. H. White; Fin. Sec., F. C. West; Treas., N. G. Crowley; Mar., J. A. Fenger; O. S., F. E. Dowd; I. S., R. J. Facey; Trustees, G. L. Young, J. F. Dolan and H. C. Thompson; Surgeon, J. H. Crane, M. D. Members-M. V. Holton, W. A. Chapman, W. F. Chamberlain, Chas. Towne, M. E. C. Munday, C. H. Myers, J. R. Denman, J. T. Studdert, L. B. Towne, J. F. Naughton, J. W. Cowles, J. Tighe, E. O. Lefebre, T. F. Purrington, F. J. Bryan; S. G. Stockdale, H. J. Eastman, B. E. O'Hara, J. E. Mallen, F. A. Wickersham, J. Adler, C. E. Morris.

WESTERN STAR PARLOR.

Western Star Parlor, No. 28, Santa Rosa, was instituted March the 13th, 1884, by District Deputy C. H. Decker, assisted by Grand Vice-President John A. Steinback, Grand

Lecturer, M. A. Dorn, Past President, Frank J. Higgins, and acting Grand Secretary, II. Lunstedt. Pacific, California and Bear Flag Parlors were represented. President Harmon, of the Historie Parlor, California No. 1, occupied the chair during the initiatory ceremonies, supported by Grand Lecturer Dorn and Messrs. Yale and Shannahan, of San Francisco, and other Grand and Acting Grand officers. At the close of the initiatory ceremonies the following officers were installed: Past President, II. L. Branthaver; President, Geo. Homor Meyer; First Vice President, W. F. Russell; Second Vice President, L. W. Juilliard; Third Vice President, R. A. Harris; Recording Secretary, Emmet Seawell; Financial Secretary, George B. Duncan; Treasurer, George Hood, Jr; Marshal, Aubrey Barham; Inside Sentinel, Alpheus Reed; Outside Sentinel, E. B. Rohrer; Executive Committee, Chas. M. Ostrum, J. McReynolds and John W. Lambert. After the installation there was an entertainment which passed most pleasantly. Messrs. Steinback, Higgins, Decker, Dorn and Lunstedt, Hartman, Meyer and Jefferies, making timely and eloquent addresses.

Following is a complete list of the present officers and members of Western Star Parlor No. 28, in the order of their admission into the parlor:

Officers—Geo. B. Duncan, P. P.; W. F. Russell, P.; Don Mills, 1st V. P.; T. J. Hutchinson, 2d V. P.; John McMinn, Jr., 3d V. P.; J. H. Adams, R. S.; L. W. Juilliard, F. S.; Geo. Hood, Jr., Treasurer; F. G. Gerichten, Marshal; J. W. Irwin, I. S.; Chas. Underhill, O. S.; John Hood, W. B. Atterbury, H. L. Branthaver, Trustees.

Members-Geo. H. Meyer, R. A. Harris, R. A. Badger, J. A. Barham, J. M. McReynolds, J. W. Lambert, H. Barney, W. M. Duncan, John Creagh, W. H. Manion, W. M. Irwin; G. J. Barnett, Emmet Seawell, J. W. Adams, J. F. R. Cook, Douglas Badger, W. A. Ford, C. H. Holmes, Jr., J. S. Childers, F. R. McCutchin, R. L. Adams, F. G. Gerichten, J. N. Norris, W.

S. P. Coulter, C. V. Tupper, Dan P. Carter, H. G. Hahman, E. P. Colgan, M. F. Hauck; J. S. Ross, Julian Holman, R. D. Cannon, W. E. Healey, L. W. Burris, W. R. Carithers, W. T. Spridgeon; J. P. Overton, R. A. Long, Win. Wilkins, J. S. Titus, Jr., M. H. Durbin, F. S. Lowell.

On Admission Day, September 9, 1885, the National Sons of the Golden West had a grand celebration at Santa Rosa. Every Parlor in the State was represented. There were about 1,000 Native Sons in the procession, marking time to the inspiring music of nine brass bands. It was a gala day long to be remembered. The literary exercises were held at the Santa Rosa Athenæum. J. H. McGee delivered the address of welcome, and Governor Stoneman spoke of pioneer times. The annual address was delivered by Charles T. Weller. It was as follows:

His Excellency the Governor-Ladies and Gentlemen-Native Sons of the Golden West: Fifty years ago a lonely herdsman looking over the quiet harbor of Yerba Buena, watching the waves as they lazily drifted up to the shore, kissed the sand and then receded to the bosom of their mother, Ocean, watching the priests as they went about their different tasks in the little mission, whilst over all shone the rays of an almost tropical sun, bathing the sand plains with its radiant splendor and glorifying the good fathers as they taught their little wards of the life which was beyond.

To this watcher, standing carelessly there in the sunshine, no dream of the future splendor of that scene could come. Had you told him of a time but a few years distant, when thousands of men from all the nations of the earth would crowd upon that sand, he would have thought you mad, for what was there to cause this human flood? . Nothing but vast sandy plains and the everlasting hills-mute monuments of the Creator's power-presented themselves to the eye. Surely this was not a land that would tempt a man to leave the fertile hills and valleys of the East and brave all dangers to reach its barren shores.

Truly, the priests had come. For a hundred years their missions had been planted on the coast and they had endured privation, suffering, yea, even death itself for the cause they held so dear; but the world was used to this sight. Where in all the earth had the zeal of the holy fathers not carried them? No journey was too hard for them to attempt-ready at the word to go unto the ends of the world. The pages of history have rarely shown such perfect organization. Never such implicit obedience as they exhibited. And so the quiet life of the old missions ran on one day so like another that the flight of time was scarcely marked, save when some old father, weary with the burden of his years and the labor performed for the good of his fellow-men, failed to appear at morning prayers, and his brothers going to his cell would find that he had been called to his reward.

I love to dwell on this phase of the old life of our native State. It presents a picture so quiet and restful that one living in the wild rush of the present can hardly realize that it is not all a dream. Amid the universal strife for personal advancement so prevalent in our day, we have but a dim light with which to discern the nobler humanity that led the fathers of old to sacrifice their all for the good of their fellows. What though the recipient of their life work was but an ignorant savage-lowest, we are told, of the entire human race? Enough for them to know that he had a soul to save. The world's truest heroes are not always those whose names are on every tongue, and to whom monuments of marble pierce the sky. In many a lowly grave in the old mission churchyard, with naught save a simple cross to mark the spot, lies, perhaps, a brave, true heart, who, having sacrificed himself without a murmur for the welfare of his brethren, is more worthy of praise than a Napoleon.

But we must away from the pleasant picture of California life under the Padres. Suffice that now it is forever dead, and whilst with reverent hands we draw the curtain over that calm past, we cannot fail to acknowledge what a noble lesson to poor weak humanity the life and works of the holy fathers have been.

The history of California before the discovery of gold and settlement by Americans, resembles that of the South American Republics of to-day. Ruled first by Spain and then by Mexico, California in turn revolted from each three times. The Mexican power was broken. Indeed, in 1836, the successful Governor, Alvarado, was aided by a Tennesseean named Graham, who evinced, at an early day in the history of our State, the fondness Americans are said to have for politics. Alvarado repaid his debt of gratitude to his friend by soon sending him, with others, in chains to San Blas, only to see them return in a few months much the better for their exile.

California at this, as in former times, was ever ready for a revolution. As a rule no one was hurt, and it generally required only one shot, as at the capture of Monterey by Alvarado, to establish the downfall of one governor and the succession of another. And so the life of the Californians went on, the population at this time being less than 15,000, mostly engaged in stock-raising. For the herds of cattle introduced by Governor Portal and Father Junipero Serra had increased to vast numbers and the trade in hides had become quite extensive, the Boston traders keeping two ships on the coast, thus enabling the native Californians to indulge their love of finery, which had hitherto been repressed.

But a different race was now to appear upon the scene, and henceforth revolutions were to be something more than a name. Early in 1846 Fremont arrived upon the frontiers of California, and, with his company of some sixty odd men, halted about 100 miles from Monterey. He then proceeded alone to that place to interview the Mexican General Castro, asking of him permission to proceed to the San Joaquin Valley, that he might there rest and recuperate his party, who were on their way to Oregon. The request was freely granted, but no sooner had Fremont departed than Castro began to stir

up the Californians. The explorers were besieged for some four days near Monterey, but the Californians did not care to push the fighting, so at the end of this time Fremont and his men took up their route for Oregon. They were soon recalled, however, for the time had at last arrived, when California should come under the protection of the stars and stripes.

The Government at Washington had long cast eager glances westward, and on the 2d day of July, 1846, Commodore Sloat, on board the frigate Savannah, entered the harbor of Monterey. His position was a trying one, for if he did not take possession of the country in the name of the United States, other powers might interfere. At the time the Savannah left Mazatlan for Monterey, the English man-of-war Collingwood sailed from San Blas for the same port.

It was indeed a race between the United States and England on which perhaps depended the future of California.

At this time Sloat did not know that war had been declared between the United States and Mexico. He therefore hesitated to take a step which must provoke hostilities.

Before this, indeed, the shock of war had been felt here on your own soil, and the bear flag had fluttered in the soft breezes of the Sonoma hills.

This occasion, however, was different; the power of the United States was about to be invoked and woe to those who dared its might.

At last, on the 7th day of July, 1846, Commodore Sloat raised the American flag and declared California henceforth a part of the United States, and on the 10th of the same month the stars and stripes reached Sonoma and were substituted for the bear flag, under which our fathers won their first victory. Much was still to be done ere the question was entirely settled, for Flores issued a proclamation to the Californians and gathered together some three hundred of them and made a last stand for independence. This emeute was soon quelled, however, and the

United States were in undisturbed possession of Upper California.

In the spring of 1848 the treaty of peace was ratified between our country and Mexico, and early in the following year came a great change to California.

On the 19th day of January, 1849, James W. Marshall, standing by a stream among the mountains of the present county of El Dorado, saw something glittering before him in the water. He gazes for a moment, then knows that it is gold, sought after through all ages. The secret is kept for a little time but soon gets abroad, and flies on the wings of the wind to the uttermost ends of the earth. Then commences to break upon our coast that great tide of humanity which flowing from all quarters of the globe passed through the golden gate on to the golden shore.

Never in the world's history has such a sight been presented as that which now broke upon the vision of the quiet inhabitants of California. The best and worst elements of the older civilization were set down on the sandy shore of the old mission Dolores, there to work out the eternal law of the survival of the fittest.

The times were most auspicious for the bringing together of the bravest manhood in this western world. The war with Mexico had closed and thousands of young men with the laurels of victory upon their brows and used to a life of adventure, were more than willing to risk their all in search of the hidden treasure concealed in the mountain fastnesses of the New El Dorado.

There never was, there never can be a braver, truer race of men than those Argonauts, the pioneers of California, bound together as they were by no ordinary ties, far from home and kindred, with no family fireside around which to gather, with nothing to call forth the better side of man's nature, engaged as each man was in the wild search for gold, still their friendship was heroic in its trust and faithful unto death. And was it not natural that it should be so? These men had encountered peril and danger

side by side, had kept guard at midnight on the barren plains of Mexico and stood shoulder to shoulder at the attack on Monterey. A thousand times had they stood face to face with death and never quailed. Cemented by such ties, what wonder that there existed between these men a trust we can only imagine. The name of the pioneers of California has ever been a synonym for all that was bravest and truest in manhood.

At this time through all the broad land, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, the cry was "Westward-ho!" Old and young alike spurred on by the hope of bettering their condition, left the quiet steady life they had known so long and set forth with brave hearts for the new El Dorado. The sturdy New England lad leaving his old home among the hills where he and his fathers before him had scarcely been able to make both ends meet, went side by side with the college graduate fresh from the hills of Harvard. Whilst from the plantations of the South and from the farms of the then West came a human tide slowly forcing its way across the broad plains and over the ocean with but one thought, one dream, one aspiration-that of reaching California. How sad it is to realize that so few of all these countless thousands found the success they hoped for on these shores.

I never cross the beautiful Bay of San Francisco with its bright waters reflecting the rosy tints of the setting sun that my thoughts do not turn to the olden days, and looking out through the Golden Gate I can picture a gallant ship, with all sails set, slowly coming into port. Her sides are weather-stained with the hard usage she has encountered in beating around the Horn, and her passengers are more than weary with their months' of confinement. Yet the smile of hope is on every face, for at last they are in sight of the long sought land. Then the eager wish to get ashore and into the mountains to search for gold. After that! ah! who can tell their fate! A few successful in their search, but the great majority going on from one place to another until at last they sink exhausted by the wayside, and the wife and children afar off in the little home on the rough New England hillside wait in vain for a step which never comes; for a voice that is silent forever; wait until even hope dies away and they know that their loved one is lost to them.

And this was the sad fate of very many who, setting forth with the hope of procuring that which would gladden the hearts of the loved ones at home, found only a rough grave upon the mountain side, and the sleep which knows no waking.

With the vast influx to this coast of Americans from all parts of the United States came a desire to secure the admission of California into the Union, but this was a favor more easily asked for than obtained. At the very threshold of Congress this ambition was met with that old question which had caused so much bitterness in the past and which was soon to bathe all the land in blood. Slavery stood in the way. It had long been the custom in order to maintain a political balance of power for Congress to admit two States at the same time-one being a slave State, the other free; but this was impossible at this time. No other State stood knocking at the doors of the National Capitol, and the question had to be squarely met.

Attempts to give a territorial form of government to the new country acquired from Mexico had failed, three bills having such an object had been defeated in a previous session of Congress. And in 1848, Senator Douglas, of Illinois, introduced a bill admitting California into the Union. The battle waged long and violent, all the old passions were revived and sectional spirit ran as high as during the time of the Missouri Compromise or the Wilmot Proviso. Mr. Douglas did all that man could do, but the opposition was too strong, and after an all night session, on Sunday morning, March 4, 1849, at 7 o'clock, the Senate adjourned and California was still left without a State government.

In the meantime the people of California had not been idle. When it became known that Congress had failed to grant any relief, General Riley called upon the people to elect delegates to form a Constitution for the State. A convention met for this purpose on the third day of September, 1849, at Monterey, and was in session some six weeks evolving the first Constitution of California. This was soon after ratified by the people, and in December, 1849, the first session of the Legislature met at San Jose.

The question of the admission of California came before Congress again at its next session, and the fight was renewed with the same bitterness. Early in March her Senators and Representatives were in Washington, asking for admission to the councils of the nation.

All summer the question engaged the giant minds in the Senate, and at times the issue seemed most doubtful, but at last the friends of the new State conquered, and on the 9th day of September, 1850, President Fillmore signed the bill admitting California into the Union.

To-day we are gathered together to celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of our admission into the sisterhood of States. Standing in this presence, viewing all the grand accomplishments of these few years, it is almost impossible for us to realize that it is not all a dream; for thirtyfive years is as nothing in the life of a country, and what wonders has our fair State not seen? From a few missions scattered along the coast have sprung a dozen cities, and the old Mission Dolores has grown to be the empire city of the West, sitting secure upon her hills by the Golden Gate, proud mistress of the Pacific. To her has come tribute from the Orient and through her gateway go forth ships whose sails whiten every sea. Could but the spirit of some old father revisit the scenes where he had worked in his little garden among the sand hills he would indeed think that the age of miracles had come once more.

Where thirty-five years ago were a few scattered ranches with herds of wild cattle running over the vast plains are now thriving towns and beautiful farms. In no other land has nature been so lavish in her gifts to the children of men. With us all climes seem to meet and

blend, and the hardy pine of the northern woods whispers beside the orange blossom of the south.

We have often been ridiculed for boasting so much of our climate. Yet I am sure we are fully justified in the facts. Stretching as our State does for hundreds of miles along the coast, with its fine harbors, that of San Francisco one of the best in the world, and with a land capable of growing almost every product of the temperate and torrid zones—the past is but an earnest of what the future has in store for us. Great as has been our progress during the past thirty-five years, I look forward with a confident hope of yet grander achievements.

With all our vast resources scarcely untouched, with great mines of wealth yet unworked, thousands of acres of fertile soil uncultivated, needing only the hand of man to cause it to spring forth and to blossom like the rose, we as a people are not faithful to the great charge entrusted to us, if we are satisfied with the glory of the past and content with the work done by our fathers. It is our sacred duty to go forward in the the path laid out for us by the pioneers, building up the prosperity and greatness of the grand heritage they have left us. Our task is much easier than was theirs; our lives have fallen in pleasant places; for them the weary months of toil over barren wastes and burning sands, the battle and the siege; for us the pleasant groves and vineyards, the arts and civilization, and the security of the

Shall we be less faithful, enjoying as we do the fruits of their labor, than were they with war and death on every side? I am sure I can answer for you, my brothers, when I say that you will use every possible means which you possess to establish stronger the bulwarks of our beloved State; that you will see to it that no act of yours will ever stain the fair shield of California; that accepting from your fathers as a sacred trust the honor of your State, you will ever strive to perpetuate its glory through all the future.

The years that are crowding fast upon us are full of responsibilities. Whether we wish to or not there are grave questions which must be met. Every day sees some old pioneer gathered to his reward, and the vast majority of them have already passed over the divide and rest on the other shore. The future of our State for weal or woe is in our hands, and there are problems to be solved which will require all our knowledge and courage.

Though we are proud, as only those can be who live upon their native soil, still there are elements within our State which must be checked if we desire to preserve untainted the liberty and equality which we have inherited.

One of the great evils that has grown up within our State is the vast power exercised by wealth. We are too prone in these latter days to worship the possessor of money, caring little by what means it has been obtained. Let us rather return to the principles of our fathers, believing with them that "an honest man is the noblest work of God;" for I fear they had a higher standard by which to judge these things, and I believe old ways are best.

With all our improvements in the past, with school-houses and churches on every hand, I do not know that we can boast of a higher tone of personal honor than that which existed among the rough and hardy pioneers who first landed on these shores. Then every man's word was his bond, and to impugn a man's truthfulness was cause enough for war. Now, I fear, we mistrust most men, and prone as the people are to believe the worst, they find themselves too often gratified. It is our duty to try and change these things. Let us prove that the high traits for which our fathers were justly praised, yet live in us, that honesty, integrity and manliness are not things of the past age, but exist now, and by our help will continue through all the future.

On an occasion of this kind, when our hearts are full of tender memories of the past, and our minds turn again to the golden days of boyhood, when life seemed all sunshine, and our highest dreams and aspirations were so quickly gratified, ere we had learned the bitterness of defeat or the hollowness of victory-before we had drank of the cup of knowledge which brings sorrow, who of us, turning again to the sweet past, has failed to look for one form dearer than all others, the pioneer mothers of our State. Would that I had the eloquence with which to pay a fitting tribute to their memory-coming as they did across the desert plains and over thousands of miles of ocean, leaving behind them without a murmur all the comfort and refinements of civilization, content to take their place beside the one they loved, and suffer all for his sake. Their life work lies before us in the homes that are within our borders.

Oh, firesides, dotting mountain, valley and plain, ye by your thousand voices bear testimony of the noble work and worth of the truest mothers of our State. May God bless them to their latest day.

Standing here to-day among the vine-clad hills of Sonoma, on ground rendered historic as being the place where the first blow was struck by Americans having for its object the conquest of this fair land, almost in sight of the spot where the famous bear flag fluttered in the breezes of that summer day thirty-nine years ago, we are more than impressed with the vast evidences of progress that meet our view on every hand. Where once the mountain and hillside were covered by mighty forests inhabited by savage beasts or still more savage men, now we have the vine and the fruit tree, under the shadow of which dwell the happy and contented husbandman.

The old pioneer, his life work almost finished, here rests and dreams of the stirring days of yore, happy in the knowledge that through his exertions this goodly heritage was secured and that his children's children will rise up and call him blessed.

To the noble pioneers, California owes a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid. By their efforts has she been placed within a few short years in a position second to none in the sister-hood of States. Situated as we are, upon the utmost western border of the Republic, far from the center of Federal authority, we have not received the same amount of comfort and assistance from the general government that our sister States have enjoyed.

Yet our loyalty and love for our common country has never wavered in the past nor will it ever falter in the future. Each star in the flag is dear to our hearts and we are content to bide the time when we shall be better understood. Standing at the gateway of the East, with the manners, customs and civilization of an alien race, old when our world was born, menacing our homes and institutions, we have been forced to bar the way to this servile flood, that we might protect our own firesides. To the rest of the world California bids a most hearty welcome. On our great fertile plains is room for all, with enough of food to fill the hungry of other lands.

To those sitting in the darkness of a despotism kept alive by force in the old world, we offer all the blessings which liberty ever brings to its happy possessor.

Founded, as this State was by men of every clime under heaven, we have absolutely no prejudices, judging all by their works and making none responsible for the errors of his ancestors.

With these blessings on every hand and with the vast resources of our soil, there is practically no limit to our possibilities as a people. A grand destiny awaits our State. May each of us be prepared to act well his part with honor to himself and his fatherland.

To you, pioneer fathers, we turn this day with hearts full of gratitude for the blessings you by your valor have conferred upon us. To those who having passed over the divide, look down upon us from the heights of eternal bliss, guide, we pray you, the destiny of the State you loved so well.

To others who are still with us, we wish all of happiness and peace. May their last days be indeed their best ones, and when the sun, for them, shall for the last time shed his brilliant rays upon the land they held so dear, may its declining light guide them safely into the eternal rest.

And now to thee, Oh, California, brightest and purest star in all the galaxy to us, we, thy children, do on this day renew our fealty to thee. Loving thee as no other people can love thee, springing from thy bosom and nurtured on thy breast, we pledge our lives, our honors to the preservation of thy liberty in all its pristine strength!

May he be greatest among us who does the most for thee.

And through all the cycles of the ages, God grant that thy fair shield shall shine far out over the western waters in all its radiant splendor.

At the close of this eloquent address, George Homer Meyer, the gifted Sonoma County poet, recited the following poem:

THE RAISING OF THE FLAGS.

With the flag of all others we love and revere.

And whose stars float above us to-day,
Let us blend the worn folds of the brave pioneer,
While we wreathe it with laurel and bay.
With the names of our fathers its colors entwine,
And no shadow its history mars,
And to-day do we hold it as fitting to shine,
By the side of the Stripes and the Stars.

Tho' all rugged and rude on that far-a-way morn
Was the banner they lifted in air,
Yet the deed marked the day when an Empire was
born,

For the voice of God's Freedom was there. And the hands that decreed that that Freedom should

Were as rude with their labor worn scars
As the ensign they raised—yet it floated as free,
As the flag of the Stripes and the Stars.

And then far to the south where the swift breezes play
O'er the wave-broken face of the tide,
O'er the crests of the seas with their wild locks of

Lo! two stately sea-warriors ride.

And a banner blood-red from one lofty mast flows,
With St. George's crossed, crimson-hued bars,
While affame in the sunlight another there glows—
The bright flag of the Stripes and the Stars.

But sweet tidings have come to the chiefs o'er the seas, A dark glow as of joy lights their eyes: Now like light is the canvas flung wide to the breeze, For a race, with an Empire the prize.

And now strain every halliard and bend every sail, And this day prove the strength of your spars-

Shall the Cross and the Crown of proud England pre-

Or the flag of the Stripes and the Stars?

But one springs to the front--like a shaft from the bow Does she cleave thro' the billowy spray,

And the foam in her track, like the pathway of snow, O'er the wind driven sea marks her way.

The wild waves lash her sides till her masts bend and

And her mighty frame trembles and jars, But she rises erect on her iron shod keel, And above floats the Stripes and the Stars. And on, on! ever on! the wild sea rushes by,
While the Briton comes following fast—

And there, gleaming before them, the green valleys lie, For the wild race is ending at last.

And now pause, ship of Britain, the contest is o'er, Lower down your vain canvas and spars.

For there, rising in triumph above the green shore, Floats the flag of the Stripes and the Stars,

And now speed the glad tidings away to the north, Let it fly on the winds of the air:

To that camp in the hills let the knowledge go forth, To the true hearts awaiting it there.

Let them lay their brave flag on the Altars of Fame, No dishonor its radiance mars.

For unconquered it yields without shadow of shame, To the flag of the Stripes and the Stars.



CHAPTER IX.

Sonoma under military rule—General Riley appoints civil officers—a specimen of how justice was administered—a constitutional convention Sonoma's first election—a contested seat in the State Senate—California admitted into the Union—the machinery of civil government set in motion—elections and number of votes polled in Sonoma district—begin to agitate county seat removal—a vote taken on the question in 1854—Santa Rosa declared the county seat—early court accommodations at the new county seat—an attempt to remove the county seat from Santa Rosa a failure—county buildings, etc.

S yet, California was under military rule and quite a garrison was maintained at Sonoma. It was the head center of the northern frontier, and when the gold fields of California began to attract immigration it became a place of much business importance. As a military post it was honored with the presence of several officers, who afterward achieved national renown, notable among whom were Joe Hooker, Phil Kearney, afterward killed at Antietam; General Stone, General Stoneman, afterward Governor of California; and Lieutenant Derby, author of the Squibob Papers.

In 1849 General Riley was commandant on the Pacific coast, and appears to have had the power to appoint civil officers; for in August of that year he issued a commission to Stephen Cooper as judge of the first district, and appointed C. P. Wilkins prefect of the district of Sonoma. That the justice administered by the officers so appointed was both grim and swift is evidenced by the first record in Stephen Cooper's court, which is as follows:

"The people of California Territory vs. George Palmer—And now comes the said people by right of their attorney, and the said defendant by Semple and O'Melveny, and the prisoner having been arraigned on the indictment in this cause plead not guilty. Therefore a jury was chosen, selected and sworn, when, after hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel, returned into court the following verdict, to wit:

"The jurymen in the case of Palmer, defendant, and the State of California, plaintiff, have found a verdict of guilty on both counts of the indictment, and sentence him to receive the following punishment, to wit:

"On Saturday, the 24th day of November, to be conducted by the sheriff to some public place, and there receive on his bare back seventy-five lashes, with such a weapon as the sheriff may deem fit, on each count respectively, and to be banished from the district of Sonoma within twelve hours after whipping, under the penalty of receiving the same number of lashes for each and every day he remains in the district after the first whipping.

"(Signed)

ALEXANDER RIDDLE,

" Foreman.

"It is therefore ordered by the court, in accordance with the above verdict that the foregoing sentence be carried into effect."

It may seem strange to the reader that the jury passed sentence, but they could, and in case of grand larceny, a jury could pass sentence of death; as they did, vide Tanner vs. the people of the State of California, 2nd Col. Reports.

As yet everything was in a chaotic formative state. The civil authority related back to military authority. And yet the government seems to have been efficient and conducive to good order and justice. The penalties imposed may now seem severe and even cruel, but we must remember that in taking up civilization where Mexican occupancy ended and American occupancy began perfection in either civil or criminal practice would not be expected. There had to be a gradual shading up to a more advanced stage of civilization. In due time this came under the benign influence of American rule and the administration of American law. The whipping post as a punishment for petty crimes and the gallows as the punishment for grand larceny marks the dividing line between California as a conquered province of Mexico, and a star in the galaxy of the States of the Union of the United States of America. If at first her justice was administered with a seemingly vigorous hand, it must be remembered that the civil and criminal authority related back to the military that ruled with the sword, the keen edge of which did not allow the gordian knots of law to impede the ends of swift and summary punishment for infractions of law. As seemingly severe as this administration of justice may seem to those of later days, it must be

borne in mind that the influx to California of a vast horde of gold-seekers, had precipitated upon this coast a people cosmopolitan in a degree never before concentrated upon God's footstool; and nothing short of the most vigorous methods of jurisprudence would meet the exigencies of the times. The interregnum between military and civil rule in California was a period fraught with many dangers to the weal of California, and it is a subject of congratulation that it was tided over with so few mistakes and errors. But the military rule had filled its appointed office and the people came under the dominion of civil rule.

California was now under the peaceful folds of the stars and stripes. On February 2, 1848, a treaty of peace and friendship was formulated at Guadalupe Hidalgo; ratified by the President of the United States on March 16, 1848; exchanged at Queretaro, May 30, and was finally promulgated on the 4th of July of the same year, by President Polk, and attested by Secretary of State, James Buchanan. In June, 1849, a proclamation was published calling an election to be held on the 1st of August, to elect delegates to a general convention to formulate a State constitution, and for filling the offices of judge of the superior court, prefects, subprefects, and first alcalda as judge of the first instance, such appointments to be made by General Rilev after being voted for. The Sonoma district elected as delegates to that convention General Vallejo, Joel Walker, R. Semple and L. W. Boggs. The number of delegates was fixed at thirty-seven, and they were to meet in convention at Monterey on the 1st of September, 1849.

The constitutional convention assembled at Monterey at the appointed time and R. Semple, delegate from the Sonoma district, was chosen chairman. The session lasted six weeks. It seems to have been conducted with ability and decorum. A seal of the State was adopted with the motto "Eureka;" a provision for the morals and education of the people of the State was made; the boundary question between Califor-

nia and Mexico determined, and last, but not least, slavery was forever prohibited within the boundary of the State.

The constitution so framed, was submitted to the people for ratification at an election held on the 13th of November. At the same election State officers were to be elected. The vote for the constitution was 12,064 for, and eleven against its adoption. For State officers there were two tickets in the field, both called the peoples' ticket. The first was: for Governor, John A. Sutter; for Lieutenant-Governor, John McDougall; for Representatives in Congress, William E. Shannon, Peter Halsted. second was: Peter H. Burnett, for Governor; for Lieutenant-Governer, John McDougall; for Representatives in Congress, Edward Gilbert and George W. Wright. The result of this election was: Peter Burnett, Governor; John McDougall, Lieutenant-Governor; and Edward Gilbert and George W. Wright sent to Congress. The total vote polled by Sonoma district in this election was 552 votes, of which 424 were for Burnett. For the State Senate the contest was between General M. G. Vallejo and Jonas Spect, a Methodist clergyman, afterward a resident of Two Rock Valley for many years. At first Jonas Spect was given his seat on the claim that he had received a majority of the votes cast at a precinct somewhere in the district called "Larkin's Rancho." But it seems that Speet had reckoned without his host, for when authentic returns came in from Larkin's Ranch it proved that Vallejo had been elected by eighteen majority, and Spect had to vacate his seat in favor of Vallejo. The duly elected Representatives to the Assembly from the district of Sonoma was J. E. Brackett and J. S. Bradford. On the 15th of December, 1849, this, the first legislative body convened under American rule, assembled at the Pueblo de San Jose, and the senate organized with Mr. Camberlin as president pro tem., and John Bidwell as temporary secretary. The assembly organized with Mr. Walthall as chairman pro tem., and Mr. Moorehead as clerk pro tem. The first session of the Legislature upon

which was devolved the task of setting in motion the wheels of civil government had a difficult and intricate task to perform. It discharged its duties as well as could be expected considering the multiform and intricate questions pressed upon its consideration. At this session Robert Hopkins was appointed district judge of the district of which Sonoma County was a part, and J. E. Brackett Major-General of the second division of militia. Petaluma and Sonoma Creeks were also declared navigable streams. Throughout the proceedings of this first legislative body of California seems to have been harmonious, except that there was apparent some friction over the character of memorial to be sent to Congress asking for admission into the sisterhood of States. The bone of contention was that clause of the constitution prohibiting slavery. This led to much acrimonious discussion and resulted in the rejection of all the florid addresses intended as accompaniments to the constitution, to be submitted to Congress for ratification.

The Legislature proceeded to divide the Territory into counties. The act sub-dividing into counties and establishing seats of justice therein was finally passed and confirmed on the 25th of April, 1851, fixing the boundaries of Sonoma County as follows:

"Beginning on the sea-coast, at the mouth of Russian River, and following up the middle of said river to its source in the range of mountains called Moyaemas; thence in a direct line to the northwestern corner of Napa County to its termination in Camero Mountains; thence in a direct line to the nearest point of Camero Creek; thence down said creek to its entrance into Napa River; thence down the middle of Napa River to its mouth, excluding the island called Signor, or Mare Island; thence due south to the north line of Contra Costa County; thence down the middle of said bay to the corner of Marin County; thence following the boundary of Marin County to Petaluma Creek; thence up said creek, following the boundary of Marin County to the ocean, and three miles therein;

thence in a northerly direction parallel with the coast to a point opposite the mouth of Russian River, and thence to said river, which was the place of beginning." If we take a map and follow the meanderings of this boundary we will find it very dissimilar to the present boundaries of Sonoma County. Sonoma was designated as the seat of county government. Provision was made for a court consisting of a county judge, to be assisted in his deliberations by two justices of the peace, they to be chosen by their brother justices from out of the whole number elected for the county. This court had great latitude of jurisdiction, for, aside from passing upon matters civil and criminal, it also discharged, substantially, all the functions now belonging to a county board of supervisors. The regular terms of this court were to commence on the second Monday of February, April, June, August, October and December, with quarterly sessions on the third Monday of February, May, August and November of each

On the 9th of September, 1850, California was admitted into the Union as a State. The first regular State Legislature assembled at San Jose on January 6, 1851. The Eleventh Senatorial District then embraced the counties of Sonoma, Solano, Napa, Marin, Colusa, Yolo, and Trinity, and was represented in the Senate by Martin E. Cook; while Sonoma, in conjunction with Marin, Napa and Solano counties was represented in the Assembly by A. Stearns and John A. Bradford.

There had been established a court of sessions at Sonoma with A. A. Green as County Judge and Charles Hudspeth and Peter Campbell as Associates. Judge Green died in 1851, and W. O. King was chosen to fill his place. In November of that year C. P. Wilkins was elected County Judge, Israel Brockman was sheriff and Dr. John Hendley was county clerk and recorder.

In July of 1852 Peter Campbell and J. M. Miller were associate justices on the bench with Judge Wilkins; and on the 3d of October they were superseded by A. C. Godwin and Phil. R. Thompson. The first Board of Supervisors for the county convened on July 5, 1852, at Sonoma, and took charge of county affairs not coming within the jurisdiction of the court of sessions. The members were D. O. Shattuck; William A. Hereford, of Santa Rosa District, and Leonard P. Hansen and James Singley of Petaluma District. D. O. Shattuck was made Chairman of the Board.

A4 the Presidential election, the fall of 1852, E. W. McKinstry was elected District Judge of this district, and J. M. Hudspeth, Senator, and H. S. Ewing and James McKamy, assemblymen. As an inspiration to the young men of Sonoma County of the future, not to despise the humble vocations of life, we here mention that Joe Hooker, the afterward celebrated "Fighting Joe Hooker" of the civil war, was elected to and filled the position of road-master in Sonoma road district, in the year of grace, 1853.

In 1852 Sonoma County played so little of a conspicuous figure in politics that we find no record of its attitude on the great national questions of the day. It was then Whig and Democrat, but we find nothing to show how the vote stood between Pierce and the hero of "Lundy's Lane," but judging from the complexion of the then population of Sonoma County, the vote was in favor of Pierce.

In 1853 the Democratic convention which met at Santa Rosa nominated Joe Hooker and Lindsay Carson for the assembly, and a full county ticket. The Settlers' convention met on August 6th and nominated a full ticket, headed by James N. Bennett and Judge Robert Hopkins for the assembly. It was a tie vote between Bennett and Hooker. On the second election to decide this tie vote the removal of the county seat from Sonoma to Santa Rosa became a direct issue. The election came off on October 9, and Bennett, who lived and was sponsor for Bennett Valley, beat Hooker, a resident of Sonoma, by thirteen majority. Lindsay Carson having declined the election to the assembly a new election was called to fill the vacancy on

the 23d of December. The candidates were W. B. Hagans, James Singley and Joseph W. Belden, and resulted in the election of W. B. Hagans.

Hitherto we have had to grope amid the imperfect and defaced written records of Sonoma to find the political history of the county. In September, 1855, there was a State and county election held. The Whig party had subsided and the contest was a straight one on the State ticket between the Democratic and American The candidates for Governor were Rigler, Democratic, and Johnson, American. In Sonoma County Rigler received 933 votes and Johnson 892. In the county contest the tickets were Democratic and Settler. The Settler's ticket was elected from top to bottom. At this election was submitted the proposition "Prohibitory Liquor Law yes, and Prohibitory Liquor Law no," and the vote stood, yes, 591; and no, 676. The total vote polled in Sonoma and Mendocino counties at this election was 1.896.

As stated above, the contest in 1853, between Joe Hooker and Bennett hinged upon the proposed removal of the county seat from Sonoma to Santa Rosa. This became a leading question in the political issues of the county. To give the reader a correct idea of the whole subject we cannot better do so than by incorporating here the whole history in connection with the county seat removal as related by R. A. Thompson in his excellent history of Santa Rosa Township. It is as follows:

"In the year of 1850, in the town of Sonoma, the county occupied a building owned by H. A. Green, County Judge. The Court of Sessions then transacted the business of the county, now entrusted to the Board of Supervisors. The Court consisted of the County Judge and a number of Associate Justices. At the time of which I write the members of the court were H. A. Green, County Judge, P. Campbell and Charles Hudspeth, associates. On the 18th of March, 1850, H. A. Green presents his bill to his own court for rent of building for court-

house, from the 20th of May to the 20th of September, 1850—four months, at \$125 per month—\$500. The bill was allowed, and was the first transaction of any kind regarding a court house.

"On the 18th of February, 1850, the Court made the following order, in the matter of purchasing a court-house: 'The Court having considered the expense accruing to the county annually, for rent of a court-house and offices, are of the opinion that it would be a saving to the county to purchase a house already built, and recommend the same to be taken into consideration as soon as possible.

"At the next meeting, in March, Peter Campbell and Charles Hudspeth were appointed by the court to buy or erect a suitable building for a courthouse, jail, offices, etc. At the following meeting this order was rescinded, and John Cameron and A. C. McDonald were appointed in their stead. They reported at once, and recommended, quite innocently, the purchase of Judge Green's house, as, of course, was anticipated, for \$5,500, to be paid for in seven warrants, three for \$500 and four for \$1,000 each, to bear 3 per cent. interest per month until paid. The court accepted the report-generously, however, reducing the interest to 21 per cent. per month. Judge Green made a deed, and the county took possession of the old 'casa de adobe' quarters. The interest ran up more than the rent, and was never paid; nor was the principal until long after the death of Mr. Green. The board of supervisors succeeded the court of sessions, and they considered it very questionable whether there was any law whatever for the purchase, and payment hung fire for a long time, but it was eventually paid, as will be seen. The county occupied this building until it left Sonoma.

"In March, 1854, the bill authorizing a vote upon the question of removal of county seat passed the Legislature. It was introduced on the 18th of April, was approved on the 19th and became a law. It was entitled 'An act to locate the county seat of Sonoma.' It provided for three commissioners, who were named in the

bill: Charles Loper and Gilbert R. Brush, of Marin County, and James McNear, of Napa, to locate anew the county seat of Sonoma. Section second provided that the commissioners should locate the county seat as near the geographical center of the valley portion, or agricultural portion of said county, as practicable, having due regard to all local advantages in the selection of the site.

"The commissioners were to notify the supervisors of their selection, and the supervisors were to certify the same to the county judge, and the judge was directed to give notice to the qualified electors of the county to vote for or against the new county seat at the following general election. If a majority voted for the new county seat, the board were directed to remove the archives to Santa Rosa and provide the requisite county buildings; if against the new county seat, then it should remain in Sonoma.

"The contest for removal actually began a year before in the race between Joe Hooker and J. W. Bennett for the Legislature. In Santa Rosa Bennett received eighty-four votes to Hooker's two. The question of removal gave him almost a solid vote, though it was not publicly mentioned. He carried the county by a majority of twenty-two votes.

"The Sonoma Bulletin, then edited by that pioneer journalist, A. J. Cox, very warmly advocated Mr. Hooker's election, and up to this date, in his admirably edited paper, had no reference to the removal of the county seat, though he must have thought about it.

"The grand jury, on the 7th of February, 1854, condemned the old court-house—which they called an old dilapidated adobe of small dimensions, in part roofless and unfit for a cattle shed." They say it had cost \$9,000, of which \$3,000 had been paid and \$6,000 was still claimed.

"Next week the *Bulletin* said, editorially:
The old court-house is about being deserted, and high time it should be, unless our worthy officers of the law would run the risk of being

crushed beneath a mass of mud and shingles, for we really believe it will cave in the next heavy rain.'

"When it was known in Sonoma that Mr. Bennett's bill had been introduced, the Bulletin of April 8, 1854, under head of 'Removal of County Seat,' said: 'Our representatives at Sacramento, hitherto inert and dumb, have at length bestirred themselves to action-something to save appearances at the close of the session. This effort to do something, however, reminds our citizens that they are represented at the capital-a circumstance they had long since forgotten. The first intimation we had of the people's desire to remove the county seat from Sonoma to Santa Rosa was through the legislative proceedings of March 28th, which inform us that the bill had been introduced and passed for that purpose. From what source did our representatives derive the information that a change was demanded by our people? In the name of a large body of their constituents we protest against the measure as premature, unauthorized and impolitic. The county cannot even repair the miserable building, and the only one it possesses; how then can it bear the expense of erecting new ones? Perhaps the Sonoma delegation can perform a financial miracle.'

"The session of the Legislature was drawing to a close, and there was no time to compass the defeat of the bill, hence the rather bitter tone of the above editorial.

"In its issue of August 19th the Bulletin said: 'The removal of the county seat claims a large share of public interest. Will it be transferred from Sonoma to Santa Rosa? Of course that can only be positively known when the ballots for and against the new county seat are counted. Judging from what we call popular opinion of the matter, Santa Rosa has but a slim chance of success, although every one considers it a pretty little town, and located in a pretty spot.' One of the editor's arguments against removal was that if the county should be divided, Santa Rosa would be as extreme as

Sonoma now is, and, like our famous State capital, the county seat would have to 'roll its bones elsewhere.'

"The election took place on the 6th of September, as advertised, and the vote stood as follows: for Santa Rosa, 716; for Sonoma, 563.

"On the 14th day of the same month the editor of the Bulletin announces the vote as follows: 'The county seat—that's a gone or going case from Sonoma. The up-country people battled furiously against us, and have come out victorious. By the way, the people of Santa Rosa, after being satisfied of their success, fired one hundred guns in honor of the event; that is an anvil supplied the place of a cannon, which was let off 100 times. A great country this, whether fenced in or not.'

"The board of supervisors met in Sonoma on the 18th day of September as a board of canvassers, and declared the above result. At the same meeting they agreed to convene in Santa Rosa September 20th, for the purpose of providing the necessary buildings for the different county officers, and for transacting any othe business pertaining to the new county seat.

"The district attorney was requested to accompany the boad on September 20th. A. Copeland, H. G. Heald, R. E. Smith and Stephen L. Fowler, constituting a majority of the board of supervisors, met for the first time in Santa Rosa. Supervisor R. E. Smith was chairman of the board.

"Julio Carrillo, F. G. Hahman, Berthold Hoen and W. P. Hartman appeared before the board, they being proprietors of the town of Santa Rosa, and agreed to furnish free of rent three rooms in the house owned and occupied by Julio Carrillo (now ex-Mayor James P. Clark's residence), to be used by the sheriff, clerk and treasurer until other buildings were provided. They also agreed that by the 3d day of November, 1854, they would have a court-house and suitable rooms for county officers, said building to be the property of the County of Sonoma for one year gratis. A bond to carry out this agreement was given.

"The board then clinched the removal, and fixed the county seat in its new location by the following order, which was placed upon the minutes:

"'It is hereby certified that at an election held in the County of Sonoma on the 6th day of September, 1854, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature entitled 'An act to locate the county seat of Sonoma County anew,' the new county seat received 716 votes, having a majority of the votes cast at said election. Now, therefore, know that the town of Santa Rosa is hereby declared to be the county seat of Sonoma County.'

"Supervisor Stephen L. Fowler offered the following:

··· Resolved. By order of the board of supervisors of Sonoma County, that the archives of said county be moved from the city of Sonoma to the town of Santa Rosa, by order of the board declared to be the county seat of Sonoma County on September 22, 1854.

"When the archives were finally taken the irrepressibly witty Sonoma editor gets off the following: Departed.—Last Friday the county officers with the archives left town for the new capitol amidst the exulting grin of some, and silent disapproval (frowning visages) of others. We are only sorry they did not take the courthouse along-not because it would be an ornament to Santa Rosa, but because its removal would have embellished our plaza. Alas! old · casa de adobe.' No more do we see county lawyers and loafers in general, lazily engaged in the laudable effort of whittling asunder the veranda-posts-which, by the way, required but little more to bring the whole fabric to the ground. No more shall we hear within and around it lengthy, logical political discussions, upon which were supposed to hang the fate of the world. The court-house is deserted, like some old feudal castle, only tenanted, perhaps, by bats, rats and fleas. In the classic language of no one in particular, 'Let 'er rip.'

"At the first meeting of the Board District Attorney McNair put in a bill for \$250, for helping the supervisors to get legally out of Sonoma; he was allowed \$100. The board thought they did most of the work at least two-thirds of it. Jim Williamson modestly put in a bill of \$16, for getting away with the records, which was allowed, without a groan, as it ought to have been.

"The first said about a jail was December 13, 1855, when Supervisor Harrison, of Geyserville, proposed to cast about for plans; the matter was laid over.

"The editor of the Bulletin visited Santa Rosa in October, a month after the removal, and it is pleasant to know how it appears to one so capable of estimating it. Mr. Cox says: 'Our friends at Santa Rosa are displaying considerable energy in building up the town. We notice, among other evidences of enterprise, the partial erection of a court-house. It is a pretty building, and, though seemingly small to those accustomed to the palatial four-story edifices of Sonoma, is sufficiently large for the purpose. The citizens of the town certainly possess, in an eminent degree, the great ingredients of success, industry and enterprise.' This is a handsome tribute to the early Santa Rosans.

"The next reference to the subject appears November 30th, in which it is stated that 'Judge McKinstry has decided the mandamus to remove the county seat in favor of Santa Rosa. Citizens, let the question repose.'

"On Tuesday, October 2d, 1854, the Court of Sessions, Judge Frank W. Shattuck presiding, met for the first time, in the old Masonic Hall, opposite the Santa Rosa House. Judge P. R. Thompson and James Prewett were elected Associate Justices. If his Honor, the presiding Judge, did not make a joke on the novelty of the situation, then he was less witty as a wise young Judge than he now is as the editor of the Petaluma Courier.

"Hoen, Hahman and Carrillo, it will be remembered, had given bonds to the Board, that they would have a building suitable for the purposes of the county ready by the 3d day of November. This building, which stood on the

ground now occupied by C. D. Fraze's drug store, on Fourth street, near the corner of Mendocino, was rapidly pushed, and was finished in December. The Board had to furnish it, and the following funny order appears upon the minutes on the 12th day of December, 1854:

"It is ordered that the clerk be authorized to receive sealed proposals for the construction of twelve benches for the court-room, seven and one-half feet long, and to be made of two-inch stuff, and fourteen inches wide, with strong backs to them, and the clerk be authorized to set up for sealed proposals, to be delivered on the 26th inst."

"Whether the clerk 'set up' all night to receive these proposals is not anywhere stated.

"This temporary court-house moved down Fourth street in 1875, to make room for improvements. It was mounted on two trucks, drawn by a big, six mule team. The mules stuck with it, just opposite the recorder's office, on Fourth street, and it was pulled out by four little, half-breed mustangs, belonging to James Shaw, of the Guilicos Valley, all of which is facetiously related by the chroniclers of that day.

"The clerk was, at this December meeting of the Board of Supervisors, authorized to receive deeds from Julio Carrillo for lots 406 and 407, upon which the court-house now stands. The lots donated by Hahman and Hoen were sold at auction, and were purchased by Mr. Hoen, the original owner.

"On the 27th of December II. P. Mullison was ordered to make a plan of the jail by June 8th, 1855. The Board took no further steps in the matter until that time, when they determined to build both court-house and jail. The plan of D. H. Huston was adopted, for which he was paid \$150, and the lower story of the present court-house, not including sheriff's office, jail or Judge's chambers, was contracted for with James M. Philips; the building was to be set on the lots 406 and 407, deeded to the county by Julio Carrillo.

"In November, 1855, H. A. Green's execu-

18,813 00

tors presented a bill for the old Sonoma twoand-a-half-per-cent-a-month-adobe, amounting to \$10,843. The Board did not see it as the executor did-they finally offered \$3,250 to settle the claim; it was accepted. The Board offered the old seat of justice, 'Casa de Adobe,' for sale, and it was purchased by the Sonoma Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 27, for their hall. The erection of a one-story court-house and jail was going on during the summer and fall of 1855. A special meeting of the Board was called to receive it December 28, 1855. They met, but would not receive the building, on the ground that it was not built in accordance with plans and specifications. Both sides got mad. The Board offered \$7,000 to settle, which was promptly refused. On the 8th of February, 1855, the Board went up to \$10,400, which was accepted by the contractor, and the county took possession of the premises. On the 6th of March Judge W. Churchman, J. A. Reynolds, A. C. Bledsoe and D. McDonald were appointed a committee to furnish the building at an expense of \$1,000. A further appropriation of \$500, for the same purpose, was made. Total cost of building, \$14,400; and furnishing, \$1,500.

"After this there was no more court-house trouble for four years, when it broke out again, the same old cry-more room; same trouble in getting plans, and same complications in settling with contractors was to follow, but all this was in the, then, future. The proposition this time was, as the sailors would say, to put an 'upper deck' on the one-story court-house of 1855, and attach a jail and hospital as tender. It was ordered to be done on the 12th of May, 1859. Bids were received on the 14th day of June, 1859. The contract was let to Mr. Philips and Joseph Nouges; Samuel West was appointed superintendent; the contract price was \$15,000. The building was to be completed by Christmas; that portion over the jail was originally intended for a hospital. The work progressed during the summer of 1859. On the 19th of November the Board made an order that, afterward put them to much trouble; it was as follows:

"That the superintendent of construction of public buildings, Samuel West, be empowered to make such changes in plan of jail and court house as in his judgment is necessary, having in view the best interests of the county." Under this order radical changes were made.

"The work was finished in January, 1860, and a special meeting of the Board was called to receive the building and settle with contractors.

"The contractors furnished the follo	wing bill:
Original contract	
	\$40.891 23
By county orders received \$17,000	\$40501 CO

Balance due contractors.....\$22,078-23

"The Board could not settle, and John D. Grant, H. R. Leonard and Volney E. Howard were selected to arbitrate. A large number of witnesses were called, and finally the sum of \$6,000 was awarded to the contractors making \$26,500 paid contractors in all. Cost of arbitration, paid by county, \$1,601; salary of Superintendent West, \$1,200. Total cost of building, \$29,601.30.

"The building was occupied in 1860, and all seemed well. But the Santa Rosans had hardly got through admiring the blindfolded statue of Justice with equal scales, which surmounted the new court-house, when they found they had something to occupy them much nearer 'terra firma.'

"The question of removing the county seat always breaks out when there is any change made in the court-house. The trouble with the contractors and the expense of the improvements brought on a violent attack of this sympathetic disease. Before the Santa Rosans knew it they were face to face with the same issue they had formerly made with the good people of the town of Sonoma.

"Hon. Henry Edgerton introduced a bill in the Legislature of 1861, in April, providing that the question of removing the county seat of Sonoma should be voted on at the next general election. He put it through under whip and spur, and the Santa Rosans were put upon the defense for their right to the new court-house, after all their trouble in building it. They met the issue fairly and squarely, and on the 4th day of September their title to the county seat was again clinched by a direct and decisive vote of the people. If the Santa Rosans had been at all alarmed, the sequel to this agitation proved that they had no occasion to be so, as the tabulated vote upon the question will show: for removal, 314; against removal, 1,632.

"For twenty years after this verdict there was no further county seat agitation.

"In 1866 a new roof was put on the courthouse, and it was plastered on the outside, at a total cost of \$2,600. In 1867 the jail was rebuilt and improvements were made at a cost of \$8,999. Total cost of building, with furniture, about \$60,000. The old structure was recently sold for \$26,000, which leaves the net cost of the court-house to the county \$34,000.

"The first district judge of Sonoma County was Robert Hopkins. He was practicing law in Sonoma in 1849, when the Legislature met in San Jose. There was a movement on foot to attach the Valley of Sonoma to Napa County. The citizens of Sonoma sent the Hon. George Pearce and Mr. Hopkins as a committee to counteract this scheme. When they got to San Jose they found that the Legislature was about to appoint a district judge for the district who was a non-resident. Mr. Pearce proposed his colleague Mr. Hopkins on the committee, and had him appointed to the office. They returned home, having accomplished their object and also securing the appointment of district judge.

"The Hon, E. W. McKinstry succeeded Mr. Hopkins. He served a number of years, and is now a distinguished member of the Supreme Court of the State of California.

"Judge J. B. Southard succeeded Judge Mc-Kinstry, and he was followed by Judge W. C. Wallace and Jackson Temple. The superior judges succeeded under the new constitution to the jurisdiction of the district judges,"

Under the new organization of the court Jackson Temple and John G. Pressley occupied the bench. Judge Temple having been elected one of the Supreme Judges of the State, Thomas Rutledge was appointed to fill the vacancy. At the election of 1888 S. K. Dougherty was elected to that position and now, with J. G. Pressley, discharges the duties of that court.

Under the old county judge system we find that the following named gentlemen served in that position in the order in which they are named: H. A. Green, Charles P. Wilkins, J. E. McNair, Frank Shattuck, P. R. Thompson, William Churman, C. W. Langdon, A. P. Overton and John G. Pressley.

Sonoma County had so increased in population and wealth that all saw and admitted that her county buildings were inadequate to the county's need. After the usual amount of friction and sparring about location and cost of court-house, the plaza of Santa Rosa was selected as the site and the cost of building was fixed not to exceed \$80,000. This was in 1883. Bids for constructing the building were advertised for, and the contract finally awarded to Messrs. Carle & Croly, at \$80,000, with the condition that the building was to be completed by the 1st of January, 1885. On the 7th of May, 1884, the corner-stone of this edifice was laid, with imposing ceremonies, and in due time reached completion. It is ornate in appearance, and a credit to the people of Sonoma County. The building is classic in design and built principally of stone. brick and iron. Its form approximates the Greek cross with projecting center (and flanks), having a dome. The building has four pendiments, each surmounted by a figure of the Goddess of Justice. The dome is topped with a figure of Minerva. It will measure 107 by 115 feet, exclusive of porticoes, stairs and all other projections; besides the basement and dome, it is two full stories in height. Basement 12 feet, first story 15 feet, court-rooms in second story 22 feet, all other rooms in upper



Sonoma County Court House.



story 19 feet, and comprises business and judicial apartments for the entire county government. The approaches to the first story of the building are granite staircases and steps 24 feet in width; these land in porticoes laid in Mosaic. Then come the grand entrances into the corridors 14 by 112 feet.

On the left are the clerk's offices, one 21 feet 3 inches by 53 feet 8 inches; the other 20 feet 7 inches by 29 feet 8 inches, connected together by an archway; next the supervisors, room 21 feet 3 inches by 38 feet, also connected with clerk's room; on the right the recorder's offices, 21 feet 3 inches by 73 feet 9 inches, and 20 feet 7 inches by 29 feet 3 inches; the Superintendent of public instruction's room, 18 feet 6 inches by 21 feet 3 inches; the grand jury room, 21 feet 6 inches by 21 feet 3 inches; staircase leading to court-rooms and offices above, and also to the basement. In the upper story are two Superior Court rooms, one 38 feet 4 inches by 59 feet 4 inches, and one 36 feet 8 inches by 54 feet, two judges' chambers 14 feet 10 inches by 20 feet 11 inches, two jury rooms 14 feet 10 inches by 20 feet 11 inches, each connected with the court-rooms; district attorney's rooms 21 feet 7 inches by 27 feet 2 inches, and 15 feet 11 inches by 19 feet 6 inches; hall and stairways 19 by 43 feet; janitor's rooms and stairway leading to dome 15 feet 9 inches by 19 feet; this staircase leads to attic, thence a spiral staircase to upper section of dome; the dome is 127 feet high from the grade line of Fourth street; in the basement is the sheriff's rooms 21 feet 3 inches by 35 feet 5 inches, one 14 feet 6 inches by 27 feet, and store room 19 by 21 feet 3 inches; treasurer's office 23 feet 6 inches by 21 feet 3 inches, containing a fire and burglar proof vault, 7 by 8 feet; surveyor's rooms 17 feet 2 inches by 21 feet 3 inches, and 13 feet 6 inches by 21 feet 3 inches; W. C. 21 by 20 feet 7

inches; boiler room below, same size; the jail 38 by 58 feet 8 inches, with 12 iron cells 7 by 7 feet, and three 5 by 7 feet; said jail is lined with plate iron. In the construction of this edifice, it required eight hundred thousand (800,000) brick, two hundred and forty (240) tons of dressed granite; one hundred and thirty-seven (137) tons of wrought iron, thirty (30) tons of cast iron, three thousand nine hundred and twenty-two (3,922) feet of corrugated iron—besides lumber and other materials. The foundations alone required eight hundred and fifty (850) perch of basalt rock.

The county is subdivided into fourteen townships as follows: Analy, Bodega, Cloverdale, Knight's Valley, Mendocino, Ocean, Petaluma, Redwood, Russian River, Washington, Salt Point, Santa Rosa, Sonoma and Vallejo. The county government is managed by a Board of Supervisors comprised of five members, each representing a supervisorial district.

The county is at present represented in the Senate by E. C. Hinshaw; and in the Assembly by J. W. Ragsdale, Robert Howe, and Phelix Mulgren.

The following are the present county officers: J. G. Pressley and S. K. Dougherty, Judges Superior Court; George Hall, Court Reporter; John Goss, Court Commissioner; Albert G. Burnett, District Attorney; L. W. Juilliard, County Clerk; W. F. Wines, Deputy Clerk; W. S. Coulter, Deputy; E. P. Colgan, Sheriff; J. D. Barnett, Under-Sheriff; M. V. Vanderhoof and H. Groshong, Deputies; P. N. Stofen, Treasurer; A. P. Moore, Auditor and Recorder; A. P. Mulligan, Deputy-Auditor and Recorder; Mrs. F. McG. Martin, Sup't. Public Schools; W. Longmore, Assessor; P. R. Davis, Surveyor; J. Tivnen, Coronor and Public Administrator; Benj. Clark, G. F. Allen, M. K. Cady, G. V. Davis, F. A. Smith, Board of Supervisors.



CHAPTER X.

BOUNDARIES OF SONOMA COUNTY HER MOUNTAIN RANGES FORESTS AND VALLEYS.

*EOGRAPHICALLY considered, Sonoma County occupies one of the most favored positions of any county in the State. Her southern limb rests upon San Pablo Bay, the connecting link between the Straits of Carquinez and the Bay of San Francisco. Reaching inland there are two tidal streams, the Petaluma Creek and Sonoma Creek, the former being navicable to steam and sailing crafts a distance up from the bay of twelve miles, and the latter a distance of about seven miles. These arteries of water transportation are of incalculable value to the agriculturists and dairymen of the surrounding country, insuring to them for all time to come cheap transportation of their products to San Francisco, the great metropolis of the Pacific coast, that is only distant from the southern limits of the county about twenty miles. Along these tidal streams are vast areas of marsh land, much of which has already, and all of which in time, will be reclaimed and brought in subjection to profitable cultivation. The meanderings of Petaluma Creek northward from San Pablo Bay to within four miles of Petaluma is the boundary between Sonoma and Marin counties, where the boundary line leaves tidal salt water and follows the serpentine course of the San Antonio Creek northward about nine miles, to the Lagoona San Antonio (once a tule marsh but now drained and under cultivation), and thence in a direct line to the head of the Estero Americano, near Valley Ford, a tidal stream, that tending westerly, debouches in the Pacific Ocean about six miles distant from the latter place. From this point to the mouth of the Gualala River, a distance of about thirty miles, Sonoma County has for her boundary the broad Pacific. The boundary between Sonoma and Mendocino counties commences at the mouth of the Gualala River and following its meanderings about two miles to a point just above the confluence of South Gualala, takes a straight line easterly over the mountains, about twentyfour miles to the summit of Redwood Mountain, where, with a slight angle, but with a still easterly deflection, the line continues on and across the Russian River cañon at a point four miles northward from Cloverdale, and in a straight line about twelve miles to the Lake County line on the summit of the Macuway Mountains. From this point, and at almost right angles, the line of boundary between Sonoma County and Lake and Napa counties it runs south in a straight line about forty-eight miles to the intersection of the boundary line between Napa and Solano counties; and from thence the boundary between Sonoma and Solano counties runs westerly, about six miles, to San Pablo Bay, the place of beginning.

It will thus be seen that Marin County, with a broad base resting on the bays of San Francisco and San Pablo, lays wedge-shaped between Sonoma County and the Pacific Ocean, its northern and narrow end terminating at the Estero Americano, very near the middle of the western boundary of Sonoma. According to Bower's map of Sonoma County, which we believe to be substantially correct, it is seventy miles in a straight line from the extreme southerly point of Sonoma County, on San Pablo Bay, to the Mendocino County line at the mouth of the Gualala River, and its breadth gradually increases from about twenty miles at Petaluma, to about thirty-five miles, taking Cloverdale as the base of a straight line across. The foregoing is a correct statement of the present legal geographical boundaries of Sonoma County. Of course, like most newly organized communities, she had contests over disputed territorial jurisdiction, mention of which properly belongs to the general history, in the chronological order in which they occurred.

Sonoma County has an area of 1,550 square miles, or about 992,000 acres, and ranks among counties in the State in point of territorial scope as seventh in magnitude. Within her borders could be placed some of the principalities of Europe, and even, at least, one of the older States of the Union, would find her boundaries a loose-fitting garment. A bird's-eye view of her topography will reveal the secret of that wonderful progress and prosperity which has placed her in the front rank among the counties of the State; for where in the wide world is presented in the same scope of territory so varied and diversified a medley of soil, climate, scenery, and exhibitions of handiwork from Nature's laboratory as is to be found here?

As stated at the outset, the southern extremity of Sonoma County rests upon the northern shore of San Pablo Bay. At this extreme point a line drawn straight across from the Marin County to the Napa County line would be about twelve miles in length, and most of the distance would be across marsh land, subject to overflow by spring tides. Radiating from this focal point are two chains of mountains and one chain of hills. The Macuway Mountains, that extending northward form the boundary between Napa and Sonoma valleys, inland about thirty miles reach their crowning glory in Mt. St. Helena, in Napa County, with an altitude of 4,343 feet above sea level, and thence onward, forming the eastern background to Santa Rosa and Russian River valleys, holding in its embrace the far-famed Geyser Springs of Sonoma County, where its greatest elevation is Sulphur Peak, with an altitude of 3,470 feet.

The Sonoma Mountains take their rise near San Pablo in the shape of smooth, grassy hills, but with increasing ruggedness to the northward, until at a point nearly east of, and about seven miles distant from Petaluma, they reach a height of 2,306 feet. From that point they gradually shade off to the lower levels and break into a jumble of hills on the edge of the Santa Rosa plains just south of Santa Rosa.

The range of hills referred to have no specific geographical name. They commence near the confluence of the San Anton and Petaluma creeks and running northward form the divide between the two valleys of like names. They do not rise to the diginity of mountains, and to the northward of Petaluma branching off in different directions form the southern curb of Two Rock Valley—the right wing ending in the undulating hills that mark the boundary between Petaluma and Santa Rosa Valleys and the left skirting Tomales Valley, Marin County, until lost in the sand dunes around Tomales Bay.

We have thus far bounded the valleys of the lower section of the county, and limned the rugged eastern back-ground to the Santa Rosa and Russian River valleys and now we approach the topography of a section of the county most difficult to describe, and yet it is a territory every part of which passed under our

vision more than thirty years ago. It is bounded on the east by the Santa Rosa Valley. on the north by Russian River, on the west by the ocean and on the south by the Marin County line, and the hills between Petaluma and Two Rock Valley. Compassed in this district are Blucher Valley, Green Valley, Two Rock Valley, Big Valley, and Bodega Valley. and the following towns: Forestville, Sebastopol, Stony Point, Bloomfield, Valley Ford. Bodega, Freestone, and Occidental. Of these valleys and towns more particular mention will be made hereafter-it is the configuration of the territory they occupy that is now being considered. That portion of this country laying north of a line drawn with Forestville as its initial point, and taking in Sebastopol and Freestone on its course to Bodega, and from thence in a direct line to the mouth of Russian River. can properly be designated Redwood Mountains -Russian River seeming to have carved them out of the more rugged mountain forests beyond. While these mountains do not tower very high yet the Blume and O'Ferrel redwoods surmounting some of them, although about twenty miles distant, with a hilly country between, can be plainly seen from Petaluma. South of this line, commencing with the low hills forming the western border of the Santa Rosa Valley, then swelling into hills of considerable height, and again subsiding into more gentle undulations, with an occasional subsidence into an approach to valley level, they reach away to the west, until in the narrow confines between Bodega Bay and the Estero Americano they are met by the waves of the Pacific ocean. With a length of over fifteen miles and an average breadth of about six miles, this jumble of hills and vales presents a newness of appearance very suggestive of tender age, geologically considered. Except that the northern end of this territory had a fair showing of oak timber, the most of it was smooth hills, covered with indigenous grasses, until the plow claimed them for the raising of cereals and potatoes.

The remaining topography of the county, so

far as relates to hill and mountain profile, presents only two subdivisions. The first is that chain, almost too rugged to be called hills, and yet hardly of sufficiently pretentious altitude to be designated mountains (although on Bower's man two peaks are named), forming the divide between Russian River and Dry Creek valleys. Commencing in gradually increasing undulations at the confluence of Russian River and Dry Creek, they extend back to a point just north of the line between Sonoma and Mendocino counties, where they are chopped off by Dry Creek plunging down through a gorge in the hills. These hills present a mixture of oak timber, chaparral, and grazing land, with a small showing of redwood timber along two or three of the side streams just below Dry Creek

There is now left the northwest corner of the county, bounded on the east by Dry Creek Vallev, on the south by Russian River, on the west by the ocean, and on the north by Mendocino County. The territory embraced in this section of the county has a length, coastwise, of about thirty miles, with an average breadth of about sixteen miles. With the exception of a sea-side mesa of breadth varying from one to two miles and extending from Fort Ross up to the mouth of the Gualala River, this whole area is mountain and forest, interspersed with occasional glades that invite occupancy of such as prefer the solitude of rugged wilds for themselves and flocks. Here is an unbounded wealth of redwood forests and tanbark oak, with a possible treasure of hidden mineral wealth to be revealed in the future; for already at Mount Jackson there is a quicksilver mine being successfully and profitably worked. The grandeur of the scenery of this vast stretch of country must be seen to be appreciated; but, even to the great mass of Sonoma County's own citizens it is a terra incognita. We do not speak at random about the wild grandeur of nature as exhibited in this field, for nearly three decades ago we spent days and weeks amid these scenes. Our impressions and experiences were then given to the public in a

communication under caption of, "The Petaluma Hunters," and will be reproduced in another chapter of this work.

Having given the skeleton outlines of the hills and mountains of Sonoma County, we now turn to the valleys. Petaluma Valley commences at San Pablo Bay and extends northward fifteen miles and ends where low rolling hills form the dividing line between it and Santa Rosa Valley. It has an average breadth of from three to five miles and is of inexhaustible fertility. The mountains to the east and the hills to the west are susceptible of cultivation high up on their sides, and their summits are productive of indigenous grasses which furnish a never failing supply of a range to those engaged in dairying and stock-raising. valley land is productive of wheat, barley and hav. The land immediately along the foothills is of the very best quality for orchards and vineyards.

Sonoma Valley has been so fully described in connection with the early establishment there of the mission "San Francisco Solano," that it requires little further description. It is a perfect gem of a valley, its foot resting upon tidewater and extending inland ten or twelve miles. It is the natural home of the vine, the fig and the orange. Now that it is penetrated by two railroads, its real worth and advantages will win for it that consideration that its real worth and importance entitles it to.

Passing north the wide sweep of Santa Rosa Yalley comes to view. This valley is a veritable paradise. Undeniably this is one of the most lovely valleys in the State. Its fertility and geographical position which secures it against the harsh coast winds, and its perfect adaptability for the production of all kinds of fruits marks it for a bright future of prosperity. With an average breadth of six miles and a length of eighteen miles it presents a wealth of valley and scenic grandeur worth the crossing of a continent to behold.

Passing beyond the Santa Rosa Valley northward we come to the Russian River Valley, This valley is considerable narrower than the Santa Rosa Valley, but in richness of soil and variableness of scenery, it is not surpassed by any other valley in the State. From Healdsburg to Cloverdale this valley is becoming one continuous chain of vineyards and orchards. Here it is that corn grows with a luxuriance equal to that witnessed in the great Mississippi Valley.

The Dry Creek Valley that unites with that of the Russian River near Healdsburg, is of equal fertility and has long been famous for its products of small grain, corn, fruit and hops. It reaches far up into the coast mountains, and is a favorite place of resort for campers and sportsmen.

Cloverdale is at the head of Russian River Valley, but beyond it in a pocket of the mountains is Oat Valley, not large, but a gem both in point of scenic surroundings and fertility of soil.

Easterly from Healdsburg is Alexander Valley, a side cove to Russian River Valley. It is a valley of considerable extent and great fertility. Mr. Alexander, after whom the valley was named, was a pioneer settler, and in the early fifties had a bearing orchard and other evidences of thrift and enterprise around him.

To the north and east of the Santa Rosa Valley is a perfect nest of mountain valleys of great productiveness. The Guilicos Valley lays serenely at the foot of Hood Mountain, and now that its solitude is broken by the whistle of the Santa Rosa and Carquinez trains passing through it, will soon become a famous suburban resort. Rincon Vallev is a little nest in the mountains three or four miles long by two wide. Shut in as it is by surrounding mountains it has a climate of unusual mildness and is famous for the good quality of grapes and what that fruit produces. Bennett Valley is one of the largest of the group of valleys, lying easterly from Santa Rosa, its length being about seven miles with an average breadth of over two miles. This valley is almost one continuous vineyard. High up in the mountains is the

little Alpine Valley, mostly devoted to stock, but with a few vineyards. Elliot Valley, so named after the discoverer of the Geyser Springs, on Porter Creek, a tributary of Mark West Creek, is a small valley in which both farming and fruit raising is carried on.

Turning now to the west side of the county there, are the following designated valleys: Green Valley is an extremely rich and productive belt of country of about six miles in length and two miles in breadth, lying in the redwoods north of Sebastopol. This valley, on account of its sheltered position, has always been productive of fine fruit and berries. For the growing of peaches and kindred fruit it is unrivalled. This was one among the earliest settled valleys in the county, and has always had a thrifty and enterprising population.

Blucher Valley is located in the rolling hills between the Santa Rosa and Two Rock valleys. It is a valley more in name than seeming for it is difficult to say where the valley ends and the undulations begin. It is land of great richness, and for all standard varieties of fruit it can

hardly be excelled.

Next comes Two Rock Valley, so named on account of twin rocks at the northwest corner of the ranch now owned by Mr. Ezekiel Denman. The Spaniards called it "Dos Pidros," and so the name continued down to 1854-'5, when it gradually took on the American name, Two Rock. This valley is about three miles long

and two miles wide. The soil is rich alluvialand the valley has always been very productive of potatoes and grain.

Big Valley occupies the basin forming the head waters of the Estero Americano. The valley and surrounding hills for miles around, in the years gone by have produced untold quantities of farm products. Being contiguous to Bodega where farming was first inaugurated, Big Valley naturally invited early occupancy and soon took front rank among farming districts, and has maintained it to the end.

The next, and last valley to be noted is that of the San Antonio. This is a narrow valley at best, and that portion of it on the Sonoma County side of the creek is extremely narrow. But the head of the San Antonio widens out and embraces several thousand acres of comparatively level land. Here used to be two chain of lagoons; one at the head of the San Antonio Creek and the other at the head of Salmon Creek. But these lagoons have been drained and now are used for cultivation.

We have thus given a birds-eye view of the general topography of Sonoma County. We first gave a skeleton of the mountain and hill ranges and have designated and located the valleys. But it must be borne in mind that much of what has been designated hills, and even portions classed as mountains, is susceptible of cultivation, and the remainder is excellent stock land.



* CHAPTER XL

Sonoma a central point after the Bear Flag revolution -effect of discovery of the mines — who were settlers in Sonoma County at the time—F. G. Blume's statement—how wild and uninhabited the country was -Mr. Leigh's hunting experience near Petaluma-first settlers in and around Petaluma—Bachelor ranches—the lives and habits of the people—wild horses, and reckless riders—the reatta (lasso) a common instrument with which to capture wild horses and cattle—the variable experiences of early farmers—descriptive of this county as it was in 1854—Assessor's report for 1855—the first fair of Sonoma County.

ITH the hoisting of the bear flag at Sonoma virtually came to an end Spanish rule here. Although it was two years later before California literally passed under American rule by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, yet so far as the territory was concerned American rule was complete and irrevocable. During the short interregnum that intervened between the capture of Sonoma and the discovery of the gold mines of California, the very fact that Sonoma was the center of the revolutionary movement made it the head center of American immigrants and adventurers. During these adventurous and troublous times many families from the outlying country naturally sought Sonoma as a haven of security. This inflation of its population gave to it, for the time being, a marked prominence on the northern frontier. But the discovery of the gold mines in 1848 turned the attention of everybody mountainward. For a time Sonoma was a sort of distributive point from whence supplies were drawn for gold-seekers, but soon places more accessible to the mines sprung up,

and Sonoma relapsed into a quiet hamlet, yet the county seat of Sonoma County, but her most enduring glory being that around her clustered the memories of the first successful revolt against Mexican rule.

It is interesting to note how many and who were the settlers in Sonoma County at the time when it came under American jurisdiction. General Vallejo as commandante of the northern frontier had power to confer grants of land, subject to confirmation by the Governor of California. General Vallejo received this authorization in 1835. The first exercise of this power seems to have been in the granting of lands to Messrs. McIntosh, Black and Dawson in what is now Bodega Township. James Black afterward disposed of his interest to his partners and secured a grant in what is now Marin County. McIntosh and Dawson became naturalized citizens of Mexico, as they had to do, in order to get their grant approved. To McIntosh was left the business of attending to getting the proper papers for the grant, and he omitted to have his partner Dawson, made a

party to the transaction. This led to trouble and a dissolution of the firm. Dawson set up on his own account and received a grant for what is now the Poglolome Grant. Dawson, on this grant doubtless was the first, aside from the Russians, to saw lumber in Sonoma County. He established a saw-pit and with a whip-saw sawed lumber enough to build a house.

In 1840 Cyrus Alexander undertook the management of the Sotoyome, or Fitch grant, on Russian River. He agreed to manage the ranch and cattle thereon for a period of four years at the end of which he was to receive two leagues of land for his services. He fulfilled his contract and the two leagues of land placed him in the front rank among Sonoma County's substantial men.

Captain Stephen Smith visited this coast in 1839 or 1840. He seems to have been impressed with the opportunities here for a grand future for he disposed of his cargo of horns, hides and tallow. While on this coast he had anchored in Bodega Bay and doubtless fixed, at that time upon that locality for a future home. Returning in 1843 he brought with him a boiler, engine, and complete outfit for a steam saw and grist mill. He brought with him an assorted cargo of merchandise. With him came Henry Hegeler, a ship's carpenter, William A. Streeter, an engineer, and David D. Dutton, a millwright. Arriving at San Francisco some time in 1843, he secured the additional services of James Hudspeth, Alexander Copeland, Nathaniel Coombs and John Daubinbiss (the three former of whom reached prominence in subsequent California history). Anchorage was reached in Bodega Bay sometime in September, 1843. Captain Smith encountered some difficulty on his first arrival, as John Bidwell, then Sutter's agent, claimed that the land around Bodega belonged to Captain Sutter by virtue of purchase from the Russians.

In spite of these protests, however, Captain Smith stood his ground and maintained his position. He immediately set about the construction of his mill, destined to be the first

steam-mill of California. He selected as the site a point at the very edge of the redwood belt, about one mile easterly from the present location of Bodega Corners. There were three boilers, each thirty-six feet in length and two and one-half feet in diameter. These boilers were set in masonry so that the fire passed around them, instead of through them, as boilers are now constructed. The engine was of equally primitive construction. The grinding burrs were about four feet in diameter and eighteen inches in thickness, and encircled with heavy iron bands. The saw for cutting lumber was what is known as a sash or molding saw; being of up and down perpendicular motion. When everything was in readiness to start up this mill, a grand barbecue was prepared and people near and far came to behold the wonder. That it was accounted a momentous event is evidenced by the fact that General Vallejo rode all the way from Sonoma to be present and participate in the inauguration of this new California enterprise. Up to 1850 this mill did good service, and eventually a circular saw took the place of the muley. In 1855 the old mill building was burned and all that now marks its former site is the excavation in the bank where it stood, and the well from which was pumped the water to feed its boilers. Captain Stephen Smith seems to have been a man of sagacity and great energy of character. Aside from his mill, he established a tannery in after years, which was in successful operation down to the time of the captain's death. His grant, the Bodega, contained 35,487 acres, and so long as the captain lived he managed it with care and intelligence, but after his death, which occurred in November, 1855, the vast estate was soon dissipated and wasted through the reckless management of Tyler Curtis, who married the widow, and it is doubtful if any of Captain Smith's children have much now to show of the great wealth of their father. Here it is in place to give the reminiscences of a gentleman who settled at Freestone in the very early days. His statement covers much historic ground:

"F. G. Blume of Freestone, one of the early pioneers of this State and county, is a German by birth, and was educated as a physician. In 1837 he accepted the position of surgeon on the whale ship Alexander Barclay, of Bremen, whence he sailed for the whaling grounds of the North Pacific. After a successful cruise, his ship dropped anchor in Saucelito harbor the 23d of December, 1843, where she remained some time. From here Dr. Blume went to the Sandwich Islands, and in 1847 returned to California, taking up his residence at Sonoma, where for a time he practiced his profession. He arrived soon after the hoisting of the bear flag, and some months before the discovery of gold. He has a clear recollection of many of the historic events of that early period, and being an educated man and a close observer, a conversation with him upon matters relating to the early history of this coast is highly interesting While engaged in whaling about Sitka, previous to his arrival in California, he and his shipmates had frequent dealings and interviews with the Russian settlers of that region, whom he describes as the most generous, kind-hearted and hospitable people he had ever met. There was a never-ending rivalry among them as to who should treat the stranger with the greatest kindness and hospitality. A ball given by the Russian officials at Sitka was a really grand affair. Then, as now, the principal employments of the inhabitants was the producing of furs. He states that Alaska contains immense bodies of timber land which at a future time will become of great value for ship-building and other purposes.

"When the first gold dust was brought to Sonoma there was much doubt as to its genuineness. Governor Boggs and the military officers pronounced it gold, and their opinion was accepted as correct. In a short time miners began to arrive with large quantities of dust, and it became almost a drug in the market. There was but little coin in the country, and Cooper & Beasley, hotel keepers, bought large quantities of dust at from four to five dollars per onnce. Change smaller than one dollar was especially

scarce, and a blacksmith named Fling was often employed for hours in cutting Mexican dollars into halves and quarters. Gambling was carried on on a large scale by a considerable portion of the inhabitants and visitors. Company D, United States Volunteers, Captain Brackett, was stationed at Sonoma, and Lieutenant, now General George Stoneman, was there.

"Deer, bear, antelope, elk, and smaller game were abundant hereabouts and very tame. On more than one occasion Dr. Blume has driven cattle and elk into a corral together on the Petaluma Ranch. In 1847 ammunition was 'contraband,' and it was with much difficulty that it could be procured. Twenty-five cents was paid for gun caps, and but few would be obtained at that or any other price. In the summer and fall the valleys and hillsides were covered with wild oats from four to eight feet in height, and ownership of lands which are now among the most valuable in the State could be secured for a mere trifle. There was not a house in Petaluma Township, and the only building between Sonoma and Freestone was the old adobe, near this city.

"We have given but an outline of a few of the many interesting events relating to the early history of the coast that came within the personal knowledge and experience of this old pioneer.

"In 1848 Dr. Blume removed from Sonoma to Freestone, where he has since resided. He has been several times elected justice of the peace of Bodega Township and is now serving as postmaster of Freestone."

Joseph O'Farrel having exchanged a ranch in Marin County for the Canada de Joniva in Analy Township, and acquired by purchase from McIntosh the grant, in Bodega Township known as the Estero Americano, he established his residence in a beautiful valley in the redwoods, where he was living in good style with all the comforts and conveniences of modern life around him, when American population began to come in. The Corrillio families, both at Santa Rosa and Sebastopol, had erected adobe

houses and were surrounded with other evidences of permanent residences. Mark West, occupying a grant on the creek that still bears his name, had erected a large adobe dwelling-so likewise had Henry D. Fitch on his Sotoyome grant on Russian River. Excepting the large adobe establishment of General Vallejo, in Vallejo Township, near Petaluma, the places above enumerated were about the only ones that could be called permanently established for any period ante-dating 1850. At all these ranches there was quite a showing of cattle and horses. But taken as a whole, the present County of Sonoma was an uninhabited wild in 1850, save and except the small valley of Sonoma. N. N. Hedges, yet a resident of Petaluma, and who, in company with Stephen Fowler (long deceased), built a house for Captain Smith at Bodega, says that at that time there was not a panel of fence on the trail between Petaluma and Bodega except a corral in Big Valley. As close as was Petaluma to San Francisco its neighborhood did not boast a resident until in 1850.

The first to come was Dr. August Hevermann, in the early part of that year. He reared a log cabin on the old A. W. Rogers place, just south of Petaluma. Late that fall Tom Lockwood, accompanied by a party of hunting companions, came up Petaluma Creek in a whale boat and spent two months in camp near the head of Petaluma Creek. They were joined early in January of 1851 by Lemarcus Wiatt and John Lins. The company now consisted of Tom Lockwood, Lemarcus Wiatt, John Lins, Levi Pyburn and a man named Pendleton. Their number was afterward increased by the arrival of Thomas Bayliss and David Flogdell, and all for a time continued to hunt game for the San Francisco market.

Knowing that J. W. Leigh, long the editor of the Monterey *Democrat* and now receiver of public moneys in the San Francisco land office, had spent several months of 1850 in company with other hunters, in the immediate vicinity of Petaluma, at our request he reduced his reminiscences of the same to writing. Mr. Leigh

and his companions camped near the head of Petaluma Creek, probably somewhere between the present residence of Joseph Gossage and the Haines chicken ranch. It will be interesting to future generations to know the exact conditions around where a populous city now stands in the middle of the nineteenth century:

"Referring to your request as to my reminiscences of your county, I hardly know how to shape them in such position as to be interesting to the ordinary reader. Really, there is little to say except the mention of the extraordinary wealth of game that then existed in the country -elk by the hundred, antelopes on the plains like flocks of sheep, deer in the woodlands so numerous that at every clump of bushes a buck seemed hidden, jumping out as we passed like jack rabbits in the Fresno country now. My recollections of the face of the country is that it wore a smiling and peaceful aspect, suggesting nothing of a wilderness, but looking rather like an English park or the prairies of Iowa. Covotes and wildcats abounded, and the woodlands concealed lions and grizzlies as numerous, relatively, as the quadrupeds they preved upon. So, too, there was no end of carrion crows, ravens, turkey-buzzards and vultures, the last named of huge size, rivaled only by the condors of South America, all of which seemed to regard us as caterers to their voracity, for they came to know the significance of the rifle, and flocked constantly after its report to eat what we threw away of the game killed by us, hardly waiting until we had taken our share, which was the haunches only. It was strange, while we were doing the murderous work alluded to, how calm and peaceful the landscape looked, with its copses of woodland, grassy openings and wide plain, on which herds of elk and bands of antelope fed apparently ignorant of the death-dealing quality of man-a new species of the carnivora who had come into their haunts. My observation was that their eyes informed them nothing of men. When to leeward of them they manifested curiosity, and manavering to approach us, trusted to their

organs of smell to make us out. They would come quite close, or let us get near, but showed little of distrust until they got scent of us, when they would be off like a flash, panicstricken. From this performance I made out that man is like the lion, tiger and similar beasts of prev, and that his body gives out an odor which offends the senses of his four-footed victims as would the scent of blood. We did not kill 'for the lust of killing;' profit was the object of the hunters with whom I was, and they killed only the 'bucks,' carefully selecting such as were in their prime. This was in September, 1850. In all the country through which we ranged-from the site of the present Petaluma to what is now the town of Santa Rosa, there was sign of but a single 'settlement,' of some squatter, who had fenced a few acres, plowed and sowed them to corn, potatoes and melons, and had gone off to the mines and left crows and raccoons to reap the product of his labors. My companions were but two, men who had been trappers in the 'Rockies,' one from the shores of Chesapeake originally, and the other having been born on the banks of the Cumberland River, in Tennessee. They had the skill of Cooper's 'Leather Stocking,' were thoroughly versed in wood lore and knew the habits of their game as if 'to the manner born,' but were rough and uncouth in speech and morals to a degree that amazed me. I had a fierce quarrel with one of them, I remember, to the point of a duel a l'outrance, but patched up a truce with the understanding that neither knew what kind of a man the other was and so might give offense without meaning it."

Such being the conditions around the head waters of Petaluma Creek, at that time, and in fair view of the Vallejo buildings at the foot of the Sonoma Mountains, the reader can well understand how game must have abounded further back, where seldom disturbed by the presence of man.

But this was to be changed in the near future. Those who came to hunt, determined to locate here. Wiatt and Linns started a little trading post on the creek near the present Washington street; Bayliss and Flogdell established a boarding house; J. M. Hudspeth erected a warehouse near the creek, and thus was started the city of Petaluma. There had been quite a number of new arrivals, and one among the very earliest of these was Major James Singley, who is yet one of Petaluma's most respected citizens. Among those of that early period whose names are at our command are George B. Williams, Robert Douglas and family; the Starkeys, the Tustins, the Lewises. The Merritts had located temporarily in Green Valley, and John Merritt informs us that he put up the first stack of hay ever seen at Petaluma on the site now occupied by the McCune Block, corner of Washington and Main streets. It is useless to attempt to particularize on individuality further. People were coming into the county in constantly increasing volume, and very many were intent upon securing homes in the country. But where to find unclaimed lands was the rub. Go where they would they found the land resting under the shadow of some Spanish grant. In sheer desperation many settled on grants and prepared to build their homes, and leave the consequences to the future. The settlements thus formed were different in character from those ever before witnessed in frontier settlements. It was largely made up of those who had tried their fortunes in the mines and becoming discouraged with the vocation of gold-seekers, determined to turn their attention either to farming or the raising of stock. As a rule they were unmarried men, although among them were a few men who had families in the East. Hence it was that up to as late as 1855 a large proportion of the habitations in Sonoma County were designated as "Bachelor ranchos." The buildings, constructed in many instances, as already stated, on land covered by some Spanish grant, were very rude habitations. The most common structures were built by setting posts in the ground. The weatherboarding was of boards split out of redwood, usually twelve feet long, and the roof of

dapboards (shakes) four or five feet long. Usually the ground was used for a floor, although some indulged in the luxury of a plank floor, Bedsteads and bunks, such as could be constructed with handsaw and hatchet, was the furniture of the sleeping apartment, while a few shelves in the kitchen made of split boards usually sufficed for a dish cupboard. With the addition of a cook-stove the establishment was complete. Commencing with 1851, these rude tenements sprung up like mushrooms, and inside of a few years, throughout the length and breadth of the county, were scattered these bachelor domicils. In those years the man who did not do his own cooking and washing was an exception to the general rule. It was not a question of choice, but of necessity. Neither did education, pride or previous condition cut any figure in the case. Here were to be found men of every walk and grade of life working side by side, whether in field or kitchen. Society was democratic, simple and pure, in a degree never before witnessed in any country, and, perhaps, never to be repeated again. It was a rough and rugged experience, and yet it was just under such conditions that very many of Sonoma County's present most substantial and respected citizens laid the foundation of their fortunes. It must not be supposed that even in those early years women and families were unknown in Sonoma County; but they were so few in comparison to those who had bachelor ranches that they were the exception and not the rule. In the slow process of years, however, those cheerless homes of benedicts gave place to the more attractive and refining influence of the mothers of the native sons and daughters in Sonoma County. Many of these noble women, who by their presence and toil helped to guide and cheer those engaged in pioneer work, have ended their weary life-mission, but they richly earned the right to have monuments of enduring marble erected to their memories.

We are describing conditions as they existed between 1848 and 1855. If the reader knows

the meaning of the stock phrase "breeding back," he will rightly appreciate the real conditions of Sonoma County at that time. Most of the men who took up ranches and entered upon agricultural or stock-raising pursuits were below the meridian of life, and easily adapted t hemselves to the conditions with which they found themselves environed. There was a certain degree of dash and daring among the native Californians very captivating to the young Americans. As expert riders and manipulators of the reatta the natives excelled. In almost every valley there was a band (manada) of Spanish animals and from these sources the settlers drew a cheap supply of riding and work animals, although ox-teams were then largely used. To break and handle these California horses led to the adoption of California habits and methods. Hence the "bucharo" saddle was in almost universal use, and Americans became enamored with the use of huge Mexican spurs, that, in the language of Chaucer, "sounded 'een as loud as doth the chapel bell." In those days if a rider, either Californian or American, was approaching you, his coming was heralded by the ringing of his spurs. Everybody rode as if they were going for a doctor. The native horses had a power of endurance that would put to shame the nerve of caudled and groomed horses of a later period. If engaged in the stock or dairying business, every man became in a degree a "bucharo"—that is he was in the saddle a great part of the time, and if he wished to catch a wild horse or cow, his ever-ready "reatta" was brought into requisition. The Americans soon acquired a wonderful dexterity in the throwing of the reatta. If a new saddle horse was needed the manada was driven into a corral and an animal selected, "lassed," blindfolded, saddled and mounted, and then fun began! The animal, if high metaled, of course bucked, and the rider received commendation from the spectators just in degree as he maintained his position in the saddle. In those early days we have seen men ride such "bucking" mustangs for the mere edification of the

spectators. When we see young men of this day riding on the little American saddle, with their tooth-pick shoes crowded into little iron stirrups, and rising in their sitting so that you could shie a hat between them and their saddle, we just smile when we think of what would be their fate if riding a bucking horse—why, there would not be enough of them left to make shoestrings. In the short space of a third of a century the art of horse-back riding has virtually become a lost art in California.

The drift of early settlement in Sonoma County was naturally toward Bodega because, not only the Russians had demonstrated its fitness for agriculture, but Captain Stephen Smith had established himself there and was in a position to assist immigrants in their venture in agricultural pursuits. It was a demonstrated fact that that region would produce in great abundance potatoes, much needed in the mines of California. Seed potatoes were very high. Captain Smith was in a position to furnish this, and found many ready to rent land and embark in the business of potato growing. In 1851 such reaped a rich reward. In 1852 seed potatoes were available for others, and settlers in Big Valley and the coast hills embarked in the business, and with large profits. This led to the planting of an increased acreage of potatoes in 1853, and the result was an over-production, and consequent disaster to those engaged in the business. In 1854 the potato crop was again in excess of the demand, and those who had engaged in the business of potato raising were virtually bankrupted. And, as if in verification of the adage, "misfortunes never come alone," the wheat crop of the coast valleys for 1854-'55 were smitten with both smut and rust. When we hear farmers of the present day growling about short crops, or low prices, our memory naturally reverts to those three years of unrequited toil of our farmers, and we wonder as to what would be about the length of Sonoma County farmers' faces now if they had to pass through similar experiences.

These early farmers of Sonoma County had

settled upon the naked land. In many instances they first planted their crops, then turned their attention to building fences. If they had some means, they could buy slats and posts in the redwoods. If they had no money, as many of them had not, it involved the riving of slats and the splitting of posts themselves, and then the hauling and constructing of the same into fences. The toil involved was immense, and none but those who passed through those experiences will ever know what of deprivation and physical effort it cost to found the early settlements of Sonoma County.

As this chapter is mainly intended to give the reader a correct conception of the newness and comparatively uninhabited condition of Sonoma County in the early fifties we give place here to a communication written by us in 1877, reminiscent of the then long past:

"EDS. Argus: Noticing that you are about to lay upon the shelf your twenty-second volume it naturally causes my mind to drift back to that long-ago, verging close upon a quarter of a century, the occasion of my advent into your county. As these memories ante-date the birth of your journal, they may not be devoid of interest to some of your readers. In brief, the spring of 1854 found me in San Francisco, waiting, like Micawber, 'for something to turn up.' That something did turn up just in the nick of time, and was nothing more or less than the discovery of rich gold mines on Russian River.

"Over three years experience in the Sierras had failed to eliminate from my nature that credulity which kept so many miners following every ignis fatuus bearing the title of 'new gold mines.' At the time of which I write there were three steamboats plying between San Francisco and Petaluma. The Secretary and a boat the name of which has passed from my mind, were running a spirited opposition. The Reindeer, of which your fellow-townsman, E. Latapie, was captain, was running free and easy, on its own hook; making up in safety what it lacked in speed. On the latter I took passage,

and from its deck had my first view of the devious meanderings of Petaluma Creek. In less than two weeks thereafter the Secretary went un in a cloud of steam, and, like a leaden plummet, to the bottom of the bay, carrying with her a score or more of passengers. There are resident in your county yet some of those who took a salt-water bath on that occasion, but who were fortunately rescued by the boat with which the Secretary was racing at the time of the disaster. A fellow-passenger on the Reindeer, who knew all the ins and outs of your then incipient city, conducted me to the . Tom and Dave's House, where I found food and lodging. The title of this house was derived from a contraction of the given names of Thomas Bayliss and David Floodell, who were its keepers. Proprietors and house, alike, have passed away. As my destination was the Eldorado on Russian River, I only tarried one night in Petaluma, and with carpet-bag on back hastened onward.

"It was early in April, and as there had been copious rains vegetation was luxuriant, and the valleys and mountain sides as far as vision could reach were one undulating sea of wild oats. The whole wide sweep of country beyond Petaluma was very sparsely settled at that time. About midway between Petaluma and Santa Rosa the Moffet Brothers were dairying upon a large scale, and seemed to have free range of Santa Rosa Valley for their stock. My recollection at present is that between the old O. B. Mathews place, adjacent to Petaluma, and Santa Rosa, there was but one house immediately at the road-side, and in it I took refuge from an April shower.

"I reached Santa Rosa in time for a late dinner. E. P. Colgan had just moved into the rooms under the old Masonic Hall. Everything was topsyturvy—the cooking stove having barely been got in place. Mrs. C., notwithstanding it was two o'clock r. w., improvised a dinner, and thus I claim the honor of being the first traveler to take a meal at a regular public hotel in Santa Rosa.

"Although weary and foot-sore I determined

to go as far as the old Mark West Ranch House that evening. And just here I wish to record my impression at that time-and I have no desire to modify it now-that in all my wanderings upon this earth I had never before traversed so Eden-like a vale as that between Santa Rosa and Mark West. It was nature's own park. Wild oats, clover and other indigenous grasses, intermingled with a profusion of wild flowers of every shade and hue bedecked the broad expanse of plains, while the oak timber, just sparse enough to give it an orchard-like appearance, was putting on its new foliage amid the drapery of pendent moss, that, like ten thousand banners, courted the balmy breeze. It was untarnished nature, neither marred nor scarred by the plowshare of relentless man.

"At Mark West I found accommodations for the night with a couple of Frenchmen, who had a trading-post in one wing of the old Mark West Ranch House. Morning again found me a pedestrian on the Santa Rosa plains. My course lay some miles westerly from the present road of Healdsburg, bringing me to Russian River about five miles below Fitch's. I then traveled up the river, passing on the way a clapboard shanty, in which Lindsey Carson, brother of the famous Kit Carson, had a little store. Arriving at Fitch's it was necessary to cross the river. There was a canoe moored at the opposite shore and a number of Indians lounging on the bank, but they were deaf to my entreaties to be ferried across. After waiting an hour one of the Fitch's, a lad then of fourteen or fifteen, came to my relief and convinced the dusky savages that they had better cross me over. My objective point for dinner was Heald's, who occupied the present site of Healdsburg. I was, however, doomed to disappointment, as there was no one at home. From this point onward I was like a sailor at sea without chart or compass. A dim road alone attested that civilization had preceded me. Mile after mile was left behind, and yet no sign of human habitation. Night cast her mantle over the earth, and I was alone in that

vast solitude. Before darkness obscured clear vision I noticed that the road was trending westward, and apparently away from the river valley. At eight o'clock at night, by the starlight, I could see that around me was an amphitheater of mountains, rendered more somber by a forest of redwoods. I had about concluded that supperless and bedless I was in for vigils during the silent watches of the night, when the barking of a dog further up the canon greeted my ear. Never until then did I appreciate the poet's rhapsody over the deep-mouthed baying of the watch-dog.' There are a great many worthless curs in the world who are libels on respectable canines, but for all that man has no truer, more steadfast and faithful friend than in his dog. The ringing bark of the dog told me as plainly as though in articulated words that he had a master, and acting on this assurance I was soon by a blazing camp fire, and the recipient of genuine backwoods hospitality from a young man who had pitched camp there to get out redwood fencing material to be used in the valleys. My host shared with me his bed, and so fatigued was I that, notwithstanding the information that the Indians had, only a week previous, killed a man in a cañon near by, I was soon oblivious to all worldly care. This young man was able to give me positive information concerning the reputed gold mines up the river -sufficient, at least, to convince me that on Russian River was not located the Ophir from which Solomon got the gold for his temple, and the next day I retreated in good order, only varying my route from that traveled up in that I crossed over from Santa Rosa to the old Miller & Walker store, near the now town of Sebastopol, and thence to Petaluma by way of Stony

"A comparison of the present with the past as outlined by this hasty reminiscence of that long ago, will give more marked emphasis to the character and degree of progress made by Sonoma County in the space of twenty-three years."

We cannot better give a correct idea of the

progress made in the settlement and development of Sonoma County up to 1855 than by appending the following:

Smith D. Towne, the then assessor of Sonoma County, furnished to the Sonoma County Journal in August of 1855 the following statistics relating to Sonoma and Mendocino counties:

"The quantity of the land enclosed in this and Mendocino counties, amounts to 37,052 acres; about 22,400 acres of which is in the cultivation of the following products:

"Wheat.—The number of acres sown is, 12,-233, of which amount 3,500 acres only (mostly from Chili and Oregon seed) is good, or but very slightly affected with rust, and will average 28 bushels to the acre; making a total of 98,000 bushels. The remainder, or 8,733 acres, was entirely destroyed, or nearly so, by the 'rust,' and but a small portion was ever harvested. Last year the wheat from Oregon and Australia seed, was so badly 'smutted' that it lost favor with our farmers, and the kind commonly known as the 'club-head,' became the favorite, and was largely sown, but most unfortunately it seems to have been the only kind affected this year.

"Outs.—The number of acres put down to oats is, 3,268; a portion of which, in the immediate vicinity of the coast, has been affected by 'rust.' I might have remarked that the scourge has even extended its ravages to the indigenous plants and grasses of the soil. From the many inquiries, I am led to believe that the total number of acres will make an average crop of 35 bushels to the acre, which gives a total of 104,380 bushels.

"Barley. This grain seems to have but few friends, and consequently very little was sown in comparison with last year. In some localities, the 'cheat' has destroyed some few fields; with this exception the grain is good. Number of acres sown, 1,561; average yield, 32 bushels to the acre; total, 49,952 bushels.

"Corn.—Of this product there are 714 acres planted, the most of which is in the Russian

River and Dry Creek valleys, where it seems to flourish more huxuriantly than in any other portion of our county. From present indications there will undoubtedly be an abundant harvest; say 40 bushels to the acre, making 28,580 bushels

- " Ryc. Only 8 acres sown, merely as an experiment,
- "Buckwheat.--Amount planted, 99 acres; seems well adapted to our soil and climate. As yet there has been none harvested; I cannot, therefore, tell how it will yield.
- "Peas. Number of acres 156; average yield, 30 bushels per acre; total, 4,680 bushels.
 - " Beans .- 177 acres.
- "Potators. The quantity planted is, 1,693 acres, against 2,600 last year, and will not probably yield more than 40 sacks to the acre, owing, perhaps, to the extreme hot dry weather in June, which gives us a total of 67,720 sacks, of 120 pounds each. I think this the outside figure. There is, however, no indication of worms or insects disturbing them and what are raised will most likely be perfectly sound and good.
- · Pumpkins, Turnips, Beets, Onions, etc., and almost every kind of garden vegetables are raised in abundance and to spare.
- "Fruit Trees.—There are 6,730 set out, mostly young, from one to three years old, comprising many varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherry, figs, apricots, etc. About one-third of the number have commenced bearing and in another year we may anticipate an abundance of fruit; and the present year. I think our county will compare as favorably both as regards quantity, as any other county in the State.
- "Vine gards. In addition to the orchards, there are many fine vineyards, numbering in the aggregate some 24,800 vines, many of which are loaded with grapes. The estimated quantity gathered last year was 80 tons; the present season it will be fully doubled.
- "American Cattle.—Number of milch cows, 5,350; dry cows, 2,575; calves, 5,750; work open, 2,771; beef cattle, 1,922; yearlings, 4,294;

total number of American cattle, 22,622. To this must be added the *California cattle*, 3,588; which gives a total number of cattle (American and California) 26,250.

"Horses.—Number of gentle horses, American and Spanish, 3,708; wild California horses (manada) 1,250; total number of horses, 4,958. "Of Mules there are 323; of Hogs, 19,459;

of Sheep, 7,065."

The first fair of Sonoma County was held on the public square at Santa Rosa and which was thus reported, and appeared in the Petaluma Journal of October 20, 1855:

- "Our village was thronged yesterday with people from all parts of the county to attend the first fair of the Agricultural Society. The shaded plaza in front of the court house, was selected for the place of exhibition, and here was gathered a fine collection of horses, mules, and horned cattle.
- "The large Durham bull belonging to Lovell & Brothers, of Vallejo Township, attracted universal attention. This animal is four years old; and received a premium at the recent exhibition at Sacramento. Several fine stallions were also much admired; particularly Sir Charles, a dark bay, seven years old, belonging to Mr. Seabring of Bodega; and a light bay, belonging to Mr. Tate of Santa Rosa; latter the took the first premium.
- "After the crowd had gazed their full at the animals in a state of repose, they were enlivened by a display of the locomotive powers of the horses, both under the saddle and in harness. A large gray horse belonging to Mr. Robinson of Petaluma, excited much remark; with good training, he will no doubt become a fine trotter.
- "At four o'clock the company adjourned to the court house, and listened to a few introductory remarks by Dr. Hill, the president of the society, and an interested address from C. P. Wilkins, Esq., on the importance of the application of the sciences to agriculture.
- "The proceedings of the day were brought to a brilliant and harmonious close, by a ball at the Masonic Hall.

- ⁶ We subjoin a list of the premiums awarded, for which we are indebted to Mr. Powers, secretary of the society. The first premiums were money; the second and third were diplomas of the society.
- "Best stallion, \$10, to Mr. Tate of Santa Rosa; second best, to Mr. Seabring, of Bodega; third best, to Mr. Manning of Green Valley.
- "Best stud colt, premium to Mr. McMinn; second best, to Mr. McDowell.
- "Best brood mare, \$8, to Julio Carrillo, of Santa Rosa; second best, to Mr. Stanley, of Petaluma; third, to Mr. Watson.
- "Best colt, \$5, to Mr. Seabring, of Bodega; second to Mr. Tate, of Santa Rosa.
- "Best riding horse, \$5, to Mr. Wright, of Santa Rosa.
- "Best buggy horse, \$5, to Mr. Robinson, of Petaluma.
- "Best draft horse, \$5, to Mr. Stanley, of Petaluma.

- "Best mule, premium to Mr. Wright, of Santa
- "Best bull, \$8, to Lovell & Brothers, of Vallejo Township.
 - "Best cow, \$8, to Mr. Wright, of Santa Rosa.
 - "Best calf, \$5, to Mr. Wright, of Santa Rosa.
- "Best beef steer, \$5, to Mr. Clark, of Santa
- "Best specimen of cheese, \$3, to Mr. Tiffe, of Petaluma.
- "Best specimen of wheat, \$5, to Mr. Neal, of Santa Rosa.
- "Best specimen of saddlery, \$2.50, to Mr. Barnard, of Santa Rosa."

While the above showing of the assessor, as well as the report of the County Fair, will seem small and inconsequential when contrasted with he products of Sonoma County now, yet it shows that the people had accomplished very much, considering the newness of the country.



CHAPTER XII.

An epitome of the first year's record of the Sonoma County Journal.—The geysers in 1856—the Petaluna hunters in 1860.

HE first newspaper published in Petaluma appeared on the 18th of August, 1855, and was entitled The Petalama Weekly Journal and Sonoma County Advertiser. Hon. Thomas L. Thompson, now of the Santa Rosa Democrat, was proprietor, and H. L. Weston, long one of the proprietors of the Argus, and yet a citizen of Petaluma, was foreman of the office, which was in a one-story wooden building situated on the present site of Towne's drug store. The only other paper being published in the county was the Sonoma Bulletin, by A. J. Cox, and as it suspended publication in September of that year, the Journal became the repository of all matters of historic concern, not only of Sonoma, but of some of the adjacent counties that as yet had no public journals of their own. While the most of the matter contained in the files of this journal from the 18th of August, 1855, to the 18th of August, 1856, is local to Petaluma, yet there is so much of it that relates to the whole county that an epitome of it properly falls within the scope of the county's general history.

Among the items of general interest in the first issue we find the annual report of S. D. Towne, county assessor, from which it is learned that within the territory now constitut-

ing the counties of Sonoma and Mendocino, there were 37,052 acres of enclosed land, of which 22,400 were under cultivation. There were 12,233 acres of wheat, of which it was estimated that 3,500 acres would yield twenty-eight bushels per acre, the remainder being nearly all destroyed by rust. Rust also extended its ravages to the indigenous plants and grasses.

Among the Petaluma advertisers in this first few.issues were: attorneys-at-law, Wm. D. Bliss, Wm. A. Cornwall, J. Chandlar, and I. G. Wickersham; saddlery, Samuels & Gedney and W. Van Houghton; dry goods and groceries, Hill & Lyon and Elder & Himman; painting, Geo. W. Andrews and J. B. Bailey; lumber, H. S. Newton and Geo. R. Perkins; hardware, Derby & Baldwin; dealers in produce and agents for Petaluma line of packets, Kittrell & Co.; drug and book store, S. C. Haydon; American Hotel, Anthony G. Oakes; general merchandise, Calish & Newman; steamer Reinder. Edward Latapie, master; furniture, L. Chapman; dentist, W. D. Trinque; Petaluma House, Ramsey & Light; stable and stock-yard, C. I. Robinson; Pioneer Hotel, D. W. Flogdell. A. B. Bowers and Miss Morse were the teachers of the Petaluma public school. N. McC. Menefee

was county clerk, and Thomas II. Pyatt and Joel Miller, deputies; Israel Brockman was sheriff and A. C. McKinnen, deputy.

The California State election was held on the 5th of September, and is reported as follows: J. Neely Johnson, Know Nothing, was elected Governor over John Bigler, Democrat, by a majority of 5,011 in a total vote of 96,885. In Petaluma the vote stood Johnson 277, Bigler 204. The Settlers' elected their entire county ticket by a large majority. The following were the officers chosen: Assemblymen, H. G. Heald and J. S. Rathburn; County Judge, Wm. Churchman; District Attorney, I. G. Wickersham; County Clerk, N. McC. Menefee; Sheriff, A. C. Bledso; Treasurer, W. A. Buster; Superintendent of Schools, B. B. Bonham; Surveyor, Wm. Mock; Assessor, W. G. Lee; Coroner, J. S. Williams; Public Administrator, W.B. Atterberry. The total vote polled in Sonoma and Mendocino was 1,896. In the issue of the 8th of September the following mention is made: "The county seat was removed last fall from Sonoma to Santa Rosa, at which time the latter place contained not more than one or two houses; it now boasts of three stores, two hotels, one restaurant, one blacksmith shop, a large livery stable, various private residences and several new houses in course of construction. The county buildings are not constructed but lumber is on the ground for their commencement." The Sonoma Bulletin, about the 12th of September, requested the Journal to annonnce its demise.

In September and October we find the following record: The Steamer Georgina, which had been running on the Sonoma and San Francisco line, commenced making regular trips between Petaluma and San Francisco the 17th of September. The Kate Hayes, under the command of Captain C. M. Baxter, was also making regular trips. Among new advertisers who put in an appearance during the months of September and October, were C. P. Wilkins, attorney-atlaw; W. L. Anderson and John S. Robberson, M. Weil & Co., U. Samuels and M. Armes, and

John G. Huff, general merchandise; Thomas L. Barnes, S. W. Brown and T. A. Hylton, physicians and surgeons; B. Tannebaum, dry goods; A. Skillman and Wm. Zartman, and Dean & Bates, wagon and carriage-makers. The copartnership of Wm. Zartman, John Fritsch and James Reed, who were engaged in blacksmithing and wagon-making, was dissolved the 23d of October, James Reed having perished on the ill-fated Central America that went down at sea. The Bodega steam saw-mill, owned by B. Phelps, of San Francisco, was destroyed by fire on the night of October 18, the loss being between \$15,000 and \$18,000. The first fair of Sonoma County was held in Santa Rosa on the plaza, in front of the court house, October 18. The board of managers of the society consisted of Dr. J. Hill, President; B. B. Munday, Vice-President; Mr. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. T. Power, Secretary; Judge Thompson, Dr. Ormsby, Major Beck, Major Ewing, A. Copeland and J. M. Hudspeth, Directors. State fair was held at Sacramento during the last week of September. Among the successful competitors for premiums were the following named from Sonoma County: H. L. Lovell & Brother, of Vallejo Township, for the best bull, California bred Durham, \$50; second best cheese, Samuel Lewis, \$15; best five acres or more of corn, H. M. Wilson, Russian River, \$50.

Between November 10 and December 15, 1855, the Journal contained the following: Among new advertisers were, E. B. Cooper, groceries; Rosanna Loftus, Farmer's Hotel; Sam Brown, American Hotel; Harmon Ramer and J. H. Knowles, Petaluma and Bodega Stage Line; J. E. Fowler, bakery and restaurant; George W. Miller, barber; E. B. Lockley, attorney-at-law, Santa Rosa; John Handley, dry goods, groceries and hardware, Santa Rosa. At ten o'clock, A. M., on the morning of Friday, November 23d, the boiler of the steamer Georging exploded while lying at her wharf in the creek at the foot of English street (now Western avenue), taking on freight and passengers, killing John Flood, fireman, and George Funk, and wounding G. Busher and Valentine Iken. The coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that Flood came to his death by the criminal conduct and inattention of the captain of the steamer, John Thompson, and of the owners. The Georgina was owned by Wagner & Bihler, of Sonoma. The jury consisted of J. B. Southard, E. S. McMurry, James E. Gedney, S. P. Derby, Charles R. Arthur, Jonathan Adams, J. H. Sproule, S. J. Smith, Harrison Stanley, Wm. Shelton, J. D. Bartlett, George Harris and William Van Houten. A postoffice, with Seveir Lewis as postmaster, was established at Windsor about the 10th of November. Captain Stephen Smith, one of the pioneer American settlers in California, and owner of the Smith ranch in Bodega, died at San Francisco, on the 16th of November, He was a native of Danforth, Massachusetts, and aged sixty-nine years. Butter from the Petaluma dairies, which were already famous throughout the State, was worth \$1.25 per pound in Sacramento.

Between the dates of December 15, 1855, and March 1, 1856, appears the following: On January 5th the following were installed officers of Petaluma Lodge, I. O. O. F.: D. D. Carder, N. G.; S. Payran, V. G.; J. H. Siddons, R. S.; J. K. Cramer, P. S.; M. H. Jose, T.; J. E. Gedney, C.: R. Phinney, W.: George Harris, R. S. N. G.; Abraham Ward, L. S. N. G.; A. K. Vietz, R. S. V. G.; John Stutman, L. S. V. G.; Thomas C. Gray, R. S. S.; James B. Hogle, L. S. S. The new county buildings at Santa Rosa were completed about the 25th of December. Among the new Petaluma advertisements were E. F. Martin, groceries; G. P. Kellogg, daguerrean artist; Robinson & Doyle, stable and stock yard; Gus Harris, groceries, dry goods, hardware, crockery, etc. On the 23d of January Mr. Schwartz exhibited to the editor of the Journal half an ounce of gold taken from the Bodega Mines. It was of a rough, coarse character, and of a rusty color, but very pure, and worth \$19 per ounce. On the 31st of January, James Hollonsby, a native of New York, and twenty-seven years of age was killed near Petaluma by the accidental discharge of his gun. In February, a military company was organized, called the Petaluma Guard, with the following officers: Captain P. B. Hewlett: First Lieutenant, J. II. Siddons; Second Lieutenant, Frank Bray; Brevet Lieutenant, Thomas F. Baylis: First Sergeant, F. J. Benjamin: Second Sergeant, M. H. Jose; Third Sergeant, G. B. Mathews: Fourth Sergeant, Warren G. Gibbs: First Corporal, O. T. Baldwin; Second Corporal, J. K. Cramer: Third Corporal, B. F. Cooper: Fourth Corporal, Samuel Brown, The company numbered forty members, and offered to serve as a fire company if furnished with apparatus. On the 18th of February the Democracy met in mass convention at Santa Rosa, and elected M. E. Cook, Jasper O'Farrell, R. Harrison, P. R. Thompson, Josiah Moran, C. P. Wilkins and George Pearce as delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Sacramento on the 5th of

Between March 1 and June 7, 1856, there was recorded the following: At a meeting in Petaluma on the 15th of March it was decided, by a majority of three, to incorporate. There is beginning to be manifested a bitter feeling between sellers and grant owners, as is evidenced by several communications on each side of the question; and on the 29th of March the Settler's Bill passed the California Senate. On the 5th of April there was reported trouble between the Green Valley and Tomales Indians, growing out of the killing of one of the former tribe, by one of the latter. The surrender of the offending Tomales Indian was demandedif not delivered up war was liable to ensue. We find, however, no record of the war. On April 19th Colonel A. C. Godwin, Julio Carrillo and J. Crane, directors of the Geyser Road Company, made a report in which they mapped out what they believe to be a feasible route for a wagon road to those springs. April 26th announcement is made that Captain Ray, with a large force of Indians is making rapid progress in the construction of a road over Bald Mountains to the Geysers. In the Journal of

the 3rd of May appears the valedictory of Thomas L. Thompson, as editor and proprietor -H. L. Weston being his successor. Judge J. E. McNear, a pioneer of California, and formerly county judge of Sonoma, died in San Francisco on the 6th of May. The following new advertisements had appeared of new beginners in Petaluma: A. Meyer, lessons in music and singing; A. Ayres, saddlery and harness; James Daly, groceries and provisions; William R. Wells, physician and surgeon; Israel Cook, brick-laying and plastering; George J. Baustetter, Union Billiard Saloon; H. P. Heintzelman, agent for steamer General Kearney, plying between Petaluma and San Francisco; George Ross, dealer in paints, oils, varnish, etc. the issue of June 5th mention is made of Governor Johnson's proclamation on account of the vigilance committee, declaring San Francisco in a state of insurrection, and ordering all persons liable to military duty to report to Major General W. T. Sherman. On the 14th of June James King, of William, of the San Francisco Bulletin was shot, and died on the 20th. On the 22d Casey and Cora were hung by the vigilance committee, and on the 31st Yankee Sullivan, the noted prize-fighter, held in durance vile by the vigilance committee, committed suicide. The nearness of Petaluma to San Franciseo rendered these occurrences of thrilling interest to her people.

Between the 7th of May and 2d of August the following record is made: The value of the butter, cheese, and eggs produced and sold in the vicinity of Petaluma, Santa Rosa, and Russian River, during the month of May, was estimated at \$92,399. The steamers Kate Hayes and Geneval Kearney were running in opposition, to San Francisco, at twenty-five cents and one dollar, respectively, for passengers. The new advertisers for Petaluma were: Mrs. W. H. Parker, school for young ladies; Acton, Stephens & Parker, produce depot, and W. P. Ewing, Geyser Hotel. St. John's Episcopal Church, Petaluma, was organized July 31st, by the election of the following vestrymen: John

Keyes, Tomales; Dr. T. Hendley, Santa Rosa; D. D. Carder, Col. J. B. Hewie, P. R. Thompson, and J. Thompson Huie, Vallejo Township; I. G. Wickersham, S. C. Haydon, and O. T. Baldwin, of Petaluma.

The following is made up from the last two numbers of Volume I of the Journal—the respective dates being August 9 and 16, 1856: At three o'clock on the morning of August 4th, a two-story fire-proof building on Main street, (occupying ground upon which now stands the northern portion of Phænix Block) fell to the ground and was almost a complete ruin. The building was owned by Gowen & McKay, and was occupied on the first floor by L. Chapman as a furniture store, and on the second by the Odd Fellows and Masons. The front of the building fell into the street and the north side upon the adjoining wooden building, owned and occupied by S. C. Haydon as a drug store, completely demolishing the building and destroying the goods. The south wall slid down an embankment into the cellars in the two adjoining lots, the excavating of which caused the catastrophe. Mr. Haydon narrowly escaped being killed. The following names were appended to a call for a Republican mass convention to be held at Petaluma, on August 20, 1856, the first convention called by that party in Sonoma County: J. Chandler, S. W. Brown, M. Ames, M. Hinman, J. N. Newton, A. C. Salter, L. Chapman, J. E. Fowler, J. Palmer, O. T. Baldwin, W. D. Bliss, L. M. Judkins, George Harris, O. Walker, J. F. Reed, John Fritsch, J. H. Masten, G. Warner, F. J. Benjamin, Hiram Luce, N. O. Stafford, G. C. Truesdell, Joel Merchant, O. H. Lovett, Jacob Gilbert, John Wells, C. P. Hatch, J. L. Pickett, W. G. Gibbs, F. C. Davis, R. Douglass, G. W. Mower, W. C. Conley, G. W. Barnard, William Zartman, John J. Lind, G. Barry, E. Linn, Philemon Hill, Freeman Parker, J. D. Thompson.

With its issue of the 16th of August, 1856, the Journal closed the first year of its existence. This chapter culled from its columns, as confused and broken-jointed as it is, will not be

devoid of interest to those of our pioneers still left, for in it is the names of a very large proportion of those who helped to lay the foundation of Sonoma County's greatness and prosperity many of whom have already passed over the summit, to the illimitable vales of the hidden beyond.

THE GLYSLES IN 1856.

As an adendum to this record of 1855-'56, as collated from the first volume of the Journal, we can fitly append the following, descriptive of the country and the Geyser Springs as seen in 1856. The writer, in company with G. W. Reed, afterward a representative in the California Legislature from Sonoma County, traveled from Two Rock Valley to the Geysers. We rode California mustangs, as at that time there was only a bridle trail to the Geysers. Then Major Ewing was the proprietor of those springs and the buildings were all of canvas. Mr. Reed (long since deceased), who had been our companion in the mines, wrote for the Sonoma County Journal the following sketch of our trip: "Ho, for the Geysers!" shouted my friend.

"Ho, for the Geysers!" shouted my friend. "Ave, for the Geysers," was the hearty response. A few minutes hasty preparation and we bade adien to our friends, sprang into our saddles and soon were galloping over the hills at a break-neck speed. The morning was beautiful. A cloudless sky and a refreshing breeze lent additional splendor to the scenery, and imparted buoyancy and elasticity to our spirits. Our horses caught a spark of the enthusiasm that burned in the heart, and beamed from the eyes of their riders. Giving them the rein they bore us rapidly over the undulating hills in the vicinity of the Two Rocks, till, descending a narrow defile, we entered the beautiful valley of Santa Rosa. Here, shaded by the wide-spreading oaks, planted by the hand of nature to adorn this lovely valley, and refreshed by the breeze that played among their branches, our horses sprang forward with redoubled speed, and as we glided rapidly along, the sturdy old oaks appeared to be whirling in a giddy dance. Everything was beauty and animation. Numer

ous herds of horses and cattle were seen on every side; some luxuriating on the rich pasturage, and others ruminating in the cool shade, with an air of calm enjoyment. Occasionally the outlines of a neat white cottage, indistinctly seen through the dark, green foliage of a thick clump of oaks, threw quiet home-like appear ances over the whole scene. Delighted with the beauties of the valley, we deviated from our direct course, and arrived at the village of Santa Rosa, at 4 o'clock P. M., and halted for the night.

"Santa Rosa has a pleasant situation, and the buildings look neat and attractive. In the morning we started early. An hour's ride brought us to a low range of hills, passing through which, we entered the valley of Russian River, which in appearance is not less animated and beautiful than Santa Rosa. Traveling up the valley, three hours' ride brought ns to the Mountain House, here we halted for refreshments. At this point, the road leading to the Geysers turns into the mountains. After resting an hour, we commenced the ascent of the mountain. The road is good, and the ascent was easy. We soon stood upon the summit of Bald Hill. Certainly not a very poetical name, yet I doubt whether many of the mountains, famous in history and classic literature, can present a view so full of beauty and sublimity. Arriving at the summit of this mountain, the valleys of Santa Rosa and Russian River lay like a map at our feet. The country which we had so much admired during our ride, was now all presented at a single view, and we stood gazing on the scene spread out before us, in mute admiration.

"Reared upon the fertile bosom of the 'prairied west,' from our earliest childhood we have been accustomed to contemplate the untarnished beauties of nature, but never before did our eyes rest upon a landscape that excited such lively emotions, as the one now at our feet. The broad expanse of the fertile valley, covered with rich grass of a golden tint, and variegated by groves of spreading oaks, apparently artistically arranged, through which the river wound its

serpentine course, with its bright crystal waters sparkling in the sunlight, contrasted finely with the dark cloud of fog that obscured the more elevated hills in the background. The whole gorgeously illuminated by the rays of the declining sun, reminded us of Addison's description of the 'Happy Isles' that are to be the 'abode of good men after death.'

"This delightful valley, destined to be the happy home of thousands, is but sparsely populated, and its resources undeveloped. But the tide of immigration is setting thitherward. The busy hum of the industrious pioneers will soon be heard in the valley; and at the first wave of the potent wand of the Anglo-Saxon race, the earth will yield her abundance; fields of grain will wave gracefully in the breeze, and cottages, school-houses and churches, will spring up to adorn our land; the merry voice of happy children will echo through the valley, and a prosperous community, happy in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, will thank heaven that they have found a home in this fair region.

"From this point the road is rough and impassible for carriages. The scenery suddenly changes, and nature puts on her 'rudest form.' The mountains rear their bold, rugged fronts athwart the traveler's way, like colossal embattlements, looking in this magnificent display of nature's wonders, to impede the advancing steps of the adventurous intruder. Not aware of the difficulties we had to encounter, we lingered too long by the way, and night spread her dusky mantle o'er the mountains, while the most difficult part of the journey was yet to be made, After a laborious march, at eight o'clock in the evening, very much fatigued, and with the ardor of our enthusiasm somewhat abated, we arrived at our destination. The hearty welcome and generous hospitality of the proprietors soon rendered us forgetful of our fatigues, and restored our usual good spirits. After a hearty supper and a pleasant chat, we retired to our room, and forgetful alike of pain or pleasure, soon yielded to the sweet embrace of the sleepy god.

"With the earliest dawn, we sprang from our

couch, and sallied forth with eager curiosity to take our first peep at the Geysers. We found ourself on a bench or flat in the side of the mountain. In front, and two hundred feet below, was a rocky cañon, while above us, on either side, the mountains rose to the height of a thousand feet, with their tops gilded with the first rays of the morning sun, while twilight lingered in the depths below. Dense clouds of steam, impenetrable to the eye, obscured the opposite slope, and a loud stunning noise like steam escaping from a hundred boilers, echoed through the hills. Descending into the cañon, we climbed up through a narrow chasm in the rock, and truly stood in a "theatre of wonders." On either side, the rocks rose abruptly, and steam whistled through every crevice, while under our feet we could hear the gurgling sound of the boiling fluid. The whole mountain appeared to tremble as though it floated on the surface of a boiling lake. From an elevation of two or three hundred feet, down to the bed of the stream that flows through the canon, boiling water and jets of steam are issuing through the fissures of the rock. A grander exhibition of the wonderful in nature is seldom seen. Its contemplation awes the heart by a conscious presence of superior powers, and involuntarily turns the mind to reflect upon the power and wisdom of the Great Author of the Innumerable ages, buried in the oblivion of the past, have run their course since these boiling fountains first burst through the rocky barriers of the mountain. Countless years rolled away, while their sublime thunder echoed through the dreary solitude, unheard by the ear, or unapproached by the footstep of civilized man. But henceforth the invalid, the devotee of pleasure, and the idle and curious of every land, will flock thither; 'silks rustle, jewels shine,' and fashion's gay, heartless throng, will move to and fro, as though their ephemeral pleasure were as eternal as the hills."

Mr. Reed, who penned the above, has long since crumbled to dust, and yet how prophetic his words! Of those who have visited those

same geysers and marveled at the wonders of nature's laboratory, how many, after fretting up and down life's stage for a brief period, have passed on, and that they ever lived is only evidenced by a slab of "dull cold marble?"

THE PETALL MA HUNTERS.

In the fall of 1860, the writer in company with six boon companions spent about half a month hunting on the boundary line between Sonoma and Mendocino counties. The following is his description of the country and the adventures of his party written at the time for the Sonoma County Journal:

"In life there is no enjoyment howe'er it may abound, Like hunting through the woodlands with rifles and with hunds!"

"On Monday morning, the 24th of September, 1860, there might have been seen, not 'a solitary' (a la James), but seven horsemen galloping across the low hills that intervene between the city of Petaluma and the Santa Rosa plains. The guns that hung pendant from the saddle bows, and the sable specimen of the canine family that brought up the rear, marked them as disciples of Nimrod intent on pleasure and adventure. In brief, the object of our little party was to leave the haunts of civilization, and in the wild freedom of the forest and excitement of the chase, seek oblivion from the every day cares of life. With a leader whose name is a terror to bruin, and a guide familiar with the intricate paths and by-ways that thread the almost uninhabited region lying between the head waters of Dry Creek and the Coast Range, we naturally anticipated rare sport. Elated with the prospect before us, we gave loose rein to our horses, and they, as if imbued with the spirit of their riders, went dashing up the Santa Rosa Valley, bearing us over level plain and through orchard-like groves, that contrasted strangely with the Sonoma Mountains to our right, with their buckskin scenery variagated by an occasional clump of evergreen oak, or the somber appearance of the red-woods in perspective to our left. About 11 o'clock we passed the village of Santa Rosa, county seat of

Sonoma. It is located on Santa Rosa Creek. and presents a neat and tidy appearance. One peculiarity that strikes the traveler approaching this village, is the uniformity displayed in the architecture of its buildings, and the antique appearance of its gable chimneys that stand like shot towers exposed to the weather. A ride of five miles brought us to Mark West Creek. At the crossing of this stream the Campbellites were holding their annual meet-Hitching our horses in an adjacent grove, and divesting ourselves of our hunting accoutrements, we approached the camp. It was at the close of 11 o'clock service, and the vast concourse of people were singing, perhaps with the spirit, but with little regard to melody. A minister occupying a prominent position on a bench, was exhorting the impenitent to 'believe and be baptised,' and some ten or twelve responded to the call. As impressive as was the scene, its effect upon us was counteracted by one of the ministers volunteering the admonition to the new converts, that they must regard their 'religious neighbors as their religious enemies.' Such illiberality might justly be regarded as a relic of that proscriptive age that must ever be remembered as the gloomy morn that heralded the dawn of a brighter day. The attendance at this meeting was greater than perhaps at any meeting of similar character in this region, and we were informed that between eighty and a hundred had united with the church.

"As we wished to reach Healdsburg in season to perfect our arrangements for camp life, we remounted and rode toward Russian River. The mountains on either side gradually closed in, narrowing the valley down until lost in undulating hills, which indicated our approach to the river. Russian River is a stream of considerable magnitude when swollen by the winter rains, but at present is almost lost by filtering through the cobble-stone and sand over which it flows. The bottom land along this river is justly celebrated for the corn it produces. We have seen tall corn on the western prairies, but none that would bear comparison with the corn

of Russian River. At five in the evening we halted before the Sotoyome, the only house of public entertainment in Healdsburg. This village might with propriety be dubbed the 'Village of Woods,' as it is completely embowered in a grove of oak and madrone, giving to it an air of quiet and seclusion really inviting to those used to the bustle and confusion of more populous places. Occupying a position just above the confluence of Dry Creek and Russian River, it is the natural channel through which the produce of both valleys must pass, thus giving to it superior advantages as an inland town. Here it was necessary to lay in our supply of provisions and ammunition, as there was no trading post higher up on the route we designed taking. A couple of sacks of flour, tea, coffee, and necessary condiments, with a keg of powder, lead, shot, etc., completed our outfit; and as we had already bargained for a pack animal to convey it to its destination in the mountains, we smoked our pipes and retired to rest, felicitating ourselves on the prospect of an early start in the morning. In this, however, we were disappointed, for when ready to start, the Hibernian that presided over that livery stable informed us that the horse he designed us to have was on a rancho some distance from town, that he had sent after it, and was confident it would be brought in sometime during the day. This was annoying—it overcame our captain's usual equanimity, causing him, we are sorry to say, to use language not to be found in the Westminister catechism. We remonstratedwe threatened-informed him that one of our number was a lawyer by profession, and heavy on livery stable practice, but it was no go, and only called forth a proposition that he would let us have a horse if we would pay double the stipulated price. This did not tend to molify us, and we left that stable vowing that we would patronize some other establishment on our return. After a delay of a couple of hours, we started up Dry Creek Valley with our munitions packed by an ill-visaged, ball-faced animal that would have passed as a duplicate of the

famous 'Rosinante.' A youthful and inconsiderate member of our company was in the habit of urging him forward by exclaiming 'git up and git, old bally,' but our captain very properly checked him, by reminding him of the fate of forty rude boys in a land that abounded in hears.

"It is about twelve miles from Healdsburg to the cañon at the head of Dry Creek Valley. This valley consists of a rich loam formed by the decayed vegetation that is annually borne down and deposited by the mountain streams. Its luxuriant fields of corn indicated its capacity to produce, and we are much mistaken if the day is far distant when hop and tobacco culture will claim the attention and prove remunerative to those disposed to engage in it. At the head of the valley we bade adieu to civilization and wagon roads, and taking the pack trail, began the ascent of the rugged mountain. Onward and upward we toiled our way, some leading their horses, others preferring to let their's go ahead, thereby giving them the advantage of 'tail holt' to assist them in their ascent. Before we reached the summit bandanas were in requisition, and standing collars were metamorphosed into drooping 'Byrons.' As laborious as was the ascent, we were amply repaid by the extensive prospect that was opened to us, for as far as the eye could scan there was one confused jumble of mountains, clad with forests of redwood and fir, whose spiral tols seemed to pierce the clouds. Ten miles of rough roads lay between us and the springs where we designed pitching camp that night, and urging our jaded horses forward along a tortuous trail that was hedged in by chaparral and manzaneta thickets, we halted at five in the evening, weary and hungry. To picket our horses and build a camp fire claimed our first attention; then came a scene worthy the pencil of an artist. Men who were wont to turn up their noses at better victuals than graced the table of 'Dives,' might be seen devouring with avidity slices of bacon they had broiled before the fire on the end of their ramrods; fragrant coffee was sipped from tin cups, and the clatter of knives and forks upon tin plates, gave evidence that ample justice was done to the repast, notwithstanding the absence of delf. Spreading our blankets upon the earth, and with our heads pillowed upon our saddles and the starry heavens for a canopy, we consigned ourselves to the embrace of 'tired nature's restorer.' We were up by early dawn and ready to take the trail leading to Flat Ridge, ten miles distant. The springs at which we camped, our guide informed us were without a name, and we christened them 'Hunter's Springs.'

"As we ascended a sharp ridge that towered above the surrounding mountains, the sun rose bright and clear above the mountains to the eastward, and its reflection upon the dense seafog, that had settled in the canons and gorges of the mountains, gave us a view grand and sublime. Seas, bays, and friths, were mixed together in admirable confusion. Their placid, mirror-like surface was unrippled by a breeze, and unfurrowed by a keel. For an hour we enjoyed the illusion, when the rays of . Sol' began to trouble the waters; at first, ripples appeared on the surface, then billow chased billow, and finally rising in fleecy folds, it floated heavenward revealing the wilderness of forest that had apparently been submerged. Passing down a steep declivity toward Flat Ridge, we met with a mishap that might have materially affected the sport of our company. Our keg of powder broke loose from its lashings, and went rolling down the mountains. As it disappeared from view, disappointment and chagrin was visible on every countenance. The course it had taken was marked by a trail through the wild oats, with which the side of the mountain was clad, as if a boa-constrictor had taken its flight down the mountain. Taking the trail of our fugitive casket, we found it on a bench of the mountain five hundred yards distant, snugly ensconced in a bunch of fern. We halted at Flat Ridge, and cooked dinner; then resumed our march for the Buckeye Springs, eight miles distant, where we designed going into perma-

nent quarters. Crossing the east fork of the Gualala and bearing toward the coast in the region of 'Point Arenas,' we arrived at Buckeve and pitched camp at four in the evening. As late as the hour, we could not restrain our impatience for the chase, and hurriedly unsaddling our horses, and turning them loose to graze upon the luxuriant oats and clover with which our camp was surrounded, we sallied forth, some with rifles, others with shot-onns. each intent on some daring exploit: but our zeal resulted in nothing, save that one of party. armed with a fowling-piece, was reconnoitering a manzaneta grove for quail, when he suddenly found himself face to face with a hugh bear, who was standing upon his hind legs quietly reconnoitering him; but as his piece was charged with quail shot, he did not deem it prudent to get into an affray with him, and acting on the principle that "discretion was the better part of valor," he made tracks for camp. His bearship, notwithstanding his Heenan attitude, did not appear to be pluck, for upon returning to the spot armed with rifles, it was discovered he had ingloriously forsaken the field. Our camp was on a ridge that formed the divide between the east and west Gualala, and had been ocenpied by some adventurous stockman, who had erected and occupied a temporary shanty, but finding it an unprofitable speculation, had moved with his flocks to some other section of the country, leaving the 'Buckeye House' as a standing monument to his folly. We took formal possession of the premises, and made the house answer the double purpose of dining room and sleeping apartments, whilst a hollow redwood tree close by was converted into a magazine. After the usual routine of camp duty was dispatched, all hands were busy in running balls, cleaning guns, and making all needful preparations for the next day's sport. One after another, after having put their rifles in a condition, as they believed, to drive the center at any given distance, joined the circle around the camp fire, and the wreaths of smoke that circling aloft from half a dozen pipes, assuming

all kinds of fantastic shapes, appeared to be the signal for stories of adventure and hairbreadth escapes. Our guide took the lead by recounting incidents that had occurred in that region-of two brothers out hunting, one shooting the other's arm off, mistaking him for a deer; of a man hitching his mule close to the chaparal, to hunt down a cañon, and returning was deceived as to locality, and seeing his mule in the brush shot him supposing him to be a grizzly bear: and several other incidents of like nature. Another member of the company related an instance of a hunter shooting a cow mistaking her for a squirrel; but the palm was awarded to our captain who related a circumstance of a party of hunters of Santa Clara, going to the mountains to hunt bear, taking with them a donkey to pack bear; but who returned in a short time bringing with them the pack-saddle, the bears having unceremoniously packed off the donkey. The next day we scoured the forests and delved into dark canons in quest of game. We did not find deer as plenty as we had anticipated, but every member of our company managed to get a shot during the day, and each maintained that he had hit his deer, but owing to causes he could explain satisfactorily to themselves, the stricken deer eluded their grasp. Two of our company, however, more fortunate than the rest, brought in substantial tokens of their skill with the rifle, and that night there was added to the bill of fare of the Buckeye House' roast venison, venison stew, venison steak and broiled venison. The reverberations of our rifles through the mountains, awaked the solitudes and rendered the game weary. Deer had to be hunted from their lair in the underbrush, and the bear scented danger when afar off, and when seen were generally out of range of rifle shot, and showing a disposition to avoid close proximity to their new neighbors. Two of our company, hunting together one day, however, were fortunate enough to surprise a black bear when up a fir tree lopping acorn's from an oak, whose branches interlocked the fir. A shot from a small rifle that carried a ball but a size larger than a buckshot, caused him to let all holds go and drop to the earth, but did not prevent his flight. Hunter number two, to use his own language, 'shot at the dust bruin kicked up,' but with no other effect than to accelerate his speed down the mountain.

"At the end of the week the 'smoke house' we had extemporized was filled to overflowing with smoked venison, and we decided to move camp to 'Bear Ridge,' eight miles distant, hoping there to gratify our penchant for bear hunting, as we had already began to regard deer as rather small game. We did not take our departure from Buckeye without regret, and the week we spent there will always be looked back to by us as an oasis in life's desert. There is much in that region well calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of descriptive writers, but as we have neither space nor talent we consign the task to some more facile pen. The most prominent land-mark in that region is the 'Rock Pile,' three miles west of Buckeye, it being a conical shaped mountain formed of massive rocks, and entirely destitute of vegetation. It both serves as a guide to hunters, and stands sentinel over a grave at its base, where rests an unfortunate adventurer, who was murdered by an Indian two years since.

"On our arrival at Bear Ridge, we found, as at Buckeye, an untenanted cabin, of which we took possession; but there was a history connected therewith that was recorded with the crimson current of life upon the floor and rude bed in the corner, that for a time cast a shadow over our party. Our guide informed us that about six months previous two men not residents there, were hunting on the ridge -- that one was shot by the accidental discharge of his rifle, the ball tearing off one of his hands and entering his side. He was borne to the cabin and a surgeon sent for from Healdsburg. He lingered thirty hours, and the surgeon arrived just in time to see him breath his last. Beneath the wide spread branches of a chestnut-oak, a short distance from the cabin, he sleeps his last

long sleen. Removing, as far as possible, all traces of the unfortunate sufferer, we occupied the cabin four days. As yet, we had failed to sight a bear on Bear Ridge, although we had added the carcasses of several deer to our larder. Our case was becoming a desperate one, for we had baked the last of our flour, and worse still, our supply of tobacco was exhausted. It was Saturday morning, and we debated the propriety of subsisting upon meat alone for one day, rather than enter Healdsburg on Sabbath evening; but tobacco turned the scale, and it was voted to pack up and start, when it was discovered that one of our horses had decamped during the night. By means of a trail made by a picket rope attached to the horse it was discovered that it had taken an opposite direction from the trail by which we had entered, and three of our party started in pursuit. After an absence of two hours they returned, not only having the good fortune to find the horse, but having shot a deer and also a large brown bear. This streak of good luck was hailed with delight by all, for it had not only enabled our company to return with a bear skin as a trophy of the chase, but quieted the nerves of individual members who disliked to return to their 'lady. loves' without the promised bottle of 'bar's ile,' with which to anoint their raven or golden locks, as the case might be. We had achieved the object of our party,-our success was equal to our anticipations, and loaded down with venison, we commenced our homeward march. Before bidding a final adieu to Bear Ridge, we wish to note the existence on that and surrounding ridges of a species of timber we had supposed did not exist in California, we refer to the old-fashioned chestnut. The fruit is not yet ripe, but the ground under some of the trees is covered with burs that have been detached by the wind and birds. Some of the trees are two feet in diamater and remarkably tall, which to our mind precludes the idea, as suggested by some, of their being chincapins.' We halted at Flat Ridge, and were laid under lasting obligations to a resident stockman, who

shared with us his tobacco and flour. We will ever hold him in grateful remembrance, and may his shadow never grow less. As we had to make a forced march in order to reach Healdsburg that night, we were in the saddle bright and early, and had soon surmounted a ridge from which we had a last view of our hunting grounds. Here our attention was called to a large madrone tree, close to the trail. upon which were carved various initials, which were almost obliterated by the growth of the tree; but high up and in legible characters, was inscribed 1841. As we rode onward, we could not but contrast the present California with the California of 1841, and wonder if they who left their record on the madrone tree have been spared to witness the change. As we drew near to Healdsburg the cravings of appetite increased our desire to patronize 'mine host' of the Sotoyome; but again we were doomed to disappointment in Healdsburg; for the Sotov ome and many other buildings had crumbled before that ruthless element that has prostrated so many of California's fair villages; and so complete had been our isolation, that a week had elapsed since it was destroyed, and vet we had no intimation of the occurrence until we entered the village. In the absence of a hotel. we resorted to a restaurant, and if the proprietor made a profit on that meal, we are inclined to believe he will get rich, for seven hungrier men never entered that burg. We returned to Petaluma after an absence of sixteen days, feeling refreshed and rejuvenated by our camp life. In conclusion we will say to those afflicted with the dyspepsia, or any other fashionable disease, try Buckeye Camp two weeks, and if it does not effect a cure, why then prepare, for your end draweth nigh."

Such was the experiences of the writer twenty-eight years ago in the regions described; and yet, long after he has passed away the sharp report of the sportsman's rifle will ring through those same forests, for those dark cañons and chaparral covered mountains will ever afford a safe retreat and breeding-ground for wild animals.



CHAPTER XIII.

Immigration pours into Sonoma County—every nook and corner of the county occupied the country between Petaluma and Bodega fruitful of potatoes, barley, wheat and oats. Santa Rosa and Russian River Valleys productive of wheat and corn—the year 1864—land troubles—the Bodega war the Healdsburg war. The Muldrew shadow the Miranda grant—the Bojorques grant.

P to 1855 Sonoma County was in a condition of confused transition from almost native wilds to permanent civilized occupancy. While the county was largely covered by Spanish grants, yet the holders of such, as a class, had not vet acquired flocks and herds to occupy their broad acres, and the adventurous Americans very often located within the lines of such grants with as little reverence as though settling upon government land. The grant holders, as a class, had little idea of land value, and many of them were willing to accept from settlers on their domain very moderate prices for the land. Many, if not most of the settlers, got their land at prices not much above what they would have had to pay had it been government land. There were exceptions, however, to this rule, and in a few instances there was considerable friction and trouble between settlers and grant owners, but this will be referred to

About 1855 a tidal-wave of immigration seemed to sweep over Sonoma County, and it was really a marvel how soon every nook and corner of the county available for farming or grazing was ferretted out and occupied. It was now families

seeking homes who came, and following their coming school-houses and churches began to multiply. In truth, within the space of a few years, Sonoma County became one of the most prosperous agricultural counties of the State. At first, famous for her Bodega potatoes, she soon took first rank among the grain-growing and dairying counties in the State.

In the space of a few years towns and villages came forward with marvelous growth. Petaluma as a shipping point made rapid strides. Santa Rosa as the county seat was making substantial progress. Healdsburg, where in 1854 had been but a residence and blacksmith shop, became a thriving village, and Cloverdale began to show evidence of its future destiny. Sonoma, ever famous as a center around which clustered historic memories, became far-famed for her productive veneyards. Bodega, old in her development there in connection with Russian occupation, took a new lease of life, and Bodega Bay was whitened by a fleet of sails that carried her products to the San Francisco market. Bloomfield surrounded by as fertile a country as the sun ever sone upon became the center of a populous and prosperous farming district.

In those days the fatness was exuding from the soil of Sonoma County, and the crops gathered therefrom were abundant to the full measure. While the growing of potatoes coastwise, commencing with Two Rock Valley and extending to Bodega was yet a large industry, the growing of wheat, barley and oats soon took precedence and became a source of great profit to farmers. Farming of whatever kind, whether the growing of potatoes or cereals was usually conducted on a large scale. Fifty or a lumilized acres of potatoes was not considered a large plant, and of grain it was no uncommon thing for a farmer to plant any where from one to three hundred acres, and a large farmer often went far beyond this. Our favorable seasons for seeding and planting of such vast crops was made easy by the improvements in farming implements, but the gathering of such vast crops often taxed to its utmost capacity the labor attainable. For potato digging, the remnant of the almost extinct Indian tribes of this region were brought into requisition, and became quite effective aids in farming. The writer once had in employ twenty two Russian River Indians, and found them excellent potato diggers. During the season of gathering potatoes these dusky children of nature used to perform a large portion of that kind of labor. But the vices of civilization was fast thinning their ranks, and in the course of years Chinese labor stepped in and did the main portion of the drudgeries of farm work.

The main valleys through the center of the county, Petaluma, Santa Rosa and Russian River were always devoted mainly to the growing of grain. The wealth of grain produced by the virgin soil of these rich valleys is almost incalculable. Russian River Valley in a very early day proved its worth as a corn producing region, and in later years became famous for the production of hops. A writer some years ago drew the following pen picture of the Russian River Valley:

"For more than sixty miles in length Russian River before taking its final westerly course to-

ward the ocean, perambulates from Mendocino County southerly through one of the widest and truly alluvial valleys in the State. As a corn growing country it is probably without a rival on the Pacific coast, and a good corn country can always be relied upon as suitable for a large share of the staple products of temperate climes.

"We see, therefore, along this great alluvial belt, the whole family of cereals cultivated with singular success, and in the main quite free from smut, or injury from climatic influence. As far as any attempts have been made to grow fruit, it succeeds admirably. Along the borders of the valley, at the foot of the range of hills that bound it on either side, the vine flourishes luxuriantly, producing grapes of fair size and a flavor of peculiar richness; and we cannot but believe that the time is near at hand when the acres of vineyards along this great valley may be counted by hundreds, if not thousands. What the effect of climate may be upon the health of vines and fruit trees along the more central portions of the valley, remains to be seen. Of the indigenous forest trees, the deciduous oak predominates largely; and throughout nearly the entire extent of the valley may be seen this monarch of our lowland forests, in its wide spreading, but varied and beautiful forms. standing apart and alone, or clustered in beautiful groups of a score or more upon a single acre; and though at this season of the year without a single leat, all are draped in their beautiful pale green, mossy livery, that, pendulous from every twig and limb, imparts a mellowed softness to the breeze, that alike in summer and winter gently sweeps along the

Taking the decade-and-a-half between 1855 and 1870, farming in Sonoma County achieved its greatest results. Of course, there were variableness of seasons and prices, but taken as a whole the results were more than highly satisfactory. In the single season of 1864 the farmers literally gathered a harvest of gold. That year the whole southern portion of Cali-

fornia was made barren by a drought. Here the crops were good, and wheat was sold at all the way from three to four and-a-half cents per pound. Even renters, who had put in large crops on shares, found themselves comparatively rich at the end of the season.

The productiveness of our farms and the accumulating wealth from dairy products and stock-raising were promotive of other industries and created in the people a desire for advance from the primitive surroundings that had marked their early-life struggles. Ornate country homes began to multiply, and the county from end to end began to show the evidences of permanency and solidity. This was not confined to the large valleys along the line of leading thoroughfares; in every little gem of a valley, sandwiched in among the hills and mountains, there was manifested a growing taste in the direction of more comfort and convenience in home surroundings.

This advancement was made in the face and teeth of difficulties and discouragements seldom encountered by the pioneer settlers of any other country. As has already been stated, many of the settlers went upon lands claimed as Spanish grants, but of which the titles had not yet been adjudicated by the United States Government. In the early fifties a commission, consisting of three members, had been appointed to investigate these titles, and only such as passed muster under their examination got standing in court, and were started on the tortuous way to the court of final resort at Washington City. The genuineness of title to many of these grants were of very fishy odor. Under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the United States Government had plighted its faith to give due credence to all genuine grants made by duly accredited authority of the Mexican government. This the government certainly did to the full measure. Elsewhere is published a list of the Spanish grants that in whole, or in part, fell within the lines of Sonoma County. We have also pointed out the evidences of permanent habitation within the boundaries of the county at the time Sonoma

was captured. It was for the courts, and not the historian, to pass upon the validity of these grants. If there was wholesale perjury indulged in to secure many confirmations, that is now a matter between the consciences of witnesses and their God. It is now all happily passed, and all land titles are in perfect repose. All now bow to the rule, *Stare decisis*.

But it is the province of history to recite events the outgrowth of these conflicting land titles. There were numerous "Settlers' Leagues" organized to resist the confirmation of many of these grants. Lawyers were always to be found who would, for a liberal fee, give "squatters" on grants positive assurance that the grant was fraudulent and that he could "knock the bottom out of it." These leagues, in many instances, became secret conclaves, with all the pass-words and paraphenalia of secret organizations. That they should ultimate in resistance to legally constituted authorities was but natural. And even the claimants of grants sometimes were guilty of the assumption that they were higher than the law. While there had been a great deal of friction between settlers and grant holders the first serious collision occurred at Bodega. There was no end of land troubles in Sonoma County, growing out of occupation by settlers on what was believed to be fraudulent Spanish grants. This led to a great deal of trouble, and ultimately to resistance to the mandates of law. To give the reader a clear conception of the real temper and feeling of the public at that time on this momentous question we give the language of an editorial which appeared in the Petaluma Journal of February 18, 1859:

"It is boldly asserted that there are eighty land grants in this State, which can be proved to have been forged and sworn thus far through the courts by perjury. They lie it is stated, in twenty-seven counties, and cover the homes of nearly 5,000 settlers. Whether there are any located in this county, we are not informed. It would be a strange transaction if there are not. Our location, and the well-known richness of soil, would certainly be a strong bait to tempt

the palate of the greedy land cormorants who have perpetrated these wholesale frauds. It therefore becomes all well-meaning and rightthinking citizens to join with their brethren of San Francisco, in the work of ferreting out and exposing these fraudulent grants. To this end let every person remonstrate against the passage, by the Assembly, of the iniquitous and unjust resolution which was spawned by Senator Williams, petitioning Congress for the passage of a law to prevent reviews in cases where patents have issued; or in other words asking of Congress to screen the actual robber, and protect the receiver of stolen property under the name of 'bona fide purchasers and encumbrancers.' Where, we ask, can a parallel be found to this act? Rob and defraud Uncle Sam of the public domain and then ask him to desist from investigation, the object of which is to prove the theft; and all because the receiver of stolen goods may be a sufferer! As infamous as are the intentions of Mr. Williams' move, we nevertheless see the Senate passing favorably upon it. If we mistake not, our own representative in that body was among its supporter. A knowledge of the unscrupulous intentions of these landgrabbers' has clearly disclosed to settlers the precipice over which they are being ruthlessly hurried. A just and proper spirit of resistance to the attempt is beginning to manifest itself in various sections. Meetings are being held, resolutions of disproval of Mr. Williams' 'substitute' passed, and Anti-Grant Leagues formed. If moderation and temperance of action predominate, as we trust will be the case, immense good will result to the people at large. The recent developments in the Santillan claim, is conclusive evidence of this fact. Let a union of action be made and time and investigation will rend the screen that now obscures and darkens the homes of scores of the people of California. We shall look with confidence to our representatives in the Assembly, to aid in arresting the passage of the resolution by that body."

In continuance of the same subject the Journul of February 25, 1859, said:

"By reference to another column, it will be seen that the people in this locality are beginning to move in the work of exposing the alleged land frauds, and of heading General Williams and Judge Baldwin in their infamous attempt to rob and despoil the people of California. In the eagerness of these pliant tools of Limantour, Fremont, etc., to do the bidding of their heartless and unscrupulous masters, they have moved in so bold and hasty a manner as to neglect that precaution so necessary to successful villainythe covering up and secreting of all evidence of evil intent. The object sought is too obvious to pass unnoticed by the most obtuse. As a natural consequence, this course on the part of the land claimants, has aroused a just and proper spirit of opposition on the part of the people. The final result of this struggle, will, we believe, be the securing to the public domain of leagues upon leagues of land now claimed by land sharpers under forged titles. That many of these fraudulent claims are located on this side of the bay, we are told there no longer exists a doubt. Justice then demands that our people move with a united effort in exposing these

"A brief reference to the land-claim history of California, presents some startling facts. In the year 1849 William Cary Jones was sent to California by the authorities at Washington, with instructions to ascertain the number and extent of Spanish land grants. In his report he states the result of his investigation to be the discovery of five hundred and seventy-six grants, large and small, several of which was unfinished. Of this number, several were afterward proved fraudulent and rejected. Upon the establishment of the land commission, no less than eight hundred and thirteen claims were filed in before it for action! A writer in the Alta, asserts that Mr. Jones informed him that after he had returned to Washington, he was offered \$20,000 to insert in his report one grant-fraudulent of course, and for which they wished a record in order to give it some show of validity! Comment is unnecessary. The facts alone tell the

whole story, and bid our citizens to be up and doing."

The first of these conflicts over land titles that assumed a very threatening aspect was in June of 1859, and the scene of the disturbance was Bodega ranch. The following in a statement of the case and what occurred as found in the Sonoma County Journal of June 3d, 1859:

THE BODEGA WAR.

"The original grantee of this ranch was Captain Stephen Smith, who claimed by grant eight leagues of land, which amount was confirmed to him by the Board of Land Commissioners. He then leased to Bethuel Phelps & Co. the right to cut and manufacture into lumber the red-wood belonging to the said eight leagues of land, for a term of ninety-nine years, for the sum of \$65,000. Phelps & Co., immediately took possession of the lands so leased, and still continue in possession of the same. After setting apart to Phelps & Co. their leased portion of the claim, there was left a large tract of agricultural lands outside of said eight leagues, claimed by no one, which was then settled upon and divided up into quarter sections. Thus matters stood at the death of Captain Smith. We would here state, that various surveys have been made from time to time by different parties and among them one by Clement Cox, United States Deputy Surveyor, in accordance with which the grant was finally patented. Some time after the death of Captain Smith, Mr. Curtis married the widow of Captain Smith, and became administrator of the estate and guardian of the minor heirs, thus becoming a party interested in the dispute.

"Some three months since, Mr. Tyler Curtis, on behalf of himself and the heirs of Captain S. Smith, obtained judgment on a writ of ejectment (by default) against forty-eight of the settlers on the Bodega ranch. The writ of ejectment and restitution required the sheriff to dispossess the settlers, and keep possession for sixty days. On Tuesday evening the sheriff, unaccompanied by any one, went to Bodega

intending to execute the writ on Wednesday morning.

"On Tuesday evening Mr. Curtis, accompanied by Mr. Nuttman, of San Francisco, and forty-eight men, arrived here and immediately took passage in coaches for Bodega, where they arrived at five o'clock on Wednesday morning. The citizens of Petaluma, being ignorant of all the proceedings in the case were at a loss to know the why and the wherefore of this great influx of armed men; and, failing to get satisfactory replies to their interrogatories, further than that the party were bound for Bodega, were at once led to suppose that the crowd had been brought here for the purpose of taking forcible possession of Bodega ranch. By nine o'clock in the evening the excitement ran high, and about twenty men, armed and accoutred, started for the scene of action, arousing all the settlers as they passed along, who at once joined them, to render aid to their brethren, if found necessary. A messenger had been promptly dispatched to Bodega to inform the settlers on that ranch of what was going on. He reached there at midnight, and found them entirely ignorant of the movements of Mr. Curtis and his satelites. So rapid and prompt were their movements that by the time Curtis' fighting men' had arrived some eighty or ninety settlers had collected, which number, by nine o'clock, A. M., was augmented to 250 or 300.

"Early in the morning, it being ascertained that the sheriff had arrived the evening previous, a conimittee waited upon him to ascertain the object of his visit. He stated that he came there to discharge his duty as an officer, which was, to put Mr. Curtis in possession of his property; he denied having anything to do with the forty-eight men brought there by Curtis, or even having any knowledge of their coming; and promised as soon as breakfast was over to go where the settlers were assembled and see them. This he did. A committee of ten was appointed to confer with him, which resulted in a stay of all proceedings for two hours, giving Sheriff Green time to confer with

Mr. Curtis, and convey to him the wishes and will of the assemblage. Before the expiration of the two hours the sheriff returned without any satisfactory answer, so far as Mr. Curtis was concerned; but for himself, declining to do anything in the matter, believing that the injudicious course pursued by Mr. Curtis, absolved him from the necessity of attempting to carry out his instructions at that time.

"A committee of the citizens was then appointed to wait on Mr. Curtis, whose instructions were to inform him that they considered he had committed a gross outrage upon the citizens of this county, and the settlers in particular, in having brought there, from a neighboring town, an armed body of citizens, in violation of law and good order, and for purposes which could not be recognized or tolerated; and to demand their immediate return to the place from whence they came. To this peremptory demand Mr. Curtis demurred, believing, as he said, that the citizens were misinformed, and were unnecessarily excited, and acting from a mistaken sense of duty; and that if they, the committee, would guarantee him protection from insult, he and Mr. Nuttman would accompany them to the place of meeting, and explain the cause and motive of their procedure. They accordingly accompanied the committee and made an explanation, Mr. Curtis alleging that in employing these men, he did so with no intention of offering an indignity or insult to the citizens of this county, but merely for the purpose of aiding himself in retaining possession of property which he thought to be justly his by the decisions of the legal tribunals of his country, when Sheriff Green, in the discharge of his duty, should give him such possession; and not for the purpose of taking forcible possession, or doing any overt act; and that he was willing to meet the settlers at any time and compromise all matters at variance, and lease them the lands on which they reside, at one-half the price for which lands on other ranches are leased. Mr. Nuttman then repudiated all connection with the 'fighting-men,' and stated that his visit to the county was for no particular or special object.

"The demand for the removal of the armed forces was again made to Mr. Curtis, with a refusal to treat on any subject, until after their After a few minutes conference with the sheriff, and one or two others, Mr. Curtis consented to their return, he paying the expenses of their transportation from there to San Francisco. This ended the matter, so far as he was concerned. Wagons were then procured, and the 'deceived braves' and their two boxes of government rifles (previously shipped from San Francisco, and directed to Tyler Curtis, Bodega), together with their ammunition and thirty days' outfit, started for Petaluma, accompanied by one hundred or more of the settlers, where they arrived a little after dark, and were received by the firing of cannon and the liveliest demonstrations of joy at the happy and peaceful result of the injudicious and uncalled for movement. On Thursday morning they took their departure from this city for San Francisco, where it is to be hoped they will safely arrive, wiser, if not better men. In justice to the party we would state that those of them with whom we conversed, said that they were deceived in regard to the object of their missionthey believing it to be one of peace not war. During their sojourn here their deportment was gentlemanly throughout."

THE HEALDSBURG WAR.

In 1862 the difficulties growing out of squat ter settlement on the Sotoyome Rancho, near Healdsburg, culminated in a resistance of the county authorities by the settlers. J. M. Bowles, yet a respected citizen of Petaluma, was their sheriff. Resistance was made to writs of ejectment placed in his hands. The Petaluma Argus of July 19, 1862, said editorially:

"Governor Stanford having declined to interpose the gubernatorial authority until it had been made apparent that our county authorities are unequal to the task of enforcing the laws, Sheriff Bowles has summoned a posse comitatus

of about 300, who are notified to report themselves, 'armed and equipped as the law directs,' at Healdsburg (yesterday) Tuesday, the 15th inst. As ominous as this unfortunate difficulty may seem to persons abroad, we do not apprehend that any very serious consequences will, at present, result therefrom; but it is one of those peculiar cases, so common in California, which may, unless remedied by wholesome and just legislation, eventuate in scenes of anarchy, destructive alike to the moral and industrial well-being of the inhabitants of our fair State."

The result of this action of Sheriff Bowles is thus graphically described by the Healdsburg correspondent of the *Argus* under date of July 15th:

"At 9 o'clock this morning, Deputy Sheriff Latapie mounted a stump in front of the Sotoyome Hotel and called the names of several hundred men; when about two hundred and fifty answered to their names-perhaps one-half of the whole number summoned. Sheriff Bowles then explained the nature of business, informing them that seven writs of restitution and ejectment were to be served on the settlers-Scaggs, Rice, Miller, and others. The posse was notified to be ready to march to the scene of action in fifteen minutes-and much to the disgust of the crowd, they were ordered to proceed on foot; which was not very agreeable as the sun was pouring down in tropical stylethe thermometer standing at ninety-two in the shade.

"At about half-past ten o'clock the sheriff took his posse to the place occupied by Mr. Rice's family, about one mile northwest of Healdsburg. We arrived at Rice's at 11 o'clock, where we found about fifty resolute settlers inside of the yard fence, well armed and apparently determined not to allow us to proceed further in that direction. We advanced boldly up to said fence—it being understood that the settlers were not to shoot until we crossed the line, which no one seemed inclined to do—when Mr. L. D. Latimer read some kind of a document—probably the 'riot act'—we were not able to

hear a word from our position. Sheriff Bowles then read some papers, which we were also unable to hear-supposed to be the order of the court. The sheriff then commanded his posse to assist him in the execution of his writsposse mum-backward movement perceptible -settlers cocked their guns-leaders addressed them-another backward movement on the part of posse, explained on the ground that the atmosphere was purer under the oak trees. Sheriff again demanded possession of the premisesmost of his posse seated themselves on logs and the grass under the oaks. Considerable parleying between sheriff and settlers-when it being apparent to everybody that nothing could be done without the effusion of blood, the sheriff wisely dismissed his posse. Cheer upon cheer went up from the crowd-both posse and settlers joining in it heartily. The immense crowd then started back to town, apparently satisfied with the day's work.

"It was generally believed that from two to four hundred armed settlers were in the immediate vicinity of the house during the time—though not more than fifty were to be seen. A friend informed me that he saw a large number of armed men in a ravine back of the house about one hundred and fifty yards off.

"Not one of the men composing the *posse* carried a gun, and but few of them had small arms.

"The greatest order prevailed—not a drunken or disorderly man to be seen. Mr. Geo, Branstradder received a severe cut under the arm by falling from a stump and coming in contact with a picket fence. No other accidents happened."

The sheriff with his posse having failed to vindicate the law, the strong arm of the State was invoked as a denier resort. What steps were taken is thus stated editorially in the Argus of the 24th of September:

"The public mind is again being agitated by the settlers' difficulties in the neighborhood of Healdsburg. In compliance with the requisition of Sheriff Bowles, Governor Stanford ordered out the two military companies of this city, the Petaluma Guards and Emmet Guards, to enforce the writ of ejectment against Miller, Rice, Scaggs and others. The two companies above named, under the respective command of Captain P. B. Hewlett and Captain T. F. Baylis, took up their line of march from this city for the scene of difficulty on Monday last. By a gentleman who came down on the Healdsburg stage vesterday, we learn that the military were at Mark West Creek. The same gentleman also informed us that he conversed, just before leaving Healdsburg, with several of the settlers, and they avowed their determination to resist the force sent against them. We sincerely trust they will think better of it, and listen to the dictates of cool judgment. The late decision of the courts, in favor of Bailhache, has done away with the pretext on which they predicted their right to resist the sheriff's posse. We ask our fellow citizens to reflect what serious consequences the resisting of military might lead to. If in this instance law is set at defiance, there is a combustible element in California which would accept it as a license for guerrilla warfare. We cannot, however, believe that our neighbors of Healdsburg will be guilty of lighting the torch of civil war in our midst."

The Argus of October 1st gives the following account of the termination of this vexed land trouble:

"On Monday morning last the military companies which were ordered by the Governor to assist Sheriff Bowles in enforcing writs of ejectment against settlers near Healdsburg, returned to this city having faithfully discharged the duty for which they were ordered out. The majesty of the law has been asserted and maintained, and the serious consequences which it was feared might result therefrom have been averted. Our citizen soldiers, with their efficient officers, deserve much credit for the decided and yet humane manner in which they discharged the unpleasant task assigned them. Those families that have had to relinquish homes that cost them years of toil, are now the subject of

sympathy, and should be encouraged and assisted in their endeavors to find new and more permanent homes. Let the difficulties just past be remembered only to guard against the recurrence of like scenes in the future."

SOUATTERS ON THE GERMAN GRANT.

In 1861 there were about eighteen settlers who located on the German grant, on the coast bordering on the Gualala River and extending southward toward Fort Ross. The claimant was William Beihler, and being a foreigner, he commenced suit of ejectment in the United States District Court. The writer, then a United States Deputy Marshal, had occasion to serve papers on those squatters in 1861 and knows how "sultry" they threatened to make it for Beihler if he ever dared to "materialize in that neck of woods." Beihler got his ranch, notwithstanding, but he has seldom visited it. The grant has now largely passed into other hands.

THE MULDREW SHADOW.

By reference to the last chapter on Russian occupation at Fort Ross it will be seen that reference is made to a bill of sale given to Captain John A. Sutter, purporting to convey to him Russian title to land. This title was a source of considerable trouble to Sonoma County settlers along about 1860-'1. One Colonel Muldrew turned up then with that title and created quite a panic. The Journal of May 11, 1860 said:

"The Sutter, or Muldrew claim, lying between Cape Mendocino and Cape Drake, or Punta Reyes, and about which considerable interest is at present manifest by the people of this section, covers about two hundred and eighty leagues of land, and embraces within its bounds, in addition to a large area of public domain, several confirmed Spanish grants. As most of our readers are aware, this is the so-called Russian American Fur Company's claim; but we suggest that the territory should hereafter be known as the 'Muldrew Principality.

Our reason for this is, that the Colonel claims that the Russian Fur Company held and exercised exclusive control of the territory during a certain number of years (about thirty-three, we think), and then transferred their rights, privileges and immunities to Captain J. A. Sutter, who in turn sold to the present claimant, he, Muldrew, should of right now be entitled to exercise all the rights and privileges, both civil and political, which belonged to the said original claimants. Let the claim then be known as the 'Muldrew Principality, and let its rightful prince assert and exercise his authority! True, Uncle Sam may not relish the thing much, but how is he to help himself? It was Mexican territory alone that he conquered, and not that of the Russian Fur Company! What right then has he to complain, though this principality does lay 'adjacent to,' and is surrounded by his potato patch? 'By the law of nations' (for the interpretation of which, and in further proof of the soundness of our arguments, we refer the reader to the articles in the Argus, over the signature of 'Veritas,' which we think cannot fail to convince all as their author is known to be no less a person than the valiant Colonel Zabriskie, Colonel Muldrew's legal adviser and expounder), the Russians acquired sovereignty over it, and by the right of purchase, Colonel Muldrew is now the legitimate prince and ruler; but, like the 'Nephew of his Uncle,' we opine he will find Jordan a hard road to travel, ere he is permitted to grasp the golden scepter of this

'Kingdom by the sea.'"

Colonel Muldrew began to force his claim to this vast estate with much vigor. He had as his attorney Colonel J. C. Zabriskie, who as author of the "Land Laws of California" was recognized as a lawyer of much ability. Several settlers' meetings were held in Big Valley, at which Colonel Zabriskie was present and explained the nature of the title upon which his client set up a claim to lands, much of which had already been purchased by the settlers from grantees holding under Mexican title. Most of

the settlers failed to see the potency of the arguments used and flatly refused to give any countenance to the Muldrew claims. Some, however, seem to have been fearful that his claim was something more than a mere shadow, and we have been informed that Mr. Bennitz of the Fort Ross grant was \$6,000 poorer on account of his credulity. Be this as it may, the Muldrew title reached a final disposition in a decision rendered by Judge McKinstry in October of 1860, which was as follows:

"Curtis vs. Sutter, et al .-- This is a motion to dismiss the bill npon the pleadings. I grant the motion, assuming that all the facts stated in the complaint are true. The complainant does not content himself with stating that the defendants set up some claim or demands to his lands, but specifically describes their alleged title from the Russian Fur Company to the defendant, Sutter. Admitting that the averment that the other defendants 'claim under Sutter,' as sufficient allegation that they have received deeds from Sutter, still the 'Russian Fur Company' is not a legitimate source of title. If an action of ejectment were brought by defendants against a party in possession upon the deeds named, as referred to in the bill, those deeds could not constitute a color of title; the defendant in possession would not be required to introduce any testimony to impeach or rebut the deeds. Hence, upon the authority of Curtis vs. Sutter, et al., and Pixley vs. Haggins, I am of opinion that no preliminary injunction should have been issued in the present case, and that the injunction already issued ought not now to be made final or perpetual. And since the only other remedy sought by the bill or which could be obtained after a feigned issue, had been decided in favor of plaintiff is, that the deeds of defendants be canceled, which is not only a more effective remedy than an injunction, it appears to me that if the Supreme Court have decided that no injunction should issue, they have also decided that no decree of cancellation should be rendered.

"Again, this bill does not show by any definite

description of what portion of the rancho the plaintiff is in the actual possession. It admits that large portions of it are held adversely by persons not parties to this suit. This is not a ease where any doctrine of constructive possession can apply, nor does it follow that because in order to remove a cloud from a portion of which the plaintiff is in possession, it is necessary to examine the validity of the title to the whole Bodega Rancho—therefore, the court will interfere to remove a cloud from that of which third parties are in possession. Such examination into the validity of the Bodega title is in no degree binding upon those third parties holding adversely. Being in possession they must be considered (until a judgment in a direct proceeding against them) as the actual owners of the land they occupy. The purpose of such a bill of peace is to remove a cloud from the title which threatens to disturb the quiet and peaceable possession of a plaintiff in the actual occupancy of land, and since it is impossible to ascertain from this bill that the present plaintiff is in the actual occupancy of any particular foot of land, the cause must be dismissed.

"E. W. McKinstry,
"District Judge."

This decision seems to have effectually and forever, laid the Muldrew title to land acquired through Russian occupancy at Fort Ross.

THE ARROYO DE SAN ANTONIO,

This grant was a source of much disquiet and unrest to settlers. Originally there were two claimants before the board of land commissioners, Ortega and Miranda. Ortega had been a Mexican soldier, and married the daughter of Miranda. He claimed to have received a grant of the Arroyo de San Antonio, and placed his father-in-law, Miranda, in occupancy thereof. On account of domestic infelicity Ortega went to Oregon and was there when gold was discovered in California. In the meantime Miranda seems to have received a grant for the same land on the ground of abandonment by Ortega. The two titles passed into the hands respectively of

James F. Stuart and Thomas B. Valentine. They were both laid before the land commissioners, but ultimately Valentine withdrew his claim, alleging as a reason that he was satisfied that the Miranda claim was without good foundation. Stuart litigated the Ortega claim to the highest tribunal in the land, and it was rejected. The land was then declared subject to entry as government land. The outside lands were so entered, and the lands embraced within the city of Petaluma were entered in lots under what is known as the "town site bill." Now it was that Valentine went to Congress and sought the passage of a special bill to restore the Miranda grant to a hearing in court, claiming that he had discovered new evidence which showed the genuiness of that grant. For several years the settlers on the land and residents of Petaluma combatted and defeated every attempt to have the case reopened. Finally a compromise was made whereby Valentine agreed that if he made his title to the Arroyo de San Antonio grant he would accept "lien scrip" from the government for the same, and not attempt to disturb the title of settlers organized through government to lands embraced in that grant. The years had run their course and in 1873 this compromise was reached. Petaluma Argus of December 19, 1873, we find the following in relation thereto:

"The cloud that has hovered over the lands on which the city of Petaluma is situated is fortunately fast dispelling. The history of the various struggles for title that have involved the settlers here would form a voluminous book, and the inconvenience, dread, uncertainty and possible insecurity of our title have in no small degree retarded our growth and prosperity as a city. The time seems to have arrived at last when perfect security of title can be claimed, without possibility of being overwhelmed or being alarmed at some further period by a 'trumped up claim.' The 'Ortega' has been killed by the Supreme Court, and the 'Miranda' will soon be floated off on the public domain, no more to annoy or irritate people. Then, with

Uncle Sam's title in our pockets, we can say, 'These are our lands; this is our heritage; here we will build our homes and found a city that will rank first among the municipalities of the State.'

Below will be found published entire the the decree issued in the Circuit Court for San Francisco, confirming the Miranda claim but subjecting the claimant to the proviso of the act of Congress, which says he 'may select, and shall be allowed patents for an equal quantity of unoccupied and unappropriated public lands of the United States' elsewhere.

"Following is the decree which is in substance the same as urged upon the court by the United States District Attorney Lattimer:

"In this case, on hearing the proofs and allegations, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said claim of the petitioners is valid, and that the same be and hereby is confirmed; but this decree and confirmation are hereby made subject to the restrictions and limitations prescribed in the act of Congress entitled, 'An act for the Relief of Thomas B. Valentine, approved June 5, 1872.

The land of which confirmation is made is the same which was granted by Manuel Micheltorena, in the name of the Mexican Government to Juan Miranda, on the 8th day of October, 1844, and on which he resided in his life-time, and is known by the name of the Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio, and bounded by the Laguna and Arroyo of the same name, and the pass and Estredo of Petaluma, and is in extent three square leagues, if that quantity is to be found within the exterior boundaries, and no more; and, if a less quantity is included in said boundaries, then said lesser quantity is confirmed.

"Lorenzo Sawyer,
"Circuit Judge."

In January of 1874 the following editorial relating to the Miranda grant appeared in the Petaluma Argus, and was conclusive of all further trouble about Valentine's claim:

"When there is a shadow upon the title to

our homes there is always an uneasiness that periodically breaks into downright fear, and oftentimes panic. There seems to be no security. We build elegant residences and beautify our grounds, but so long as there is a question to the title of our lands, there is a lurking fear always that some day in our lifetime or of our children, the lands may be wrested from us, and we would have our 'trouble for our pains.' Again, in event of a desire to sell our realty, the shadow comes up, and our property is depreciated thereby. And this has been the case with Petaluma from the very day of its settlement. First we had the Ortega and Miranda grants to fight. As if to double teams against the settlers the Miranda claimant withdrew from the United States Commission upon a compromise and helped to fight the battle for the Ortega claim, which, after passing the Commission, was adjudged a fraud by the Supreme Court. The Government then issued its patents to the land claimed by the grant, and our people with Uncle Sam's title in their pockets, felt comparatively secure. But the trouble had not yet ceased. T. B. Valentine, the claimant under the Miranda saw that he had made a mistake in his alliance with the Ortega, rushed to Washington and endeavored, by an act of Congress, to get his claim reopened and before the courts. Here was trouble and vexation again. The Miranda claim was believed by many to be valid, while others took the countrary view. Whoever was right recent events go to show that it would have been a dangerous experiment had the bill been passed as it was first introduced. Through the influence of our representatives, however, the bill was beaten. This did not seem to satisfy the claimant. At nearly every successive Congress he was on hand with a bill for his relief. Finally to put the matter forever at rest, a bill passed Congress allowing him to present his claim to the courts, and in the event that he should prove the validity of his title he was to execute a deed to the lands claimed under the grant, and in lieu thereof take a corresponding amount of public lands

wherever he might find them and elect. The suit was accordingly commenced in the Circuit Court in San Francisco, and upon trial a decree was issued to the plaintiff, when it was taken on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication. Many rumors have been rife that Mr. Valentine, having got into court and proven his claim, was not necessarily compelled by the terms of the act to take lien lands, but might, upon the affirmance of his case at Washington, come upon and dispossess the settlers here. A good deal of talk has been made, and a great deal of fear endured by our people over these complications.

"Finally, however, like all our worldly troubles this vexed and complicated question has been finally settled by Mr. Valentine giving a deed to government through our energetic and faithful Senator, Mr. Sargent, as the following dispatches will explain:

"Washington, Jan. 5 .- Senator Sargent has received from T. B. Valentine, of San Francisco, to be held in trust, a deed in favor of the United States, executed by Valentine and wife, conveying the Miranda grant, in Sonoma County; the deed to be delivered to the Commissioners of the General Land Office on affirmance by the Supreme Court of the judgment recently rendered in Valentine's favor by the Circuit Court of California in an action authorized by Congress. The deed conveys to the United States all of Valentine's interest in said grant, and Valentine by the law of last session, is to receive land scrip to the same extent on unoccupied public land. This quiets title in favor of purchasers from the Government on the grant.'

"Washington, Jan. 7.—The United States Supreme Court having confirmed the decision of the Circuit Court upholding the validity of the Miranda grant, its mandate to that effect was sent to California to-day, and the deed executed by Valentine conveying all his right and title to the United States in trust for the settlers, was delivered to the Commissioner of the General Land Office this afternoon. This action perfects the settlers' title to all lands covered by

the grant, including the town of Petaluma, and puts an end to all litigation and further uneasiness in the matter.'

"We may state also in this connection that our fellow-townsman, Hon. George Pearce, met Mr. Valentine on the streets of San Francisco on Wednesday, when Valentine told him personally that he had executed and delivered the deed, thereby confirming the above dispatches. All hail to our homes, which are now without a cloud of uncertainty."

LAGUNA DE SAN ANTONIO.

This land, as will be seen by reference to the chapter on grants, was conceded to Bartolemus Bojorques, and embraced over 24,000 acres of Nearly half of this lay in Sonoma County, embracing the fertile Two Rock Valley. There never was any conflict over the confirmation of that grant. It passed to final confirma tion without let or hindrance. Bojorques was quite old when the Americans began to come in and settle on his grant. He had eight sons and daughters, all grown up and married. To each of these he executed a deed of one-ninth of his grant, reserving to himself a ninth. There was no partition, but father and children alike had an undivided ninth of the vast estate. Each sold land to the settlers as opportunity offered. and at prices merely nominal. But few of the settlers took the precantion to get other than the signature of the party from whom they purchased to their deed. When the grant was all absorbed by such loose-jointed titles, the outcome was inevitable. Some had barely title enough to cover their holdings-some had more than enough, and others had not a shadow of title. In the early sixties a suit was commenced for partition, and over two hundred persons were parties to the suit. Most of the settlers banded themselves together in what was called the "Bojorques League" and made common cause for an adjustment of title. The suit played shuttle-cock back and forth through the courts for a space of over twenty years. It was one of the most tangled skeins of land title ever

adjudicated by the California courts. It finally rendered a conclusion very recently, and may be ranked among the things of the past—although the "Bojorques League" still has an organized existence.

In dismissing the subject of Spanish grants it is in place to say that of all those vast estates, there is now only one in the county, the "Cotato

grant," that remains unbroken, the balance having all been subdivided and sold to settlers. Of the original owners of these grants there are but few who are now even moderately well off; and very many are in really straitened circumstances. The manner in which these vast properties were dissipated shows how evanescent and fleeting is what the world calls wealth.



CHAPTER XIV.

Basalt rock -asbestos -curomic Iron --cunnabar -sulphur copper fossil remains--petri-

HE late Dr. W. W. Carpenter, who was a student of science, speaking of this section of California said:

"The county of Sonoma has never been honored with a geological survey. It is pretty evenly divided between valley and mountain. The valleys having formerly been submerged with the waters of the ocean, were left upon their subsidence with a soil of adobe, but have since received a coat of sedimentary deposit of alluvium. The soil of the eastern part of Sonoma Valley rests upon a hard-pan of secondary formation. The sandy loam comprising the country lying between Petaluma and the coast is modern alluvium. The redwood forests adjacent to the coast, belong to the second epoch of the tertiary period the miocene of Mr. Lyell. The soil of the Russian River Valley largely formed through glacial influence, belongs to the secondary period. The mountains are volcanic. Trap, or basalt is the leading rock, although porphyry, sienite, granite, slate, and especially carbonate, or magnesian limestone are found. The mountain range of basalt dividing the Petaluma and Sonoma valleys was poured out of the crater of St. Helena and rolling onward, a mighty river of molten lava, cooled and hardened where we now find it. The streets of San Francisco are largely paved with this rock. In quarrying it small caverns are revealed most

beautifully lined, and crystalized with carbonate of lime. Notwithstanding that Sonoma is classed as an agricultural county, its mineral resources are varied, and in the near future will be a source of great profit.

" Coal, of not by any means a superior quality, has been found near the surface on Sonoma Mountain not more than five miles from Petaluma. Practical experience has upset many scientific theories. Science taught that the native deposit of gold was exclusively in quartz. The miner reveals some of the richest leads in slate rock. Science formerly taught that the coal deposit was exclusively in the carboniferous formation. The same authority now teaches that it may be found in any geological strata. It is true that all the coal thus far found belongs to the tertiary, or secondary formationlignite or brown coal-yet competent observers are sanguine in the belief that when sufficient depth shall have been reached coal of good quality and in reasonable abundance will be found.

"Petroleum, a sister product, is also known to exist in this county. It is a question whether oil wells will ever prove as productive in California as they are in Pennsylvania, for the reason that the horizontal wheels of the palæozoic age confines the oil beneath the surface in the latter State, while the tertiary rocks of California,

turned up on edge, allow it to be forced to the surface by hydrostatic pressure, and capillary attraction, and thus wasted. Hence large quantities of oil on the surface is an unfavorable indication for well-boring.

"It is for this reason, and not because oil in quantities does not exist, that the oil business has not a promising out-look on the Pacific coast.

"Quicksilver.—Quicksilver, principally in the form of cinnabar, exists in this county in large quantities. During the quicksilver excitement of four or five years ago many rich deposits were developed, and worked until the immense quantities of the article found in every section of the State reduced its price below the cost of extraction, which necessarily compelled a discontinuance of operations.

"The composition of cinnabar being 81\frac{3}{4} grains of quicksilver and 19\frac{1}{3} grains of sulphur to the hundred, implies the existence of an abundance of the latter article also in the county. When quicksilver exists where there is no sulphur it must needs be in its native form. In the Rattlesnake mine, above Cloverdale, is the only place that it is found in this county, otherwise than in the form of cinnabar. In that mine the pure globules are interspersed through soft tulcose rock.

"Borax. Borate of soda has been found, but not in paying quantities.

"Kaolin.-This article is found in this county, but kaolin being decomposed feldspar, and the pure atmosphere of California not possessing the power of decomposing and disintegrating that article from its native rocks like the murky air of England, the quantity is correspondingly small. So rapidly does the atmosphere of England decompose feldspar, that granite, or sienite, exposed to the air, becomes honey-combed in a few years. The reader is aware that fine porcelain ware is made of finely pulverized quartz crystals, kaolin, and the ashes of ferns--the fern ashes containing enough alkali, in the form of bicarbonate of potassa-to produce the requisite effervescent action, in union with the silisic acid of the quartz, to develope the beautiful finish of that elegant ware. The kaolin for the immense quantity of porcelain ware manufactured in England is gathered in Cornwall, where it is decomposed and disintegrated from the granite quarries.

"Red and Yellow Univer (terra de sienna), as well as other ochreous coloring earths of a superior quality, and in great abundance, are found in this county. No better material for paints exist upon the earth.

" Petrifactions are found in this county and, in fact, everywhere on the coast-under circumstances which upset the accepted theory that petrifaction can only occur by saturating the wood in thermal waters. Petrifaction takes place on the surface of the earth-necessarily beyond the reach or influence of thermal waters. The large amount of silex in the soil may account for this in some instances, as there are many cases in which an excess of that element causes wood to petrify instead of carbonize, even in the carboniferous formation. Still the proposition holds that petrifactions are found under circumstances which would seem to imply that atmospheric conditions must have something to do with their transformation.

" Argentiferous galena exists in the northern part of the county, and in the near future will become a paying industry.

"Copper,...Some rich deposits of copper principally in the form of red oxide have also been discovered in the northern section of the county.

"Iron—Iron is found nearly everywhere, but the most valuable yet unearthed are the chromic iron ores in the mountains near Cloverdale, where the rock formation is mainly serpentine. Some of these ores have been in the process of extraction for several years with profit to the owners. A small amount of hematite iron was found near Santa Rosa. Magnetic and Titanic iron is found in more or less abundance as is usual in all volcanic rocks.

"Pisolites, Oolites, and Obsidian are among the products found in attestation of the volcanic period. "Boiling springs exist in several localities, the most noted, and remarkable of which are the geysers. These springs are among the most wonderful and magnificent displays of nature in the world. Notwithstanding that the springs are located within close proximity of each other, the chemical properties differ much. We have not at hand a chemical analysis of these waters, but chloride of sodium (table salt), borate of sodium (borax), carbonate of sodium, sulphur, iron, and sulphate of sodium predominate. There is a trace of silica in all of them we believe. Litton springs and Mark West are well known places of resort for pleasure-seekers and invalids.

"Imperfect skeletons of several mastodons have been found protruding from the banks of Petaluma Creek, a short distance above the town of Petaluma, where the floods had exposed them to view; and one tusk found—and now in a cabinet in the latter city—is ten inches in length. They were perhaps mired down while seeking water. Their discovery was merely accidental, paleontological research never having received any more attention in the county than its kindred sciences.

Bloodstone and agete are the only valuable varieties of the quartz family, so far as we know, that have been found in this county.

Sulphate of line (gypsum) is found, but in comparatively small quantities to that of the carbonate, or magnesian lime."

As the quarries of basalt paving blocks in the neighborhood of Petaluma, Santa Rosa and Sonoma have become one of Sonoma County's profitable industries, the following from the Sonoma County Journal of September 25, 1857, is of interest:

"On the summit of a hill some three-quarters of a mile to the south of Petaluma, a very singular ledge of rocks has recently been discovered by some persons engaged in quarrying stone for building purposes. The singular structure and wonderful uniformity that prevails throughout the ledge, is the feature that renders it peculiarly interesting to the curious. It is well cal-

culated to impress the mind with the idea of its being the work of art,

"The ledge is composed of regular prismatic columns, inclined but a few degrees from the perpendicular toward the center of the hill. The columns generally have five sides, but we observed some that had but four. They are usually about twenty inches in thickness, and are divided into blocks varying from one to four feet in length, which are so closely joined and so firmly cemented together that it is quite difficult to separate them. The columns are bound to each other by a layer of gravish colored cement, about an inch in thickness. The rock is very hard, and of a dark color, and belongs to that class of rocks denominated basalt by geologists. The whole ledge presents the appearance of a solid structure of masonry, reared, like the Egyptian pyramids, to perpetuate the works and memory of man, in defiance of the flight of ages. So abundant, indeed, are the appearances of design, that we are not surprised that many persons have unhesitatingly pronounced it the work of art. There is abundant evidence, however, that precludes the possibility of such being the case. This columnar structure of rocks is not unfrequent. It is seen along the margin of Snake River, and in the passage of the Columbia River through the Cascade Mountains, perpendicular walls of this columnar structure are often seen rising to the height of forty or fifty feet. The basaltic columns of Lake Superior, Fingal's Cave, in the island of Staffa, and the Giant's Causeway in the north of Ireland, are all examples of similar columnar structure. Geologists also speak of its occurring quite frequently west of the Rocky Mountains. We are too incredulous to look upon this singular structure as other than the work of the Divine Architect, and as such it presents a wide range for human thought and study.

"The discovery of this ledge of rocks so near town, is particularly fortunate for Petaluma. The rocks are easily quarried and brought to town, but the greatest advantage of all is their thorough adaptability to the construction of fireproof buildings—neither fire nor water affecting them in the least. We saw a chip from one of the rocks subjected to fire until it became heated to a bright red color, after which it was immediately thrown into cold water. No change whatever from its original appearance could be perceived."

In March of 1868 there was considerable excitement in Petaluma consequent upon the unearthing at the head of Petaluma Creek of the fossil remains of some animal of large proportions. In reference to these bones a correspondent of the Argus under date of March 12th says:

"To the question, 'What is It?' when applied to the jawbone which has excited so much curiosity, the following answer is submitted:

"It is assumed that the bone in question is unmistakably a lower jawbone, and from the number and conformation of the teeth, it is not the jaw of a hippopotamus, for that animal has six grinders on each side of both jaws, also four incisors above and below, and a canine tooth on each side, above and below. Again, it cannot be the jaw of a rhinoceros, for that has seven grinders on each side of both jaws, and from two to four incisors in each jaw. The number of grinders in this jaw, the pairs of conical projections on the same, the entire absence of incisors and canine teeth, together with the length (22 inches) of the shinbone exhibited, induces the writer to believe that it belongs to a narrowtoothed mastodon (mastodon angustidens). The dimensions of these grinders, seven inches in breadth by three inches in thickness, answer to the name. The word mastodon is derived from two Greek words, meaning conical-shape and tooth. There were two species of mastodons, namely: the great mastodon (M. giganteus) and the narrow-toothed mastodon. The last species was one-third less in size than the great mastodon, and much lower on the legs. It was not unlike the elephant, being furnished with a trunk and two huge tusks, and fed upon the rank vegetation of the early world. This was, probably, a juvenile of about seven years, its age being determined from the number of pairs

of conical points found on the molar teeth, while his height is estimated to have been only about eight feet, the estimation being based upon the supposition that the large bone exhibited last week was a shinbone. The imperfections of that bone render its identity somewhat difficult, still its superior articulations and triangular shaft, lead to the belief that it is a tibia.

"It is hoped that other discoveries will soon be made that will throw more light upon this interesting problem."

In the Petaluma Argus of February 25, 1869, appears this mention of fossil bones:

"On Thursday last Messrs. Dickey and Gilmore discovered the skeleton of a mastodon on Petaluma Creek about two miles north of this city. Portions of a tusk projected from the bank where the late storm had washed the dirt away. They commenced excavating and have removed the dirt from the head which is of enormous size. The tusk measures twenty-two inches in circumterence, and the width of the skull is nearly three feet. It is well worth the investigation of scientific men. It will be remembered that about a year ago portions of undoubtedly the same skeleton were washed out at the same locality, and that we published an account of the same. Discoveries of fossil remains have become so common in California. that they have almost ceased to excite comment, save in scientific circles."

Again referring to the unearthing of fossil remains, the Argus of March 4, 1869, says:

"Last week we mentioned the fact of the discovery of portions of a gigantic skeleton in the bank of Petaluma Creek. From Mr. S. R. Diekey, one of the discoverers, we receive further particulars. We have also received letters from several scientific gentlemen requesting information on the subject, which we cheerfully give. These bones cannot be a part of those found last spring, being found fifty yards further up the stream, imbedded eight feet deep in coarse gravel. They are undoubtedly horns, the upper part of the head being found with them. The dimensions are: From the lower part of

the cheek bone to the tip of the horn, 8 feet; cavity of the brain, 3 feet, making 19 feet from tip to tip of the horns, which measured 22 inches at the base. One only was found, but a cavity in the earth corresponding in size plainly showed the former existence of another. Two feet of the point was solid, also Sinches of the base; the balance crumbled to pieces on exposure. There were two teeth on each jaw measuring 11 inches in length, and 31 inches in width. They are solid in the jaw, of a darkish color, but resembling ivory in substance. The cheek bones are solid, 18 inches in length. The horns shot outward from the head, curving to the side until within about 18 inches of the point, where they turned forward, the point being a little in front of the head as if for a means of defense. An outside shell similar to that upon the horn of the common cow covered the horn. If the rest of the skeleton bore a proportionate size to the head and horns. the animal was indeed a monster.

The fossil remains found near Petaluma was the subject of discussion by the California Academy of Natural Sciences. What those scientists thought on the subject, as well as the opinion of the Petaluma editor, appeared in the Petaluma Argus of April 1, 1869, and is as follows:

"At a recent meeting of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, at San Francisco, the subject of the recent discovery of the remains of the gigantic animal at Petaluma was brought up. Mr. Yale said he had been corresponding with the discoverer of the skeleton of the mastodon lately found near Petaluma; the bones he understood were being removed, and the Academy ought to take some step toward preserving the remains. The head had been entirely carried away, and other portions disturbed. Mr. Carlton remarked that the animal was said to have been horned, but that which was taken for horns was more probably tusks. Dr. Cooper said the creature was either an elephant or a mastodon, and probably the tusk had been taken for horns. Mr. Yale said that a

similar discovery had been made last year in the vicinity of San Jose. Dr. Cooper stated that Mr. Hoffman, a member of the society, had examined the remains of one of these animals which had been discovered in the valley of San Jose, and that upon its being exposed it crumbled to pieces."

The Argus said: "As to the question whether the bones found were tusks or horns, we are decidedly of the opinion that they are horns, as they grew from the top of the head, curving horizontally, for some distance, when they turned to the front as if for a means of defense. Mr. Dickey drew for us a diagram of the head, showing the position of the root of the horns, which was the same as in ordinary cattle. Had they been tusks they would have grown from another portion of the head."

The Argus of a still later date said: "Sonoma and adjacent counties appear to be a perfect mine of interesting curiosities in the shape of petrifaction belonging to both the animal and vegetable kingdom. What is the most remarkable in relation thereto is the fact that these relics of bygone ages are often found in the alluvial deposits so near the surface of the earth as to frequently be revealed by the plow. We have before us a petrifaction recently plowed up on the ranch of Patrick Lawlor on the Sonoma Mountains, four or five miles from this city, and at an altitude of several hundred feet above the valley or tide level. The specimen is the head and neck (08 femoris) of the femur or thigh bone of a mastadon or some other mammoth animal belonging to the pre-historic period. It is a complete petrifaction nearly six inches in diameter across the crown and about seven inches from apex of crown to base. It is virtually the head (os femoris) with not more than two or three inches of the neck remaining. Looking at its crown it has very much the resemblance of the somewhat round skull of a nearly grown person. It weighs eight pounds. We have seen several specimens of large bones found in this vicinity but this is the most perfect petrifaction of the

kind that has come under our notice. As this was found so near the surface we doubt not that with but little labor other bones belonging to the same monster animal of which this is a part, can be found."

One of the wondrous freaks of Nature in this country and one which is well worth a visit by every one who cares for such sights, is the petrified forest of Sonoma. Away back in some pre-historic age, Mount St. Helena was an active volcano and threw out vast bodies of scoria from its heart of living fire. Some of this scoria fell upon a forest of large trees and in this mass as if cast in a mold we have great bodies of vegetable matter while retaining their shape and fibre turned in lapse of ages into stone. These trees of stone lie in two tiers in a parallelogram a mile in extent from east 'to west and about a quarter of a mile from north to south, the roots of these prostrate trees being toward the north. They lie at an angle of from five to thirty-five degrees, the butts being on the lower ground. When discovered they were almost covered with volcanic ashes or tufa, and the ground sparkled with atoms of silica. Much of the brush has been cleared away and the loose superincum-

bent deposit removed principally by Charles Evans, "Petrified Charley," a Swede, who seeing its value for exhibition purposes, enclosed the ground in 1871, and charged a small fee to visitors to requite him for his labor in excavating around the trees. The largest tree thus excavated is eleven feet in diameter at the butt and sixty-eight feet in length, but is broken into several pieces. Much labor has been spent on the place in improvements until the thousands, who have visited the place pronounced it not only one of the great wonders of the world, but "one of the prettiest places" in the hills of California. The forest can be reached and examined in a day by taking the Santa Rosa and Calistoga stage, it being only sixteen miles from the former place. Visitors to the Geysers by the Cloverdale route, after they have exhausted the curiosities of that wonderful region, with its curious productions of one of Nature's underground laboratories, can reach the petrified forest by taking the stage which runs between the Geysers and Calistoga. No Eastern or European tourist can truly say that he "has done California" unless he has seen the petrified forest.

10



CHAPTER XV.

Ranchos Mesalacon Colate Guilicos Canada de Pogolome - Liano de Santa Rosa—El Molino Huichica Yulpa Gulnoc -Sotoyome—Bodega -Blucher - Callayomi- Muniz Lagina di San Antonio - Arroyo de San Antonio - Senode Malcomes - Roblar de la Misera Canada di la Ioniya—Estlro Americano - German - Petaluma - San Miguel - Tzabaco - Caslamayomi - Cabeza de Santa Rosa—Agua Caliente.

T will be of interest to future generations to know what value the Mexican government placed upon its public domain. When the reader of the next century scans these grants as listed below, and sees that these pioneer colonists of California asked for, and got land by the league, he will naturally conclude that the first half of the nineteenth century must have been a period of regal splendor here. But such was not the fact. The people were land and stock poor. They had but few of either the comforts or conveniences of civilized life, and could not stand the light of a higher civilization. Like the Indians, they have passed on.

The United States, Appellants vs. Johnson Horrell, claiming the Rancho Musalacon.—This was a claim for two leagues of land in Sonoma County, situated in Cloverdale Township, confirmed by the Board of Commissioners and appealed by the United States. The claimants in this case produced the original grant made by Governor Pio Pico to Francisco Berryesa on May 2, 1846. The record of the approval of the Departmental Assembly was dated June 3, 1846. No doubt is suggested as to the genuineness of any of these documents. The grantee appears within the year prescribed

by the grant to have entered into possession of his land and to have resided in a wooden house built by him upon it. He also placed upon it cattle, and commenced its cultivation. There is no difficulty in identifying and locating the lands by means of the description in the grant and the map to which it refers, and which is contained in the expedient. The commissioners in their opinion on this case observe "that although the title was executed but a short time before the American occupation, it appears to have been made in good faith and with due regard to the requirements of the law." The decision of the board was affirmed and a decree entered accordingly. On page 80 of the appendix we find: "Johnson Horrell, et al., claimants for Rincon de Musalacon, two square leagues, in Mendocino and Sonoma counties, granted May 2, 1846, by Pio Pico to Francisco Berryesa, claim filed February 11, 1853, confirmed by the Commission December 12, 1854, by the District Court, January 14, 1856, and appeal dismissed April 2, 1857, containing 8.866.88 acres.

THE UNITED STATES, Appellants is, THOMAS. Page, claiming the Rancho Cotate.—This claim which was for four leagues of land in

Sonoma County situated partly in Vallejo and partly in Santa Rosa townships, was confirmed by the Board, and appealed by the United States. In this case the original grant was not produced, but its existence and loss are proved beyond all reasonable doubt by the depositions of the witnesses and the production of the expediente from the archives containing the usual documents, and also a certificate of approval by the departmental assembly. The grant is also mentioned in the index of grants by the former government. No doubt was entertained by the commissioners as to the sufficiency of the proofs on these points, nor is any objection raised in the District Court in regard to them. The evidence discloses a full compliance with the conditions, and the description in the grant and map determined its locality. No objection is raised on the part of the appellants to the confirmation of this claim, and on looking over the transcript the court did not perceive any reason to doubt its entire validity. Page 48 of the appendix tells us: "Thomas S. Page, claimant for Cotate, four square leagues in Sonoma County, granted July 7, 1844, by Manuel Micheltorena to Juan Castanida; claim filed September 21, 1852, confirmed by the Commission August 27, 1854, by the District Court January 14, 1856, and appeal dismissed March 21, 1857, containing 17,238.60 acres. Patented."

The United States, Appellants ex. Juan Wilson, claiming the Rancho Gailicon. Claim for a tract of land, supposed to contain four leagues, in Sonoma County, situated in Santa Rosa and Sonoma townships, confirmed by the Board and appealed by the United States. The claim in this case was confirmed by the Board. No doubt is suggested as to the authenticity of the documentary evidence submitted, and the only point upon which a question was made was whether the grant and map accompanying it sufficiently indicate the granted land—there being no designation of the quantity or number of leagues in the original grant. The grant bears date November 13, 1839, but was not

issued until the 20th. The signature of the Governor to the original grant is fully proved, and the expediente produced from the archives containing the proceedings upon the petition, the various orders of the Governor, and the decree of approval by the Departmental Assembly. The requirements of the regulations of 1828 seem to have been substantially complied with, and the land cultivated and inhabited within reasonable time. With regard to locating the tract, there seems to be no difficulty. The grant describes it as the parcel of land known by the name of "Guilicos," within the boundaries shown in the map which accompanies the petition. On inspecting the map, those boundaries appear to be indicated with tolerable certainty, and it is presumed that by means of it no practical difficulty will be found by the surveyor in laying off to the claimant his land. A decree of confirmation must therefore be entered. Page 5 of the appendix says: "Juan Wilson, claimant for Guilicos, four square leagues, in Sonoma County, granted November 13, 1839, by Juan B. Alvaralo to John Wilson; claim filed February 10, 1852, confirmed by the Commissioner December 27, 1853, by the District Court March 3, 1856, and appeal dismissed December 8, 1856, containing 18,833.86 acres. Patented."

THE UNITED STATES, Appellants vs. Antonia CAZARES, claiming the Rancho Canada de Pogolome.-" Claim for two leagues of land situated in Marin (and Sonoma) County, in Bodega and Analy townships, confirmed by the Board, and appealed by the United States." It appears from the documentary evidence in this case that James Dawson, the deceased husband of the present claimant, on December 27, 1837, presented a petition to the commanding General, setting forth that he, together with Mc-Intosh and one James Black, had obtained a grant for the place called "La Punta del Esterodel Americano;" that he had built a house upon it, and planted a large vineyard and an orchard with more than 200 fruit trees, and had placed upon it cattle, horses, etc. He further represented that the grant had been obtained in partnership with the two persons mentioned, but that McIntosh was attempting to eject him. He, therefore, prayed that he might be protected in his rights. The petitioner, though he had long resided in the country, does not appear to have been naturalized at the time of making this petition, but the documents show that letters of naturalization were obtained by him on December 29, 1841. On September 18, 1843, he renewed his application to be put in possession of the land, and the Governor, to whom this second petition was addressed, referred it to the Secretary for information. By the reports of that officer it appears, that although the petition for the land had been in the name of the three applicants, yet the grant had been made to McIntosh solely, as he alone possessed the essential requisite of being a naturalized Mexican citizen. The Secretary, therefore, suggests that, although the request of Dawson cannot be granted, yet, inasmuch as he had since been naturalized, and had married a Mexican woman, his application for another piece of land should be favorably considered. The Governor, in accordance with this suggestion, on October 21, 1843, ordered the proceedings to be returned to the party interested for his information. presumed that it was in this way that these documents came into the parties' possession, and are not now found among the archives. It does not appear that Dawson petitioned for a grant before his death, which occurred very soon after; but a grant is produced in which it is recited that his widow, the present claimant, has sufficiently proved the right of her deceased husband to petition for the land which she then occupied, and in consideration of the great losses sustained by her husband on separating himself from McIntosh, and the favorable reports, etc., the Governor grants to her the land solicited, known by the name of 'Canada de Pogolome,' to the extent of two square leagues, a little more or less. It is this land which is now claimed by the appellee. This grant was issued on February 12, 1844, and it appears to have been approved by the Departmental Assembly on September 26, 1845. The genuineness of the above documents is fully proved, and it is also shown that the land was long occupied by Dawson before his decease, and since then by the present claimant. Although the expediente for this grant is not among the archives, yet, as observed by the commissioners, 'its notoriety, the long possession, and the circumstances surrounding it, relieves it from any suspicion of fraud or forgery.' The boundaries, as well as the extent of the land, are specified in the grant, and indicated with evident precision on the map to which it refers. We think, therefore, that the claim is valid and ought to be confirmed." Of this case, page 3, of the appendix, says: "Antonia Cazares, claimant for Canada de Pogolome, two square leagues, in Marin and Sonoma Counties, granted February 12, 1844, by Manuel Micheltorena to Antonia Cazares; claim filed February 3, 1852, confirmed by the commission April 11, 1853, by the District Court, March 24, 1856, and appeal dismissed December 8, 1856, containing 8,780.81 acres."

THE UNITED STATES, Appellants vs. JOAQUIN Carrillo, claiming the Rancho Llano de Santa Rosa.—Claim for three leagues of land in Sonoma County (situated in Santa Rosa and Analy Townships), confirmed by the board and appealed by the United States. "It appears from the expediente in this case that the claimant, on June 22, 1843, petitioned Governor Micheltorena for a grant of land on the plain adjoining the rancho of his mother. The Governor, however, suspended action on the subject, as no judicial measurement had been made of the adjoining ranchos, and the extent of the sobrante or surplus reserved was not ascertained." "On March 12, 1844, the claimant applied to the district for permission to sow, and build a house upon the land, during the pendency of his application to the Governor for a grant. The Alcalde granted him leave to sow the land, holding himself responsible to the owners of the land if there should be any dam-

age, but he refused him permission to build the house. On March 26, 1844, the claimant renewed his application to the Governor, stating that his petition still remained unacted upon on account of the neglect of the colindantes or adjoining proprietors to have their lands measured according to law. The secretary to whom this second petition was referred, reported favorably to it, and advised a grant of not more than three square leagues, subject to the measurements of the adjoining proprietors. In accordance with this report the grant now produced was made; and it appears in evidence that he built, first, a small house and afterward a very large one on the land, on which he has continned ever since to reside. He has also cultivated from 100 to 300 acres of it with corn, barley, wheat, etc. The handwriting of the grant in the possession of the party is fully proved, and there seems no reason to doubt the entire validity of this claim. The map and the designation in the grant of the colindantes or conteminous owners abundantly show the locality of the tract granted; and the claimant's title to the land solicited must be confirmed to the extent of three leagues, subject to the measurements of the land previously granted to the colindantes. The decision of the board must, therefore, be affirmed." In reference to this case we find, on page 35 of the appendix, "Joaquin Carrillo, claimant for Llano de Santa Rosa, three square leagues in Sonoma County, granted March 29, 1844, by Manuel Micheltorena to Marcus West; claim filed May 31, 1852, confirmed by the commission October 21, 1853, by the District Court, March 24, 1856, and appeal dismissed January 13, 1857, containing 13,336.55 acres."

The United States, Appellants, vs. John B. R. Cooper, claiming the Rancho El Molino.—Claim four leagues of land in Sonoma County (situated in Santa Rosa, Analy and Russian River townships), confirmed by the board and appealed by the United States. The claimant in this case, a naturalized Mexican citizen, obtained in December, 1833, a grant from the

Governor for the place called Rio Ayoska. This grant was approved by the Departmental Assembly, and certificate of its confirmation delivered to the grantee, as appears from the testimony, and the expediente filed in the case.

"He subsequently appealed to the Governor for an exchange of the land granted for that now claimed by him. Proceedings on this application were commenced by Governor Figueroa, and the new grant was made as desired by the petitioner, by Governor Gutierrez, on February 24, 1836. These facts are proved by the testimony of Harnell and Vallejo, whose evidence is corroborated by the expediente on file in the archives. The genuineness of the grant is fully established. Previously to obtaining the last grant, the claimant had gone into possession of the tract solicited, and had built a house upon it. He also had, as early as 1834, placed a considerable number of cattle upon it and had commenced the erection of a mill, upon which he expended more than ten thousand dollars. He also erected a blacksmith shop, and for two years had employed upon his rancho men to the average number of sixteen, and sometimes thirty or forty Indians. It is clear that the grantee fulfilled the conditions and carried out the objects of the colonization laws to an extent very unusual in the then condition of the country. With regard to the location of the land, it appears from the testimony of O'Farrell and other witnesses who are acquainted with the adjacent country, that there is no difficulty in ascertaining its locality by means of the discon which accompanies the grant. O'Farrell, who had long been a surveyor under the Mexicans, testifies that he has, by means of the grant and the discon, made a survey of the land, and that it contains, as surveyed by him, only the quantity specified in the grant. The claim was held to be valid by the Board. No objections to it are suggested on the part of the United States, and we are of opinion that the decision of the board should be affirmed." Page 27 of the appendix, in regard to this grant, remarks: "John B. R. Cooper claimant for El

Molino or Rio Ayoska, ten and one-half square leagues in Sonoma County, granted December 31, 1833, by José Figueroa, February 24, 1836, by Nicholas Gutierrez, to J. B. R. Cooper; claim filed April 20, 1852, confirmed by the commission November 14, 1854, by the District Court, March 24, 1866, and appeal dismissed December 15, 1856, containing 17,892.42 acres. Patented."

THE UNITED STATES, Appellants es. JACOB P. Leffe, claiming the Rancho Huichica. Claim for five leagues of land in Sonoma County (sitnated in Sonoma Township), confirmed by the Board and appealed by the United States. "The claimant in this case obtained on October 21, 1841, a grant from Manuel Jimeno, acting Governor of California, for two square leagues of land as designated on the map which accompanied his petition. Juridicial possession was given of the tract as delineated on the map, but the extent of land measured to him largely exceeded the quantity mentioned in the grant. He thereupon petitioned for an augmentation and July 6, 1844, he obtained from Governor Micheltorena an additional grant for three and one-half leagues, making in all five leagues and a half. The proofs show that as early as 1839 the land was occupied and a house built upon it. The grantee also placed there cattle and horses, and cultivated about two hundred acres of land. He has ever since continued to occupy The authenticity of the grant is shown by proof of the genuineness of the signatures, and the production of the expediente from the archives of the former government. The claim was confirmed by the Board and no objections to it are suggested in this court. A decree of confirmation must therefore be entered." We find on page 23 of the appendix the following: "Jacob P. Leese, claimant for Huichaca, two square leagues in Sonoma County, granted Octo-26, 1841, by Manuel Jimeno, and July 6, 1844, by Manuel Micheltorena, to J. P. Leese; claim filed April 6, 1852, confirmed by the commission April 18, 1853, by the District Court, April 22, 1856, and appeal dismissed December 24, 1856, containing 18,704.04 acres. Patented."

Mariano G. Vallejo, claiming the Rancho Tulupa vs. THE UNITED STATES .- Claim for three leagues of land in Sonoma County, rejected by the Board, and appealed by the claimant. "The claimant in this case has produced the original grant by Governor Micheltorena to Miguel Alvarado, dated November 23, 1844. This grant was approved by the Departmental Assembly on February 18, 1845. The genuine ness of the grant is fully proved, and the occupation of and the cultivation of a portion of the land established by testimony. The claim was rejected by the Board for the reason that the tract granted was not segregated from the public domain. The land is described in the grant as known by the name of Yulupa, and bounded by the ranchos of Petaluma, Cotate, Santa Rosa and Los Guilicos. Jasper O'Farrell, who was a government surveyor in 1847 and 1848, and as such surveyed ranchos in the vicinity, states that he knows the latter well, and that the Rancho Yulupa is situated between them; that it is near the town of Sonoma, and can easily be segregated from the adjoining ranchos. Julio Carrillo testifies that he has known the lands of Yulupa since 1838; and that it lies between the ranchos of 'Petaluma,' 'Cotate,' 'Santa Rosa,' and 'Guilicos;' that it contains about three leagues and is well known. The witness further states that Alvarado built a house on the land, and occupied it with cattle and horses in 1843 or 1844. The evidence of these and other witnesses whose testimony has been taken in this court on appeal, sufficiently, in my opinion, establishes the identity of the land granted to Alvarado, and removes the only objection urged to a confirmation of the claim. A decree of confirmation must therefore be entered. page 35 of the appendix it is recorded: "Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo claimant for Yulupa, three square leagues, in Sonoma County, granted November 23, 1844, by Manuel Micheltorena to Miguel Alvarado; claim filed May 31, 1852, rejected by the commission May 10, 1854; con-

firmed by the District Court January 21, 1857; decree reversed by the United States Supreme Court and cause remanded for further evidence." So far unfortunately do these cases go, we are, therefore, constrained to proceed to what information can be gleaned out of the appendix, from which the following are taken:

Archibald A. Ritchie, claimant for Guenoca, six square leagues, in Sonoma County, granted May 8, 1845, by Pio Pico to George Rock; claim filed January 27, 1852; confirmed by the commission December 18, 1852, and appeal dismissed December 15, 1856; containing 21,-220.03 acres. Vide page 3, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Josefa Carrillo Fitch et al., claimants for Sotoyome, eight square leagues, in Sonoma and Mendocino counties (situated in Mendocino and Russian River townships), granted September 28, 1841, by Manuel Micheltorena to Henry D. Fitch; claim filed February 2, 1852, confirmed by the commission April 18, 1853, and appeal dismissed November 17, 1857; containing 48,-836.51 acres. Patented. Vide page 3, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Stephen Smith and Manuela T. Curtis, claimants for Bodega, eight square leagues in Sonoma County (situated in Bodega and Ocean townships), granted September 14, 1844, by Manuel Micheltorena to Stephen Smith; claim filed February 9, 1852, confirmed by the commission February 21, 1853, by the District Court July 5, 1855, and appeal dismissed April 5, 1857; containing 35,787.53 acres. Patented. Vide page 4, App. Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Stephen Smith, claimant for Blucher, six square leagues in Sonoma County (situated in Analy Township), granted October 14, 1844, by Manuel Micheltorena to Juan Vioget; claim filed February 9, 1852; confirmed by the commission October 31, 1854, by the District Court January 26, 1857, and appeal dismissed November 24, 1856; containing 22,976.66 acres. Vide page 4, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Archibald A. Ritchie and Paul S. Forbes, claimants for Callayome, three square leagues in Sonoma County granted January 17, 1845, by Manuel Micheltorena to Robert F. Ridley; claim filed February 12, 1852; confirmed by the commission December 22, 1852, and appeal dismissed December 8, 1856; containing 8,-241.74 acres. Vide page 6, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Manuel Torres, claimant for Muniz, four square leagues in Mendocino County (now Sonoma, situated in Ocean and Salt Point townships), granted December 4, 1845, by Pio Pico to Manuel Torres; claim filed February 17, 1852; confirmed by the commission December 27, 1853; by the District Court, October 17, 1855, and appeal dismissed May 7, 1857, containing 17,760.75 acres. Patented. Vide page 7, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Bartolome Bojorquez, claimant for Laguna de San Antonio, six square leagues in Marin County (a great part in Sonoma County, Petaluma Township), granted November 5, 1845, by Pio Pico to B. Bojorquez; claim filed February 17, 1852; confirmed by the commission October 12, 1853; by the District Court September 10, 1855, and appeal dismissed November 24, 1856, containing 24,903.42 acres. Vide page 7, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Thomas B. Valentine, claimant for Arroyo de San Antonio, three square leagues in Marin and Sonoma counties, part in Petaluma Township, and embracing the city of Petaluma. Granted October 8, 1844, by Manuel Micheltorena to Juan Miranda. Claim filed February 17, 1852, and discontinued February 6, 1855. The land was then entered by settlers as government land, and the lots in Petaluma were entered under the "Town Site Bill." Valentine, by special act of Congress in 1873, got his claim reinstated before the courts, conditioned that if he made good his claim to the Arroyo de San Antonio grant, he would not disturb the title of the settlers on the grant, but accept from the government "lien scrip," which could be located on government land elsewhere. Valentine received a confirmation of his grant, accepted his lien scrip in 1874, and so the matter ended.

José de los Santos Berryesa, for Seno de Malacomes or Moristal y Plan de Agna Caliente, four leagues in Sonoma County (situated in Knight's Valley Township), granted October 14, 1843, by Manuel Micheltorena to J. de los Santos Berryesa; claim filed February 20, 1852; confirmed by the commission June 27, 1854; by the District Court December 24, 1856, and appeal dismissed November 24, 1856, containing 12,540.22 acres. Vide page 9, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Lovett P. Rockwell and Thomas P. Knight, claimants for portion of Malacomes or Moristal, No. 58, two square leagues in Sonoma County (situated in Knight's Valley Township), granted October 14, 1843, by Manuel Micheltorena to José de los Santos Berryesa; claim filed February 20, 1852; confirmed by the commission August 29, 1854, and appeal dismissed November 24, 1856, containing 8,328.85 acres. Vide page 9, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

David Wright et al., claimant for Roblar de la Miseria, four square leagues in Sonoma County (situated in Petaluma Township), granted November 21, 1845, by Pio Pico to Juan Nepomasena Padillo; claim filed February 24, 1852; confirmed by the commission February 14, 1853; by the District Court September 10, 1855, and appeal dismissed December 8, 1856, containing 16,887.45 acres. Patented. Vide page 10, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Jasper O'Farrell, claimant for Canada de la Jonive, two square leagues in Sonoma County (situated in Analy and Bodega Townships), granted February 5, 1845, by Pio Pico to James Black; claim filed March 2, 1852; confirmed by the commission April 18, 1853; by the District Court July 16, 1855, and appeal dismissed December 22, 1856, containing 10,786.51 acres. Patented. Vide page 12, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

M. G. Vallejo, claimant for lot 150 by 130 varas, in Sonoma City, granted July 5, 1835, by José Figueroa to M. G. Vallejo; claim filed March 30, 1852; confirmed by the commission January 17, 1854, by the District Court Feb

ruary 18, 1856, and appeal dismissed February 23, 1857; containing 3.81 acres. Vide page 19, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1. The patent for this property is on record.

Jaspar O'Farrell, claimant for Estero Americano, two square leagues in Sonoma County (situated in Bodega Township), granted September 4, 1839, by Manuel Jimeno to Edward Manuel McIntosh; claim filed March 30, 1852; confirmed by the commission April 11, 1853, and appeal dismissed February 2, 1857; containing 8,849-13 acres. Patented. Vide page 19, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Charles Mayer et al., claimant for German, five square leagues in Mendocino County (now Sonoma County, and situated in Salt Point Township), granted April 8, 1846, by Pio Pico to Ernest Rufus; claim filed April 27, 1852, confirmed by the commission December 22, 1852, by the District Court, September 10, 1855, and by the United States Supreme Court; containing 17,580.01 acres. Vide page 28, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Mayor and Common Council of Sonoma, claimant for Pueblo of Sonoma, four square leagues, granted June 24, 1835, by M. G. Vallejo to Pueblo of Sonoma; claim filed May 21, 1852, and confirmed by the commission January 25, 1856. Vide page 33, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Mariano Guadalnpe Vallejo, claimant for Petaluma, ten square leagues, in Sonoma County (situated in Vallejo and Sonoma townships), granted October 22, 1843, by Manuel Micheltorena to M. G. Vallejo (grant), and five square leagues, June 22, 1844, by Manual Micheltorena to M. G. Vallejo (sale by the government); claim filed May 31, 1852, confirmed by the commission May 22, 1855, by the District Court, March 16, 1857, and appeal dismissed July 3, 1857; containing 66,622.17 acres. Vide page 35, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1. Patented.

Guadalupe Vasquez de West et al., claimant for San Miguel, six square leagues, in Sonoma County (situated in Santa Rosa Township), granted November 2, 1840, by Juan B. Alvarado, and October 14, 1844, by Manuel Micheltorena to Marcus West, claim filed May 31, 1852, rejected by the commission April 24, 1855, confirmed by the District Court, June 2, 1857, and decree confirmed by the United States Supreme Court for one league and a half. Vide page 35, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

J. Jesus et al., heirs of J. G. Pena, claimants for Tzabaco, four square leagues, in Sonoma County (situated in Medocino and Washington townships), granted October 14, 1843, by Manuel Micheltorena to José German Pena; claim filed August 5, 1852, confirmed by the commission June 26, 1855, by the District Court, March 9, 1857; and appeal dismissed April 2, 1857; containing 15,439.32 acres. Patented. Vide page 41, Appendix Hoffman's Report's, Vol. 1.

William Forbs, claimant for La Laguna de los Gentiles or Caslamayome, eight square leagues in Sonoma County (situated in Cloverdale and Washington townships), granted March 20, 1844, by Manuel Micheltorena to Eugenio Montenegro; claim filed September 7, 1852, and rejected by the commission September 26, 1854. Vide page 45, Appendix Hoffman's Report, Vol. 1.

John Hendly et al., claimants for Llano de Santa Rosa, one square league in Sonoma County (situated in Santa Rosa Township), granted March 20, 1844, by Manuel Micheltorena to Joaquin Carrillo; claim filed December 24, 1852, rejected by the commission January 23, 1855, and appeal dismissed for failure of prosecution April 21, 1856. Vide page 68, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Jacob P. Leese, claimant for Lac, 1,000 varas square, in Sonoma County, granted July 25, 1844, by Manuel Micheltorena to Damaso Rodriguez; claim filed February 21, 1853, confirmed by the commission December 12, 1854, and by the District Court December 28, 1857, and appeal dismissed December 28, 1857. Vide page 84, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1. Patented.

Julio Carrillo, claimant for part of Cabeza de Santa Rosa, in Sonoma County (situated in Santa Rosa Township), granted September 30, 1841, by Manuel Jimeno to Maria Ygnacia Lopez; claim filed Feb. 28, 1853, confirmed by the commisson April 4, 1854; by the District Court, March 2, 1857, and appeal dismissed March 27, 1857; containing 4,500.42 acres. Vide 88, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1. Patented.

Jabob R. Mayer et al., claimants for part of Cabeza de Santa Rosa, in Sonoma County (situated in Santa Rosa Township), granted September 30,1853; confirmed by the commission April 4, 1854, by District Court March 2, 1857, and appeal dismissed March 27, 1857; containing 1,484.82 acres. Vide page 88, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

James Eldredge, claimant for part of Caabez de Santa Rosa, in Sonoma County, situated in Santa Rosa Township); granted September 30, 1841, by Manuel Jimeno to Maria Ygnacia Lopez; claim filed February 28, 1853; confirmed by the commission April 4, 1854; by the District Court March 2, 1857, and appeal dismissed March 27, 1857; containing 1,667.68 acres. Vide page 88, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Felicidad Carrillo, claimant for part of Cabeza de Santa Rosa, in Sonoma County (situated in Santa Rosa Township); granted September 30, 1841, by Manuel Jimeno to Maria Ygnacia Lopez; claim filed February 28, 1853; confirmed by the commission April 4, 1854, and by the District Court March 2, 1857. Vide page 88, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Juan de Jesus Mallagh, claimant for part of Cabeza de Santa Rosa, in Sonoma County (situated in Santa Rosa Township); granted September 30, 1841, by Manuel Jimeno to Maria Ygnacia Lopez; claim filed February 28, 1853; confirmed by the commission April 4, 1854, and by the District Court March 2, 1857, and appeal dismissed March 27, 1857; containing 256.16 acres. Vide page 88, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Martin E. Cook et al., claimants for part of Malacomes or Moristal, two miles square in Sonoma County (situated in Knight's Valley Township); granted October, 1843, by Manuel Micheltorena to José los Santos Berryesa; claim filed February 28, 1853; confirmed by the commission August 7, 1855, and appeal dismissed April 16, 1857; containing 2,559,94 acres. Patented. Vide page 90, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

John Henley, claimant for part of Cabeza de Santa Rosa, one mile square in Sonoma County (situated in Santa Rosa Township); granted September 30, 1841, by Manuel Jimeno to Maria Ygnacia Lopez; claim filed February 28, 1853; confirmed by the commission December 19, 1854; by the District Court March 2, 1857, and appeal dismissed March 27, 1857; containing 640.19 acres. Vide page 90, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Joseph Hooker, claimant for part of Agna Caliente, in Sonoma County (situated in Sonoma Township); granted July 13, 1840, by Juan B. Alvarado to Lazaro Pena; claim filed March 2, 1853; confirmed by the commission April 24, 1855; by the District Court March 2, 1857, and appeal dismissed March 27, 1857; containing 550.86 acres. Vide page 100, Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1. Patented.

Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, claimant for Agua Caliente, in Sonoma County (situated in Sonoma Township); granted July 13, 1840, by Juan B. Alvarado to Lazaro Pena; claim filed March 2, 1853; rejected by the commission December, 1855, and by the District Court July 13, 1859. Vide page 100, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Thaddeus M. Leavenworth, claimant for part of Agua Caliente, in Sonoma County (situated in Sonoma Towhship); granted July 13, 1840, by Juan B. Alvardo to Lazaro Pena; claim filed March 2, 1853; confirmed by the commission April 24, 1855, by the District Court March 2, 1857, and appeal dismissed April 3, 1857; con

taining 320.33 acres. Vide page 102, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Oliver Boulio, claimant for part of Cabeza de Santa Rosa, 640 acres in Sonoma County (situated in Santa Rosa Township); granted September 30, 1841, by Manuel Jimeno to Maria Ygnacia Lopez; claim filed March 2, 1853; rejected by the commission January 30, 1855, and appeal dismissed for failure of prosecution April 21, 1856. Vide page 102, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol 1.

C. P. Stone, claimant for part of Agua Caliente, 300 acres in Sonoma County (situated in Sonoma Township); granted July 30, 1840, by Juan B. Alvarado to Lazaro Pena; claim filed March 2, 1853; confirmed by the commission April 24, 1855, by the District Court March 2, 1857, and appeal dismissed March 31, 1857. Vide page 104, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

Cyrus Alexander, claimant, part of Sotoyome, two square leagues (situated in Mendocino Township); granted September 28, 1841, by Juan B. Alvarado to Henry D. Fitch; claim filed March 3, 1853; rejected by the commission February 8, 1855, and appeal dismissed for failure of prosecution April 21, 1856. Vide page 106, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

James A. Watmough, claimant for part of Petaluma grant, one square mile in Sonoma County, granted October 22, 1843, by Manuel Micheltorena to M. G. Vallejo; claim filed March 3, 1853; rejected by the commission January 30, 1855, and appeal dismissed for failure of prosecution April 21, 1856. Vide page 107, Appendix Hoffman's Reports, Vol. 1.

José Santos Berryesa, claimant for 200 by 300 varas, in Sonoma County; granted May 30, 1846, by Joaquin Carrillo to J. S. Berryesa; claim filed March 3, 1853; rejected by the commission October 17, 1854, and appeal dismissed for failure of prosecution April 21, 1856. Vide page 108, Appendix Hoffman's Reports. Vol. 1.



CHAPTER XVI.

The San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railroad "North Pacific Coast Railroad Santa Rosa and Carquinez Railroad"—public highways—the last stage driver "rivers and water courses—bays and coves—Colonel Peter Donahue.

HE San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad has been the means of developing the County of Sonoma. It has extended its southern terminus to Point Tiburon. The original terminus was at Donahue, eight miles below Petaluma, and about thirty-four miles from San Francisco, at which point the steamer connected for San Francisco. The passengers from Sonoma also connected with this steamer by stage, coming for about eight miles over the divide between the waters of Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks.

Donahue was named after the founder of the road, Colonel Peter Donahue. Here was situated all the workshops connected with the road, with hotel and cottages for workmen.

Traffic and travel outgrew his terminus, and the road was extended on the west side of Petulama Creek to San Rafael, where it connected by transfer to the cars of the San Francisco and North Pacific Coast Railroad. The terminus was not found adequate for the rapidly increasing traffic of the road, and in 1883 Colonel Donahue pushed his broad gauge over the track of the S. F. & N. P. C. R. R., and fixed its terminus at Tiburon. And to Tiburon has been removed the buildings from Donahue.

Leaving San Francisco on the magnificent double-ender steamer *Tiburon*, passengers in

twenty minutes' time are transferred to the cars at Tiburon. A run of nine and a half miles through several considerable tunnels, brings the train to the beautiful city of San Rafael, overlooking the broad expanse of the bay. Steaming on through the suburbs of the town, up a grade, the train suddenly disappears in a tunnel bored through one of the ranges which encircle this pretty village. Emerging on the north side of the range, the scene has completely changed. Glimpses of the bay may be had as the train speeds along, now on the edge of the marsh, now over an intervening point, until the line between Sonoma and Marin counties is passed. The road next trends along the shore of Petaluma Creek. Opposite and in bold relief, stands out the old terminus of Donahue.

Crossing Petaluma Creek, after a run of twenty-one miles from San Rafael, the train bowls into the commercial city of Petaluma, at the head of navigation. Petaluma is beautifully and eligibly located. It is surrounded by country homes and orchards in the highest state of cultivation, and is distinguished for its progressive and intelligent population. It is well drained, neatly built, and is one of the most prospe ous interior towns in California.

From Petaluma the train proceeds northerly,

passing Ely's, Penn's Grove, Cotate and Oak Grove stations for fifteen miles over an extremely fertile country which brings us to the center of the County of Sonoma, and to its capital town, Santa Rosa.

Santa Rosa is situated on the banks of Santa Rosa Creek, and is almost hidden in groves of trees and luxuriant shrubs and flowers. It has a rapidly increasing population, and is claimed by all who have seen it as one of the prettiest towns in the State of California. It stands upon an alluvial plain, sloping gradually from the hills, and is surrounded by farms, orchards and vineyards. Santa Rosa is the passenger station for Mark West Springs.

Leaving Santa Rosa, the next station, four miles distant, is Fulton, and here a branch road runs to Guerneville in the redwoods district, distant sixteen miles from Fulton. Trains to and from Guerneville connect with the main line going north and south every day.

From Fulton, going north, the train passes through the village of Mark West to Windsor, distant four miles from Fulton, then by Grant's Station to Healdsburg, distant six miles from Windsor.

Healdsburg is situated in the center of the wide-famed Russian River Valley, and is surrounded by a farming country of unsurpassed fertility.

Beyond Healdsburg the road follows directly up the Russian River Valley to Geyserville, eight miles north of Healdsburg. Geyserville is a pretty village, in the midst of a fruit-growing country. It is also the station where passengers take stages for Skaggs' Warm Springs, one of the popular summer resorts in the State. From Geyserville to Cloverdale, the north terminus of the road, the distance is ten miles.

Cloverdale is situated on Russian River, just south of the boundary line between Mendocino and Sonoma. Here stages connect with the train for Ukiah City, Round Valley, Potter Valley and Humboldt County; also for the Great Geyser Springs, about sixteen miles from Cloverdale; also the Highland Springs, Lake-

port, Kelseyville, Soda Bay, Bartlett Springs and the Blue Lakes. There is also a large freight traffic at Cloverdale, hence it is one of the busiest towns in the county.

The entire length of the road by way of Donahue, with water connection, is ninety miles. By way of San Rafael it is eighty-four miles, as follows:

	Miles.
From San Francisco to Tiburon	6
From Tiburon to San Rafael · · · ·	9
From San Rafael to Petaluma	21
From Petaluma to Santa Rosa	15
From Santa Rosa to Fulton	4
From Fulton to Windsor	5
From Windsor to Healdsburg	6
From Healdsburg to Geyserville	8
From Geyserville to Cloverdale	10

44

But Cloverdale will soon lose its position as a terminal city, for the track is already graded and the mountains pierced with tunnels for an extension of the road to Ukiah, the county town of Mendocino County. This extension will be in running order early in 1889, and will open up to more complete development a county that has hitherto been without any facilities for convenient or rapid communication with the outer world.

Following is a description of the ferry-boat connecting the S. F. & N. P. R. R. with San Francisco. The Tiburon's dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 224 feet; beam, 34 feet; length of cabin, 155 feet. She is of the pattern known as the "double ender," and is nearly a duplicate of the Bay City, with slightly increased speed. She is equipped with powerful machinery by the Union Iron Works, the cylinder of the engine being fifty inches in diameter, with eleven feet stroke. Two lowpressure boilers of the most approved pattern afford the driving power; speed twenty miles an hour. There is an upper-deck cabin, like that of the Oakland. The keel of the Tiburon was laid on the 29th of May, 1883, and the hull was

launched eight months, lacking one day, afterward. The *Tiburon* is the only double-ender that has ever been employed on this bay, outside the Oakland and Alameda ferries.

NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD.

Of this road the San Francisco Journal of Commerce says:

"The scenic route of the State is on the North Pacific Coast Railroad. Every variety and change is encountered on this line. Leaving the foot of Market street, San Francisco, by one of the fast ferry steamers of the company, a rapid trip is made across the bay to Saucelito, where the train is awaiting passengers and freight for the north. 'All aboard!' and the train moves out of Saucelito and rolls along the shores of Richardson's Bay. Rounding the noted Mount Tamalpais into the beautiful Ross Valley, it arrives at San Anselmo station, where transfer is made to San Rafael and San Quentin and thence to Fairfax, one of the finest and most noted picnic resorts of the State. From this point on the scenery becomes wilder, grander and more varied. Climbing the steep cañon sides, through tunnels, across trestle bridges hundreds of feet above the creek below, thence winding its way down, the train skirts along the hill-sides near Point Reyes to the shores of Tomales Bay. These are followed for a distance of fifteen miles, when a rich agricultural district is entered and the thriving communities of Tomales, Valley Ford, Bodega Roads, Freestone and Howards are passed in quick succession and the ascent of the mountains of north-western Sonoma is begun. Again the grand scenery of deep canons and redwood forests is continued until the thriving town of Duncan's Mills is reached and then to Ingrams, the present terminus. Camp Taylor is on the line of this route, and is one of the finest fishing, camping and picnicing localities of the State.

"The road cost over three millions of dollars, and is a magnificient piece of engineering skill. For its length we believe it possesses more varied scenery than any road in the United States. In a distance of 80 miles, hills, mountains, dales, valleys, deep cañons, rivers, forests. follow each other in bewildering succession, and are presented to the view of the traveler as he passes through the most picturesque part of this State. It is a splendid field for the sportsman. The mountains and hills, valleys and cañons abound with game, and the creeks and rivers are favorite resorts for the fisherman, who finds his time well occupied. During the summer months the various places on the line of the road are resorted to by thousands of campers from the metropolis of the coast."

THE SONOMA VALLEY RAILROAD.

This road is a branch of the Northern Pacific. It now connects with the main Donahue line at Pacheco Station. It runs northward to the old town of Sonoma, and from thence to Glen Ellen, which is located in the north end of Sonoma Valley in a vale surrounded by sloping hills, which presents as desirable a location for a prosperous community as could be selected. It is located in the heart of the wine section of the county, and for miles on both sides of the valley are to be seen hills clad with vines. In summer it is a great resort for camping parties bent on pleasure and to try their skill with the rod and gun. As many as 1,500 have camped in this vicinity at one time during the camping season.

SANTA ROSA AND CARQUINEZ RAILROAD.

This road was completed in 1887. It is a branch of the Central Pacific road. It leaves that line at Napa Junction; passes up the whole length of the Sonoma Valley to Glen Ellen; passes on through the Guilicos Valley and terminates at Santa Rosa. This road is of incalculable value to Sonoma County, as it affords a direct and continuous connection with the eastern lines, and thus opens a way to ready market for the excellent fruit of this section of the State. There is now only needed a couple of branch roads, one to Sebastopol and Green Valley, and the other to Big Valley to render the whole

county well provided with conveniences for travel and the conveyance of freight to market.

PUBLIC RIGHWAYS.

Before the advent of railroads the public highways of the county were the mediums of travel and traffic. The central and most consequential road was that leading from Petaluma, taking in its way Santa Rosa, Windsor, Healdsburg, Gevserville and Cloverdale. Those were the days of staging. Large coaches drawn by six horses made the trip daily. The stage driver was then a consequential man, courted and conciliated by those who had much traveling to do. A seat with the driver was a seat of honor, to secure which it was generally necessary to make a special engagement. But the occupation of driver was not entirely a sinecure position. Rain or shine he had to mount his seat, and in excessively wet winters he generally reached the end of his route in a terribly mud-bedraggled condition. Then he was occasionally stopped by foot-pads, receiving a peremptory order to throw out the express box. Occasionally a driver would escape by giving lash to his team, but as one such got a bullet through his cheek and had a passenger killed on the seat along side of him, drivers concluded that such foolishness did not pay, and ever after they accorded to foot-pads that deference that their vocation seemed to entitle them to. The railroad came, however, and ran close to and parallel with this great artery of travel. put an end to staging on that road, and it is now mainly used for local purposes by the inhabitants along its line.

The next public highway of importance is the one leading from Petaluma up the coast. It takes in its route Two Rock, Bloomfield, Valley Ford, Bodega Corners, Bodega Bay, Markhams Mills, Fort Ross and Gualala. That portion of this road from Bodega to Petaluma has been the medium of transportation of a vast amount of produce to market in the years gone by, but the Narrow Guage Coast Line Railroad now carries much of the Bodega produce direct to San Francisco.

From near the mouth of Russian River northward this road is graded along the cliffs overhanging the ocean. For a distance of several miles the traveler looks down into the surf breaking upon the rocks below, and occasionally the eye is relieved by seeing in the distance a jet of water thrown up by some sportive whale. When this spur of the Ross Mountain is passed the road is of comparatively easy grade to the Gualala River, the boundary line between Sonoma and Mendocino counties.

One among the oldest roads in the county, but not extensively traveled, is the one leading from Petaluma to Sonoma, thence to Glen Ellen and so on through Guilicos Valley to Santa Rosa. This road is through a country of historic interest and at every turn the traveler encounters new and enchanting scenery. All along the line of this thoroughfare are delightful retreats, and it is becoming a favorite line of resort to pleasure seekers.

The road from Petaluma to Sebastopol and thence to Green Valley, although an old one in point of use, did not for many years receive that care and consideration that its importance and utility entitled it to. Lately it has been much improved, and in time it will come into more general use as the shortest route to the redwood forests.

The roads mentioned all have a general course north and south, or lengthwise of the county. Of course there are many lateral branches to these roads leading to valleys and settlements on either hand. From Cloverdale a good road extends easterly to the far-famed Geysers; and westerly to Dry Creek Valley, and thence into the coast mountains. From Geyserville a road leads to the Skaggs Springs, a celebrated place of resort. From Healdsburg roads running both east and west tap a wide range of country. Santa Rosa is the focus of a regular system of lateral roads. The most important of these is the road by way of Forestville to Guerneville, and from thence by way of Ingrams to Fort Ross. That portion of this road between Guerneville and Ross is through a country

of mountains and forests which will ever be a paradise to sportsmen. With two lines of railroad, one ending at Guerneville and the other at Ingrams, these wilds of Sonoma County are rendered easy of access to those who seek a respite from the cares and toil of business life.

Above mention is made that as the railroads advanced the stage coaches retired. With the exception of on a short line on the coast in the extreme upper end of the county, and that between Cloverdale and the Geyser Springs, the stages have entirely disappeared—they are a thing of the past. For many years after our railroads were completed, a man named Washington Gilham, who had long been a driver on our stage route, continued to run a two-horse thorough brace, taking a cross-route which gave accommodation to people between Stony Point and Tomales. At best, he made but a precarious living, but it was his vocation, and he followed it to the end. On the occasion of his death, in 1882, his friend, Tom Gregory, of Bloomfield, penned the following graceful lines: "WASH, GILHAM SLEEPS,

"The old stage-driver came quietly into town just as he had done off and on for some fourteen years. But this time he came slower than usual. He had a new team, but the horses tramped solemnly along as if they knew that pace suited the occasion-or knew that something was amiss with the solemn man behind them. The old driver had a strange look on his face that we had never seen before-the look of one who is moving deeply in a mystic spell. He always was rather quiet, but now his silence was almost appalling. When the team stopped, his old friends anxiously gathered around him, but he did not seem to know them, for he spoke not a word. One grasped his hand, but no pressure was returned. The funeral that day was conducted by the Masons, and as he was a member of that mystic brotherhood, he took his place in the procession and with them moved toward the cemetery. Soon they were all at the graveside. Pausing a moment on the brink, the old stage-driver went slowly

and steadily down his last grade; the silver nail heads on the coffin sparkled star-like in the gloom of the still, dark depths. Dust unto dust, ashes unto ashes. The bright little spray of evergreen and the dull valley clods mingled together as her dear mother earth folds around and hides away each home-returning child. They spread young wings for lofty flights through life's warm golden dawn, but at chill eve come wearily back to slumber on her broad and loving breast. The crowd went quietly from out the enclosure and left him there alone. Now only a low narrow mound, which in a few days will be grass-grown, marks the spot where Wash. Gilham sleeps."

RIVERS AND WATER COURSES.

The rivers and water-courses of Sonoma County are peculiar in character. The Pet aluma and Sonoma creeks are estuaries of San Pablo Bay. The ebb and flow of tide in these streams are about six feet in depth. This, with the natural depth of water at extreme low tide, enables vessels of from sixty to one hundred tons burthen to navigate them up to the cities of Petaluma and Sonoma, respectively. These tide streams are of incalculable value as arteries of commerce. They afford cheap transportation of freight to San Francisco, and afford an effectual bar to freight extortions by other mediums of transportation. Both of these estuaries have, beyond the reach of salt water tides, fresh water fountains that abound in fish of various kinds.

The San Antonio Creek that forms the boundary between Sonoma and Marin counties on the south takes its rise in what was called the Laguna de San Antonio (but now drained) and has an entire length of not more than twelve miles. It does not afford much water in mid-summer, although in rainy seasons it becomes a torrent. The Santa Rosa and Mark West creeks are fed by innumerable tributaries taking their rise in the Macuway range of mountains, and which abound in trout. During the summer months both these streams are

lost in the Santa Rosa plains, but during the winter or rainy months they debouch into the lagoonas north of Sebastopol, and from thence their waters reach the Russian River.

Sulphur Creek takes its rise in the Geyser group of mountains and empties into the Russian River north of Cloverdale.

Dry Creek takes its rise in Mendocino County and enters Sonoma County just below Dry Creek cañon, and flows into the Russian River near Healdsburg. During the summer it is barely a trout stream, but in the winter it often becomes a roaring torrent.

The Russian River is a stream of peculiarly variable moods. It heads high up in Mendocino County and is the artery of drainage to an immense section of country. In the summer months, in consequence of the gravelly and porous nature of the country it traverses it sinks away and is easily fordable at all points. But in the winter months, especially if the rain fall has been copious, it becomes an angry, incontrollable river. It enters Sonoma County just north of Cloverdale, and for many miles has a southerly course with but little fall, until it reaches a point nearly opposite Healdsburg, where it suddenly deflects to the west, plunges down through the redwood forests, and reaches the ocean a few miles north of Bodega Bay. There are not a few who believe that Russian River once flowed unimpeded to San Pablo Bay, but this is but the surmise of scientists.

Austin Creek, heading in the north on the dividing line that forms the head waters of the southern branch of the Gualala River, flows south and falls into the Russian River at Duncan's mills. It is a mild, placid stream from Ingrams down in the summer months, but in winter has its own way, and puts on the airs of a very consequential stream.

The southern limb of the Gualala River takes its rise in the mountains immediately east of Fort Ross. It runs in an exactly opposite direction from the Austin Creek, and after traversing a country for many miles of the most wild and grand scenic grandeur it falls into

the main Gualala River about three miles above where the latter river flows into the Pacific Ocean. The country traversed by the South Gualala, and its fountain streams, will ages hence be the resort of those who seek communion with the untarnished grandeur of Nature. Locked in those fastnesses, beyond the sordid grasp of pelf and gain, is a wealth of respite from the toil and moil of life that will be appreciated by the generations of the future.

The Estero Americano is a tide stream up to Valley Ford, and from thence upward is but the water conduit of the streams leading from Big Valley westward. These streams are inconsequential except in the winter season.

The latest water-way to be noted is that draining the water-shed of country compassed in Two Rock Valley. The water of these various streams find their way into an estuary of the ocean in Marin County, about midway between Tomales Bay and the Estero Americano.

There is a peculiarity of the topography of the country right here worth mentioning. The ranch at present owned by Allen Roseburg, about eight miles north from Petaluma, is the saddle of a tridant. The water-shed of the northerly portion of the ranch sends its water down through Two Rock Valley and thence to the ocean through the channel last above described. The waters from the southerly slope of this ranch flow into the Petaluma Creek; and the water from the western side of the place flows westerly and through the medium of Salmon Creek falls into Tomales Bay.

BAYS AND COVES.

Along the ocean line of Sonoma County are several bays and coves affording good anchorage for vessels. Bodega Bay is a land-locked harbor affording good anchorage for vessels. It is about two miles long and one mile wide. Its entrance is somewhat narrow and difficult of access in stormy weather, but vessels once inside are safe and secure. About ten miles northward, at Russian Gulch, there is a cove where vessels land and take on lumber by means of a

chute. At Fort Ross there is a very good landing, and vessels come and go with great regularity, carrying to San Francisco railroad ties, cordwood and tanbark. At Timber Cove is also a landing for vessels. Salt Point has a very good landing for vessels, so also has Fisk's and Stuart's Points. At all these places are chutes for sliding lumber and freights of various kinds down into the vessels moored below. The traveler along the coast is constantly astonished to behold the masts of vessels close in shore where he would least expect to see them. These bays and coves on the northwest coast of Sonoma County are the mediums of a lumber trade both vast and profitable.

COLONEL PETER DONAHUE.

As Sonoma County was largely indebted to the late Col. Peter Donahue for her railroad facilities we account it but just to afford his name some space in Sonoma County history. Of his death, the Petaluma Argus of November 28, 1885, said:

"Col. Peter Donahue died at his residence in San Francisco at 10 o'clock Thursday evening. He had been ill several days, but a fatal termination was not anticipated until within a few hours of his death. He seemed to have had a complication of ailments, but diabetes is given as the immediate cause of death. Thus has come to an end a remarkably active and useful life. Peter Donahue was eminently the architect of his own fortune. The foundation of his fortune was laid with his own brawny arms while toiling at the forge. With far-seeing sagacity he made investments and inaugurated enterprises that not only brought himself rich returns, but gave lucrative employment and prosperity to thousand of others. With all his vast accumulations of wealth, Peter Donahue never forgot or looked down superciliously upon those occupying the walks of life he himself once trod. We have neither time nor space for more extended mention of the deceased at this time, and conclude by saying that in the death of Peter Donahue, San Francisco and California has lost a most enterprising and valuable citizen."

Continuing the Argus said: "We last week announced the death of Colonel Peter Donahue. To the San Francisco Bulletin we are indebted for the following biographical sketch:

"The deceased was born of Irish parents in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 11th of January, 1822. In 1835 he emigrated with his mother to America, settling at Matteawan, which is now a portion of Fishkill Township, Dutchess County, New York. He worked some two years in a cotton factory and then entered a locomotive manufactory in Patterson, New Jersey. In 1847 he was appointed engineer of the Peruvian war steamer Rimal. Mr. Donahue arrived in San Francisco on the steamer Oregon, June 18, 1849, and proceeded to the mines. Subsequently he returned to this city, where he met his brothers James and Michael. He and James established a blacksmith shop on Montgomery street, and about a year afterward they removed to First street. In 1852 the firm obtained the franchise for lighting the city with gas, and within two years gas works were established.

"Peter Donahue also established a line of steamers on the Sacramento River. In 1861 he obtained a street railroad franchise and established what is known as the Omnibus line. The same year he obtained a contract for raising and rebuilding the sunken monitor Comanche for the defense of this harbor. The first casting melted and molded in this State was done at the Union Foundry, by Messrs. Donahue, for the old pioneer steamer McKim, the blasts for the furnace being prepared by three blacksmiths' bellows, which are now the property of the Mechanics' Institute. The first quartz mill constructed in this State was made at the Donahue foundry. A building is now in the course of construction where the old Donahue shop and wharf existed on First street in 1850. In 1862 Mr. Donahue and a few associates built the railroad from this city to San José, and subsequently continued it to Gilroy, a distance of about eighty miles. This

road was subsequently sold to Stanford & Co. A broad gauge road was also built by Mr. Donahue from the town of Donahue, on Petaluma Creek to Cloverdale, a distance of fifty miles. All of the rolling stock for this road was constructed at the Donahue foundry. A branch road was built from Fulton to Russian River, a distance of eighteen miles, and from Petaluma to San Rafael twenty-two miles in length. This latter branch has been extended from San Rafael to Point Tiburon on Raccoon Straits, which is connected with this city by a ferry line. In 1879 Donahue and his associates purchased the unfinished narrow gauge from Sonoma to Sonoma Creek, which they completed. For a quarter of a century Mr. Donahue was director of the Hibernia Bank, and for over

twenty years a director of the National Gold Bank. He was a life member of the Pioneer Society.

"The deceased married Miss Jane McGuire in New York in 1852, by whom he had four children, two of whom are living. A few years ago the daughter married Baron von Schroeder, and until recently has resided in the southern part of the State. The son, Mervyn, a few years ago married the daughter of ex-Supreme Judge Wallace, and resides at San Rafael. On the death of the first wife, Mr. Donahue married Miss Anna Downey, sister of ex-Governor Downey.

"The deceased was a courteous and companionable gentleman who well represented the dignity of labor as an intelligent and industrious mechanic."



CHAPTER XVII.

A RECORD OF YEARS- INCIDENTS ACCIDENTS OF TRRENCLS DISCOVERIES DEVELOPMENTS, ETC.

N another chapter has been given an epitome of all the occurrences of a year, as recorded in the only journal then published in the county. We now take up the thread of current events where these dropped, and follow it to the end.

September 19, 1856 The first Republican mass convention assembled in the dining-room of the old Petaluma House.

September 26, 1856—The settlers held a mass convention at Santa Rosa.

October 3, 1856.—The subject of opening a road north to Weaverville was being agitated.

December 9, 1856—Dr. B. B. Bonham, county superintendent of public instruction, reported the condition of the schools in the county.

January 23, 1857—W. A. Buster, county treasurer, proved a defaulter for several thousand dollars—was tried; sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, and pardoned by the Governor at the end of three years.

April 10, 1857—The Round Valley Indian reservation, Mendocino County, established an agent. John Hendley reported several thousand Indians there, and doing well.

June 5, 1857—J. A. Rudesill commenced running a stage from Petaluma to the Geyser Springs. June 12, 1857—At Bodega, an Indian killed one of his tribe—confessed the crime, and was hung by order of "Judge Lynch."

September 4, 1857—A large camp-meeting was held at Liberty school-house.

September 16, 1857—Three Indians were hung near Fort Ross by a vigilance committee. A peace officer was present and forbade the hanging, but it was of no avail.

October 23, 1857—There was quite an excitement over the supposed discovery of coal in Two Rock Valley.

November 27, 1857—An elk weighing 800 pounds was killed near Healdsburg. This was the last elk that there is any record of, and probably the last one ever in the county.

February 12, 1858—There was some excitement over the supposed discovery of cinnabar, near Petaluma.

April 23, 1858—The beginning of trouble about squatters on the Sotoyome grant, near Healdsburg.

October 4, 1858—The celebrated comet that had for weeks been blazing in the heavens, began to wane.

April 8, 1859—A. B. Bowers was working on a map of Sonoma County. When completed it was a most excellent farm map, very accurate in every detail.

September 9, 1859—The annual fair was held at Healdsburg, and the interest manifested in Sonoma County industries was highly satisfactory.

February 10, 1860—Discovery of quicksilver near Mount St. Helena and the Geysers.

June 15, 1860—A monster grizzly bear was killed on Salmon Creek, Marin County, by J. S. Brackett, the Estee brothers, and others. It was brought to Petaluma and exhibited. It weighed 1,000 pounds, and had been very destructive to stock.

July 6, 1860—The boundary line between Sonoma and Marin counties was finally placed as located by Surveyor William Mock in 1856; that is, following a straight line from the head of the Laguna de San Antonio, to the head of the Estero Americano at Valley Ford.

August 10, 1860—A quarry of asbestos was found near Windsor.

April 12, 1861—The Legislature passed a bill submitting the question of county seat removal to a vote of the people.

May 24, 1861—Joe Hooker, of Sonoma, left for the theater of the civil war. He became the celebrated "Fighting General Joe Hooker" of that unfortunate conflict.

November 26, 1861—Lady Franklin, relict of the ill-fated Sir John Franklin of Arctic Ocean fame, visited Sonoma County, accompanied by her niece, Miss Craycroft.

January 21, 1862—From Petaluma and other portions of the county liberal aid was sent to the sufferers by flood at Sacramento.

February 11, 1862—Charles Minturn, of the Steamer line, straightens a couple of bends in the creek, below Petaluma.

June 25, 1862—There was considerable prospecting for coal in the easterly side of Santa Rosa Valley, opposite the old Half-way House.

November 9, 1862—Judge McKinstry resigned the position of judge of the seventh judicial district, and Hon. J. B. Southard was appointed to the position.

December 3, 1862—Suit was commenced for the partition of the Rancho Laguna de San Antonio, comprising over 24,000 acres. This ranch was familiarly known as the "Bojorques Rancho," and the history of this litigation is scattered through over-twenty volumes of the California Supreme Court Reports.

August 5, 1863—There was great excitement about the discovery of copper in the mountains about eighteen miles westerly from Healdsburg. Copper, in small quantities, in a pure state, was found, and much prospecting was done, but with no paying results.

November 2, 1865—A railroad company was organized in Petaluma for the purpose of building a railroad from Petaluma to Cloverdale. There were various moves and counter-moves about railroads. The question of location, and the granting of a subsidy of \$5,000 a mile came to a vote on the 10th of September, 1868. The subsidy was voted, and the route from Petaluma to Cloverdale selected. Work was prosecuted for a time in 1869, then was stopped. Colonel Peter Donahue bought the road and franchise on August 10, 1870, and on October 29, 1870, the first cars ran between Petaluma and Santa Rosa. In 1872 the road was completed to Cloverdale.

November 9, 1865—There was a heavy rainstorm northward along the coast. At the Gualala River the saw-log boom of the Rutherford Milling Company broke, and about 4,000,000 feet of lumber went out to sea. Three schooners were wrecked upon the coast.

March 29, 1866—Michael Ryan was executed at Santa Rosa, for the crime of killing his wife. This is the only case of capital punishment yet on record in Sonoma County.

November 15, 1866—A destructive fire occurred at Sonoma, and a number of buildings were destroyed.

November 7, 1867—Mineral paint of good quality was found near the mill of O. A. Olmstead, in the redwoods.

November 28, 1868 — A stage robbery occurred near Cloverdale.

December 10, 1868—The schooner C. P. Heustis, Captain H. Piltz, went ashore near Fort Ross, and was a total wreck. No lives lost.

January 21, 1869.—A petrified tree was found while grading for the railroad, on the Cotate Branch.

March 18, 1869.—According to the school census Sonoma County had more school children than any other county in the State, except San Francisco.

August 19, 1871—A daring attempt was made to rob the Cloverdale stage. The driver, Sandy Woodworth, would not stop, and as a consequence got a bullet through his cheek, and a young man, named Coffin, on the seat beside him was killed.

February 24, 1872—A large whale was stranded on the shore near Timber Cove, and the coast residents laid in a supply of whale oil.

March 16, 1872—The Donahue line of railroad was completed and in running order to Cloverdale.

May 25, 1872—This was an era of road improvement around Petaluma and in the county at large. Many miles of excellent macadamized roads were constructed.

September 6, 1872—A. Doty & Co. established a broom factory near Penn's Grove.

August 1, 1873—Elijah McMurray, a former resident of Two Rock Valley, had a fearful encounter with a wounded buck, and finally proved victor, although badly wounded and lacerated.

November 21, 1873—A telegraphic line was completed from Petaluma to Humboldt Bay, and there was fraternal greeting between the presses of Sonoma and Humboldt counties.

May 1, 1874—The schooner Horace Templeton was wrecked in Petaluma Creek on what is known as the "sunken rock."

May 29, 1874—The basalt blocks of Sonoma County began to be used extensively for paving in San Francisco.

June 26, 1874—The Forestville Chair Factory becomes an important manufacturing industry. September 18, 1874—A destructive fire occurred at Bodega Corners.

November 27, 1874—This was a season of floods to Sonoma County, on account of excessive rains.

April 16, 1875—The steamer James M. Donahue was completed and commenced running between San Francisco and Lakeville.

April 30, 1875—Granville P. Swift, one of the "Bear Flag party," and once a wealthy citizen of Sonoma County, who had money buried by the thousands of dollars, was found with his neck broken, in Solano County—his mule having stumbled and fallen over a precipice.

June 4, 1875—A new townshi p was created by the county board of supervisors called "Knight's Valley."

June 18, 1875—A test case was agreed upon to settle the disputed boundary question between Sonoma and Napa Counties. The decision was in favor of Sonoma County.

October 27, 1876—The Petaluma and San Rafael Narrow Guage Railroad was sold and transferred to Colonel Peter Donahue.

January 18, 1878—This was a season of unusual floods to Sonoma County, and considerable damage was done.

April 19, 1878—The up-coast stage was robbed at a point near the Gualala River.

December 27, 1878—Congress was petioned for \$25,000 to aid in improving Petaluma Creek. The subsidy was granted and the creek much improved.

January 30, 1880—The valleys of Sonoma County were covered with snow, a very unusual occurrence.

August 26, 1881—A destructive fire occurred at Sebastopol.

February 3, 1882—Foot-pads robbed the Cloverdale stage.

September 1, 1882—J. R. Jewell of Petaluma Township built the first silo in the county.

March 17, 1883—The Pacific Narrow Guage Railroad was extended to Ingrams.

October 6, 1883—The Northern Pacific Railroad was completed to deep water at Tiburon.

The new steamer *Gold*, to run between San Francisco and Petaluma, was completed.

December 8, 1883—The first stone of the new court-house at Santa Rosa was laid.

September 25, 1886-The first canning

establishment at Santa Rosa was destroyed by fire

June 18, 1887. The work of building a branch railroad from Pacheco Station to connect with the Sonoma Valley Railroad was commenced.

July 30, 1888—The northern end of the county, from Santa Rosa upward, has a large showing of new vineyards and orchards.

Below we give a full list of the present towns and villages of Sonoma County, in alphabetical order, outside of Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Sonoma and Healdsburg, that are regularly incorporated cities:

America is ten miles north of Santa Rosa; including the immediate vicinity; it has a population of 250. It is more widely known as Mark West Springs. It has a hotel and post-office and is a resort for tourists and invalids. A stage line affords communication with Santa Rosa.

Bloomfield is a thriving community at the head of Big Valley, twelve miles north of Petaluma. The population is about 350. The village has a full complement of stores, churches and societies; a good hotel is maintained. It has communication by stage with Petaluma. It is growing and offers inducements to settlers.

Bodega is eighteen miles north of Petaluma, and located on Bodega Bay in the midst of a fine dairy country from which, with the fishing business, it derives its support. It boasts of a hotel, postoffice and express office.

Chairville is located twenty three miles northwest from Santa Rosa on the line of the S. F. & N. P. R. R. It is in the midst of a farming and vine growing district. There are several wineries in the immediate neighborhood. It has a population of 150. Skaggs Springs are six miles distant from this point with which communication is maintained by stage.

Clorerdale,—Cloverdale is fourth in point of wealth and population amongst the towns of Sonoma County. It is the present terminus of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad, and is distant thirty-three miles northwest of

Santa Rosa and eighty-four miles from San Francisco. It is in the midst of a large and productive region, and is the center of trade for the wool interest and extensive hop fields of this part of the country. The climate here is more bracing than in the southern portion of Sonoma, and is especially adapted to the growth of the hardier varieties of fruits. The population is about 1,400 and is steadily growing. The leading denominations have places of worship with good congregations. All the leading secret and fraternal orders and societies have flourishing organizations. Hotel accommodations are good. The town is amply supplied with water furnished by the Cloverdale Water Company. Real estate is low, and the opportunities offered to the settler are unexcelled by those of other places. Stages leave here for Ukiah, Mendocino City, Eureka and other points on the North Coast, and for all points in Lake County and northern Napa. A railroad will, in a few months, connect it with Ukiah, Mendocino County. The Cloverdale Reveille ably advocates the interests of the community. It is published weekly.

Cozzens.—A small burg located a few miles distant from Healdsburg. It has a population of 150 and is surrounded by a prosperous farming and wine growing community. A saw mill is located here and a general merchandise store supplies the needed requirements of the village.

Duncan's Mills is located thirty miles north from Petaluma. It has communication with San Francisco by the North Pacific Coast Railroad. It is supported by important lumber, dairy and stock raising interests. The Duncan's Mill's Land and Lumber Company saw mills are located here. The population is about 250. The surrounding country is noted for its romantic and picturesque scenery, and abundance of game and fish. It is a favorite resortor the tourist, the sportsman and for camping parties during the summer months. Stages leave here for all points in Mendocino and Humboldt counties.

Fishermatn's Bay is located on the coast

above Fort Ross. A population of 200 is supported by the farming interest and employment at the saw and shingle mills which are located here.

Fisk's Mills is a small village of about 150 population, in Salt Point Township, distant about twelve miles north of Fort Ross. Communication is had with Duncan's Mills by stage.

Forestville is distant twelve miles northwest of Santa Rosa, on the S. F. & N. P. R. R. Large quantities of tan-bark are shipped from this point. A rustic chair factory is located here. The business community consists of a hotel, blacksmith shops and two general merchandise stores. The surrounding country is devoted to farming.

Fort Ross is a small settlement forty-two miles north of Petaluma. It contains many reminders of the early days when a Russian colony was located here. It is one of the oldest settlements on the northern coast of California. The population is about 130, who are principally engaged in stock raising and farming. It is connected with Duncan's Mills by stage.

Freestone is on the line of the North Pacific Coast Railroad. The population is about 175, supported by the dairying and farming carried on in the vicinity.

Fulton.—An ambitious and growing village on the line of the S. F. & N. P. R. R., four miles from Santa Rosa, is surrounded by a rich agricultural district. Considerable fruit is raised here. The population is 200, dependent upon the fruit and farming interests of the vicinity. From this place a branch of the S. F. & N. P. R. R. extends to Guerneville.

Geyser Springs are located sixteen miles from Cloverdale, from which place they are reached by stage. It is a noted health and pleasure resort. The numerous mineral springs in the vicinity are the chief attraction.

Guerneville.—The progressive and prosperous town of Guerneville is situated in the midst of a large lumber producing district, and is surrounded by forests of redwood; a branch of the

S. F. & N. P. R. R. has its terminus at this point. The town derived its name from one of its pioneer residents who is engaged in the large milling interests of the town. There are four extensive lumber mills located in the town, employing a large number of men. The present population is variously estimated at from 750 to 900. As the forests are being cleared off the land is put under cultivation, producing fine crops of vegetables and cereals, and a large yield of fruit. The Korbel mills located about three miles up the Russian River, are the most extensive lumber mills in the county. Considerable attention has of late been paid to the vine, and many acres have been set out. In addition to the lumber mills, there is also a box factory and shingle mill in active operation. The prospects of this town are very bright. Its rapid growth and prosperity are assured.

Kellogg.—A summer resort, sixteen miles from Santa Rosa, with which it is connected by stage.

Lakeside is a thriving and growing village, twenty-two miles southeast of Santa Rosa. There are large farming, dairy and stock raising interests in the vicinity; the population is about 150.

Litton Springs.—A noted health and pleasure resort, four miles from Healdsburg, on the S. F. & N. P. R. R. The water of the mineral springs located here is bottled and finds a market all over the State. The Litton Springs College is located at this point. The country in the neighborhood is rich and productive, and inviting to settlement.

Mark West is on the line of the S. F. & N. P. R. R. six miles north of Santa Rosa. The leading interests of the vicinity are farming, fruit and vine growing. The population is about 100. The surrounding country is rich and fertile and excellently adapted to the growth of vines and fruit.

Occidental.—This growing and prosperous town is located on the line of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, about thirty miles north of Petaluma. Farming, fruit growing and lumber manufacturing are the principal industries in which the inhabitants are engaged. The population is 225

Penn's Grave is a small settlement five miles north of Petaluma on the line of the S. F. & N. P. R. R. It is in the midst of a large vine growing and wine producing district. The population is 125.

Timber Care is forty-five miles north of Petaluma, and has a population of 160. The occupation of the residents is mainly farming, took raising, and dairying. It is known by the Post Office Department as Seaview.

Skuggs' Springs,—Has long been noted as a health and pleasure resort, twenty-nine miles distant from Santa Rosa. A stage connects it with Clairville, six miles distant. The population is about 115, who are principally engaged in wool raising.

Smith's Ranch, or more generally known as Bodega Roads, is twenty-five miles north' of Petaluma, and is on the line of the North Pacific Coast Railroad. The people of the surround-

ing country are principally engaged in dairying and farming, from which their support is chiefly derived. The population is about is 250.

Stony Point—Is located seven miles north of Petaluma in the midst of a large fruit, dairy and farming region. The population is about 200, including those residing in the immediate vicinity.

Valley Ford is one of the prosperous communities of Sonoma. It is on the line of the North Pacific Coast R. R., eighteen miles north of Petaluma. It boasts of a flouring mill. The population is about 250. It is supported by the large dairying, farming, and stock raising interest by which it is surrounded.

Windsor is another of the large and thrifty villages of Sonoma County. It is ten miles northwest of Santa Rosa, in the midst of a large farming and fruit growing section. There are many vineyards in the neighborhood and several nurseries. It has a population of 400. The village boasts of a brick manufactory, several fruit-drying establishments, and other industries of minor importance.



CHAPTER XVIII.

Ill-fated, Sonoma Countians—Doctor Smeathman—Canfield, Van Nostrand and Borton—Barnes—Judson, Woodworth, Baker and "Old Benjamin"—Leihy—Mrs. Sallie Ann Canfield.

₩HE early American settlers of Sonoma County luckily escaped the dangers and bloody episodes of Indian warfare so common to those who follow close upon the footsteps of receding barbarism. Their immunity from these usual accompaniments of frontier life are traceable to three causes. As early as 1811, as has already been shown, the Russians had secured a lodgment on this coast, and held real, if not undisputed, sway from Bodega Bay to the Gualala River. Those Muscovites came, not only prepared with ample munitions of war to make their presence felt and respected, but they brought with them quite a little army of Kodiac Indians who, like all the Indians of the northern latitudes, were much superior in intelligence and physical courage to the dull apathetic Indians of Central California. Whatever there may be yet of unwritten history clustering around Fort Ross, it is quite probable that the shortest chapter would be that compassing the recital of Indian warfare against the Russians. Then, again, for several years by actual official occupancy, the California government had exercised complete

dominion over all the southern portion of the county and up the valleys, inland, as far north as the present site of Cloverdale. But there was another factor, the third and last, more effectual than the combined power of Spaniards and Russians in paving the way for a peaceable and bloodless occupation of this fair county by settlers, and that was the pestilence of 1837. Before its destroying breath, there is good reason to believe many thousand Indians perished within the territory now embraced in Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano counties. Where tribes were not entirely swept away, they were so reduced in numbers as to virtually put an end to organized tribal distinctions. Before they had time to rally from this broken and shattered condition, the tidal wave of advancing civilization engulfed them. While the historian of Sonoma County is spared the recital of bloody and tragic deeds consequent upon civilization and barbarism meeting upon debatable grounds, they to whom shall fall the task of embalming in volumes the histories of Mendocino and Humbolt counties will have to dip their pens deep in blood.

While the boundaries of Sonoma County was ever a shield to her citizens against danger from Indians, not a few wandered forth and fell victims to Indian savagery elsewhere. It is due to the memory of such to give their names, and tragic manner of death, a place in this volume. They are given in chronological order, and with all the minuteness of time, place and attendant circumstances, at command.

· In the early sixties Rev. H. O. G. Smeathman was installed rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Petaluma. He was an Englishman by birth, and had a finished education, being a regular graduate of a medical college of the land of his nativity. He was a gentleman as unassuming and honorable as he was a Christian kind and exemplary. In 1863 he resigned the rectorship of his church and went to the then, Territory of Nevada. Having a good knowledge of mineralogy he entered with zeal into the search for hidden lodes of silver which just then was the center of attraction to the mining world. He was in the habit of venturing forth alone and penetrating the depths of solitary wilds. The following brief letter, signed "J. M. Case," and addressed to Mrs. Smeathman, tells the rest:

"STAR CITY, N. T., March 30, 1864. "Mrs. SARAH SMIATHMAN, Dear Friend: "The party who went out to see after the remains of your husband have just returned. Although it stormed every day they were gone. they succeeded in finding his remains, unmolested by any wild beasts or anything after the Indians left him. They found that he was shot by a rifle ball, entering the back of his head and coming out at his right eye. He had no other marks or bruises on his body, but his clothes were entirely stripped from him and taken away. The party found it impossible to bring the remains in without a wagon and a coffin, but they buried him as well as they could, so that if it is still the wish of his friends to have him sent to California it can be done, but it will cost considerable."

Close following the cruel fate of the ill-starred

Dr. Smeathman, three more of Sonoma County's sons, citizens of Bloomfield, fell victims to savage atrocity, near the same place, and at the hands of the same Indians who killed the former. Hon. E. F. Dunne, a former Representative in the California Legislature from Sonoma County, in a letter of date, Star City, N. T., May 9, 1864, addressed to the "Wells Fargo Agent, Bloomfield," wrote as follows:

"We have had another Indian massacre here, and three of your townsmen are killed—H. B. Canfield, Perry Van Nostrand and J. W. Borton. E. M. Noble is shot in three places, and has almost miraculously escaped death, the slightest show that ever a man lived on in this world.

"The above named persons were on their way to Boise, and on Queen's River, distant about seventy-five miles from here, fell in with three persons who were out prospecting. They had stopped for dinner, and had turned their horses out to graze, having taken off the saddles. They were surprised by a band of sixty Indians who fired upon them from behind some rocks. It was certain death to attempt to run away on foot, so they made for their horses. Noble got his horse sooner than the rest and had him saddled, having only taken off the bridle, and might have escaped without a shot, but he turned and with a six shooter in each hand stood his ground and kept the whole band at bay till his comrades should get their horses and saddle them. While standing thus he was struck in the neck with a ball, entering a little behind the left ear down below the hair, and coming out about the middle of the back of the neck. barely missing the neck bone. A few moments later he was struck in the abdomen, on the left side, in the line of the navel, some five inches distant therefrom. He thinks both these shots were fired by the same marksman, as he noticed him taking sight. He watched for his appearance the third time, and as he showed his head above the rock behind which he was concealed. he fired at him, and thinks he hit him, as he saw him no more. But the boys were not ready yet, and he still stood his ground. He

was not knocked down by either shot. The others who were not yet killed, were now ready. But just as Noble was preparing to mount, he was struck again, escaping more wonderfully than before. The ball entered from the front, on the left side, striking right at the base of the pelvis and passing under it, came out a little back of the right hip joint, and yet apparently not injuring him in the least, further than the pain of a flesh wound. Canfield, Van Nostrand, and Borton, with Dodge one of the prospecting party, were already dead. The remaining two with Noble now jumped to their horses and escaped. The affair occurred Tuesday, May 3. The parties left struck for the Boise River trail, to get help to go back for the bodies, and met with Mr. Jordan (after whom Jordan Creek is named) and some men with him, some of whom took care of Noble, and Jordan and others with Gates (who was along and who, by the way, is an intimate friend of mine, and from whom I learn these particulars) went back to recover the bodies. there had fallen fifteen inches of snow during the night and they could not find them, and the horses could not live, so they brought Noble down here, and a party will set out immediately from here to recover the bodies of the dead. Borton was killed the first shot. Canfield and Van Nostrand were hit. The broke from their horses and ran, and a number of Indians after them, and no more was seen of them. Dodge was killed on the second volley."

The Petaluma Argus, of same date in which the above appeared, said editorially:

"In another column will be found a letter from E. F. Dunne, Esq., giving an account of the murder, by Indians, of J. W. Borton, Perry Van Nostrand and H. B. Canfield, of Bloomfield, in this county. J. W. Borton was, prior to the departure for the mines, our agent at Bloomfield; and when he bade us good-bye, we little dreamed that such an untimely fate was in store for him. Since Mr. Dunne's letter was placed in type we have received a communication from our Star City, Nevada Territory, corre-

spondent in relation to the same subject. The only apparent discrepancy between the two statements is in reference to Borton. We make the following extract from the communication of our correspondent: 'While Dodge was saddling his horse he received a shot in the head and died instantly. Gates had the presence of mind to grab the ammunition, and he, Noble and Kendall threw themselves on their horses and charged through the ranks of the savages who were fast closing around them, and under a perfect shower of balls and arrows-all their horses being pierced with several arrows each. Dodge was dead, Canfield and Van Nostrand dead or dying-while poor Borton was sitting where he was when shot-not even blessed with the sweet relief of a speedy death, with only his faithful watch-dog by his side, which, when last seen was determined to perish in defense of his dying master."

Cotemporaneous with the chronicling of the above bloody episode, the *Argus* contained the following brief mention:

"James D. Barnes, who used to reside in Two Rock Valley, in this county, and brother to Dr. T. L. Barnes, of this city, was killed by Indians near Arcata, Humboldt County, California, on the fifth inst. He was out some three miles from home looking for horses when he was attacked and wounded twice, once in the shoulder and once in the back. He succeeded in reaching home, but died soon after. He was buried by the Masonic fraternity, of which order he was a member."

Only eighteen months had run their course when another requisition was made upon the citizens of Bloomfield and Big Valley for blood to slake savage thirst—the treacherous Apaches of Arizona being the instrumentality, this time, of placing crape at the door of several Sonoma County homes. In the early part of 1866 there was much excitement over reported rich deposits of gold and silver in the Territory of Arizona. To every new field of mining excitement Sonoma County had furnished her full quota of seekers after the "golden fleece," and

many of them were in the vanguard of prospectors lured to Arizona. Andrew Judson, Ira D. Woodworth and Metcalf Baker, all from the neighborhood of Bloomfield, were beguiled by the stories of mines of almost fabulous richness, to abandon the quiet pursuits of agriculture, and seek in Arizona a speedier road to wealth. After much prospecting they at length staked their chances upon a mineral ledge in Sacramento district, some distance from Hardyville in that Territory. In this mining enterprise they had associated with them a Mr. Noodles and a man known by the sobriquet of "Old Benjamin." That they had earnest faith in the richness of their mine, is evidenced by the fact that through the stubborn rock they had excavated a shaft to the depth of about 100 feet. Whether mistaken or not as to the wealth of mineral below them, it can well be understood that in that desert place, surrounded by somber rocks that had been placed in their settings by the mighty forces of Nature, was, to them, centered much of hope and expectation in life. On the morning of the 29th of October, 1866, they repaired to their work, doubtless, little dreaming that they were under the shadow of an impending calamity. Andrew Judson (we knew him well from sunny boyhood up to estate of manhood) had been lowered to the dark depths of the shaft, while his companions stood ready to winze up the tub, as filled with rock below. Their horses were picketed in the flats close by, wherever forage was to be found. The first intimation they had that the treacherous Apaches lay concealed behind the rocks was the ringing report of rifles upon the morning air. Woodworth, Baker and "Old Benjamin" bit the dust, and Noodles, although shot through the body, made swift foot, and with knife in hand severed the picket rope of a horse, and vaulting upon his back, was the only one to escape to recount the tragic occurrence. Of the balance, human tongue never told, and only the recording angel knows what was the agony of poor Judson when his murdered companions, and jagged rocks, were tumbled down the shaft

upon him by cruel Apache hands. That now deserted shaft, hewn down through rock, will perpetuate the story of one of Arizona's most tragic scenes.

When calamity came to Sonoma citizens abroad, at the hands of Indians, the first seems always to have presaged the swift coming of another. In less than two months from the occurrence above narrated the *Argus* chronicled the following:

"There appears to be a singular fatality that marks citizens of this county as victims of the hatred and fiendish barbarity of the Indians of adjacent territories. Only a few weeks since we chronicled the killing of three of our citizens in Arizona Territory, and again we are pained by the intelligence that another of our citizens has fallen a victim to the treacherous foe. G. W. Leihy, of this city, Indian agent for Arizona. and H. C. Everts, his clerk, were, while on the road from Prescott to La Paz, on the 18th of November, killed by the Indiaus, and their bodies subjected to all the atrocities peculiar to savage barbarity. Mr. Leihy was a resident of this county; and his wife and only child have resided in this city during his absence in Arizona. * * * We knew him well, and esteemed him highly as a gentleman and friend. Only a few months since he visited our office, and gave us much valuable information about Arizona; and when he bade us good-by we little thought that we would so soon be called upon to chronicle his death, under circumstances so painful.

"Since the above was placed in type, the following letter, written by Mr. J. H. Stewart, who used to reside near Petaluma, has been handed us for publication:

"SAN BERNARDINO, Dec. 3, 1866.

have a task to perform, the most unpleasant of my life. I have been putting it off for two days, and during that time I have scarcely slept at all; the news has fairly stunned me. George is dead—killed by the Indians, as also his clerk, Mr. Everts. They were killed this side of

Prescott, at a place called Bell's Cañon, the same place that Mr. Bell and Mr. Sage were killed last year. They were traveling alone with two Indians; one of them was his old servant, the other was one of the River Indians, who was taken prisoner at Skull Valley this summer. It is supposed that they were attacked by a large number of Indians. I have got my news from men that I am acquainted with. They left Prescott two days after Mr. Leihy left, and came to the ground two days after the murder and saw his grave. They were buried by one citizen and some soldiers. They knew Mr. Leihy. He had left their camp about an hour, when the mule that Mr. Everts rode came back to camp. They then followed on and found them dead. They took them near the station and buried them. The two Indians who were with them have not been found. The Indians killed one of George's horses and cut all the meat off of it and took the other with them. They also burned his carriage and destroyed or carried off all that he had with him. You may hear of his death before you get this -I hope that I may not be the first to break the dreadful news to you, but I thought you would rather hear some of the particulars from me. I probably know more in regard to his affairs than any one else, and I wish you to communicate with me freely and I will do all for you that I can."

As stated above, the two Indians accompanying Leihy and Everts were not found—and opinion was divided as to whether they, in concerted treachery, had led their over-confiding companions into an ambuscade of fellow savages; or whether they had themselves been taken prisoners, and reserved for still more cruel torture and mutilation than that which had been visited upon the lamented Leihy, whose head had been literally pounded to a pulp with stones. Some six months after the tragic occurrence above narrated, the Arizona Miner published the following, which would seem to exonerate the missing Indian companions of Leihy from the suspicion of treachery:

"Among some Apache prisoners lately captured by Colonel Ilgis in the Mazatzal Mountains and taken to Fort McDowell, was a squaw who, through an interpreter, gave the following particulars concerning the murder of George W. Leihy, superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory, at Bell's Canon, November 18, 1866. From the circumstantial and connected, way in which they are told they are believed by the officers at Fort McDowell to be entirely correct:

"A band of Apaches from the Sierra Ancha Mountains (probably Tontos) had been visiting the Colorado River Indians, and were on their return, with passes given them upon the river. Upon reaching Bell's Cañon they proposed coming to Fort Whipple for rations, thinking the passes would protect them and also procure the supplies they were in need of. While in consultation upon the subject, an Indian in their company, who had spent much time on the Colorado, saw Leihy and his clerk, Everts, approaching by the road, and announced to the band who they were. It was then concluded to kill Leihy; to kill the great chief of the whites. as they thought him to be, would alarm the whole white population and soon restore the country to the peaceable possession of the Indians. Acting at once upon this idea, they brutally murdered the superintendent and Everts; and to make the work more shocking to the whites, the bodies were mutilated in the most terrible manner. The Indian taken in the famous Skull Valley fight (August 13, 1866), for whom Mr. Leihy, in mistaken kindness, had obtained a release from Fort Whipple, and whom he was taking to La Paz, is reported by the squaw to have been an Apache Mohave, and to have been killed in the attack. She does not state, however, whether it was intended to kill him. The other Indian, a Mohave, who went from here with Leihy, was taken by the band to be a Maricopa. It will be remembered that he had just been on a visit to the Maricopas. He insisted that he was a Mohave, but the band denied it and charged him with being

afraid to acknowledge his tribe. He was taken some distance in the hills and tortured to death, according to the usual manner in which the Anaches deal with the Maricopas, His scalp was taken and the band started for their rancheria, near Meadow Valley, where they had a orand dance over it. A sub-chief, the husband of this squaw, was sent to Big Rump's village on the Saliscus River, near the mouth of Touto Creek, with a request that Big Rump would have mescal ready by the next full moon, when the hand from the Sierra Anchas would be there to have a jubilee over their killing of the white chief, his clerk, and the Maricopa. On his journey upon this mission, this sub-chief and his companion, including his wife (the squaw in question), were attacked by Colonel Ilgis's party. The sub-chief and the other were killed: the squaw and others captured, as already

Thus ends all that will, probably, ever be known in reference to the motive and manner of the massacre of Leihy and his companions. In this act of perfidy, the Indians of Arizona struck down their best friend, for Mr. Leihy, in honest faith, was their confiding friend, and we know it from his own lips that he believed that the Indians of the Pacific Coast were "more sinned against than sinning." We account it a duty discharged to place this token of remembrance upon that lonely grave in Arizona, in the deserts of which Aztec semi-civilization seems to have met its sunset.

MRS. SALLIE ANN CANFIELD.

We cannot more fitly close this chapter of Indian horrors experienced by Sonoma County residents than by appending the following obituary notice taken from the Petaluma Argus of Mrs. Sallie Ann Canfield, an aged lady whose name was almost a household word in Sonoma County, and who, although dying peacefully surrounded by her family, had passed through experiences of savage atrocity such as will give her name a certain passport to future generations:

"It is with deep regret that we announce the

death of Sallie Ann Canfield, beloved wife of William D. Canfield, of Blucher Valley, which occurred at 10 o'clock Tuesday evening, April 3, 1888. Mrs. Canfield's maiden name was Sallie Ann Lee. She was born at Arlington. Vermont, August 20, 1810, and married to Mr. Canfield June 10, 1828. In 1837 they moved from Arlington to Springfield, Pennsylvania, where they remained two years and then removed to Jensen County, Illinois. In 1842 they again took up their westward line of march and settled in Iowa, upon the present site of the now flourishing city of Oskaloosa. Here Mr. Canfield erected the first house and laid out the public square, the lines of which have not been changed to this day-though the city has an estimated population of 40,000. In May, 1847. Mr. Canfield started through the wilderness with his wife, five children and a small party of friends, for Oregon. They reached Whitman's Mission in Walla Walla Valley, in October of that year, where they proposed to spend the winter and look around for a favorable location. In this they were doomed to disappointment, for in a little more than one month from the time of their arrival the treacherous Indians surprised them and killed all the men of the settlement except Mr. Canfield and a man by the name of Osborn, who made his escape. Mr. Canfield was badly wounded, but managed to conceal himself in an old adobe house until the fellowing night, when he was informed by some children that the Indians intended to hunt him up and put him to death in the morning. He made a heroic effort, on foot, and reached Lapway Station, in Washington Territory, a distance of 140 miles, in a few hours less than one week. The women and children were all made prisoners and servants of the Indians, except Mrs. Whitman, who was killed. When it was ascertained that Mr. Canfield had escaped the red devils put on their war paint, surrounded the house that contained the poor women and children and were on the point of massacring them all, when 'Old Beardy,' a former chief, rode suddenly into camp and standing upright

upon his horse pleaded eloquently for the lives of the prisoners. The savages' after listening spell-bound to the old man's oration, informed the prisoners that their lives would be spared. Here a long story could be told, if space permitted, of the efforts of Mr. Canfield, and the trials of the party, but it is sufficient to state that he interested the men of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, in behalf of the prisoners, and in one month's time the good Peter Ogden, chief of that company, arrived from Vancouver, and after an effort of three days and nights succeeded in purchasing their freedom—paying the Indians in blankets, guns, ammunition, knives and After getting possession of the prisoners he made a contract with the Nez Perces to bring Mr. Canfield's family to Fort Walla Walla where he joined his grief-stricken wife and children who had mourned him as dead. Peter Ogden took the remainder of the party down the Columbia River in three small boats, landing at Oregon City January 12, 1848. Mr. Canfield and family had lost everything except the scanty clothing upon their backs, but as soon as they were comfortably situated, he joined a party and went back to punish the Indians. The chief and four of the Indians were

brought in and afterward hanged at Oregon City. March 4, 1849, Mr. Canfield and family sailed for San Francisco, where they landed on the 10th of that month. They remained in San Francisco until August 1, 1850, when they became residents of Sonoma County, first settling in the old town of Sonoma. They have occupied their present beautiful home in Blucher Valley ever since January 1, 1852. Here they have been honored and loved for all these long years by all who came in contact with them. Here the good old lady passed away, surrounded by all the surviving members of her family, and thus closed an eventful life. Her daughter, Mrs. James H. Knowles, of this city, and her son Oscar, who arrived from Idaho a few days before her death, are the only surviving children. We now have before us an invitation to their Golden Wedding, which was celebrated June 10, 1878, and it recalls many pleasant reminiscences of the past. Mrs. Canfield will have been laid away in the family burying ground, on their own place, before this notice reaches our readers. If there is any reward beyond the grave-and we trust there is-for a long life of virtue, honor and unselfish usefulness, our friend is well provided for now,"



CHAPTER XIX.

WHEN ORGANIZED THS CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION. THS FAIRS AND OFFICERS—CHANGE OF LOCATION OF FAIR GROUNDS. THS GOOD EFFECT ON OUR INDUSTRIES.

HE history of this society is a part of the history of Sonoma County, and among its promotors in the early days will be found many names of Sonoma County pioneers.

The first organization of the society was made under the name of the Sonoma Agricultural and Mechanics' Society, on April 12, 1859. Pursuant to a call made by publication a large number of subscribers to the Sonoma County Fair met at the Masonic Hall, Healdsburg, on Thursday evening, March 24, 1859, to devise the necessary ways and means of carrying out the enterprise. A temporary organization being deemed advisable, Hon. W. P. Ewing was called to the chair, and stated the object of the meeting. James B. Boggs appointed secretary. A committee of two from each township was appointed to solicit further subscriptions. A committee of five was appointed to report permanent organization and rules and regulations, to report at a future meeting. Meeting then adjourned to April 12, 1859, at which time the society was duly organized, with the following officers: President, Washington P. Ewing, and nine Vice-Presidents; Secretary, J. B. Boggs; Corresponding Secretary, G. W. Granniss; Treasurer, Lindsay Carson; and a Board of nine Directors, consisting of Colonel A. Haraszthy, Major J. Singley, C. J. Robinson, Josiah Morin, G. P. Brumfield, J. N. Bailhache, Julio Carrillo, J. W. Wilbur, and D. D. Phillips. The first fair was held at Healdsburg. At the election of officers for the next year, J. Q. Shirly was elected President, and I. G. Wickersham, Secretary. At a meeting of the society held March 3, 1860, on motion of Mr. Weston, a committee of five was appointed to confer with agricultural societies of the counties of Marin, Mendocino, Napa and Solano, and in case no society exist in those counties, then with some of the prominent agriculturists and stock-raisers therein, upon the subject of establishing a District Agricultural Society, to be known as the Sonoma and Napa District Society. H. L. Weston, I. G. Wickersham, Jasper O'Farrell, J. S. Robberson and Rod Matheson were appointed said committee. The second fair was held at Petaluma, on the grounds of Uriah Edwards, and for it premium lists were prepared under the direction of Mr. Wickersham. Col. Haraszthy made the opening address. Petaluma Band gave the music for the occasion, at the price of four hundred dollars. The records of the society for that year are very full and complete, made by the secretary, S. D. Towns, who had been elected to fill the place of Mr. Boggs. E. Latapie was the marshal of the week.

At the election held at the close of the fair. Dr. John Hendley was elected President; Wingfield Wright, Vice-President; W. H. Crowell,

Secretary, and J. H. Holmes, Treasurer, and it was resolved to hold the next fair at Santa Rosa. Thereafter the fair was held at different points, until 1867, when the society was reorganized, with J. R. Rose, President, and Phillip Cowen, Secretary. That year the pavilion was erected, and a large part of the cattle stalls and horse stalls constructed, and the society, under its management, held its first fair; J. P. Clark was marshal; N. C. Stafford, superintendent of the pavilion, and M. Doyle, superintendent of the stock grounds. To make the purchase of permanent grounds about 250 life memberships were sold at the price of \$25 per share, with privilege of free admission to all subsequent fairs and right to exhibit. The old race-track, about two miles from the city, was still used for all races. The second annual election of the society was held on the second Saturday of May, 1868. The counties of Sonoma, Marin, Mendocino and Lake constituted the district at this time. J. R. Rose was re-elected President; Andrew Mills, Vice-President, and Phil. Cowen, Secretary, with nine Directors. The fair for 1868 was held at the new grounds, September 21st to 25th, inclusive. George Pearce made the opening address, and E. S. Lippitt the annual address. J. P. Clark acted as marshal, and F. W. Lougee and M. Doyle as superintendents of pavilion and stock grounds. This year, for the first time, the society conferred diplomas for meritorious exhibits.

At the annual election, in May, 1869, J. R. Rose was unanimously elected President; A. Mills, Vice-President; P. Cowen, Secretary; I. G. Wickersham, Treasurer; with the same number of Directors. The fair this year was held September 27th to October 1st. N. L. Allen acted as marshal, D. W. C. Putnam was superintendent of pavilion, and Thomas Rochford, superintendent of stock grounds. The fair was very creditable, and the society felt the need of more room. A committee was appointed to secure more ample grounds for the fair and race-track.

On the 15th of January, I. G. Wickersham presented a petition to send to the Legislature

to solicit State aid, and a meeting of life members was called to meet April 2, 1870, to select new grounds for the fair. The result of the action of the meeting was to buy grounds adjacent to the old fair grounds, and upon them construct a half-mile race-track, grand stand, and other conveniences for a permanent fair ground. The new board of officers were elected in December, 1870, and consisted of E. Denman, President; Lee Ellsworth and H. Mecham, Vice-Presidents; J. Grover, Secretary; and William Hill, Treasurer. Society during this year duly incorporated, and J. R. Rose, to whom the several parcels of land of the fair ground had been deeded, as trustee for the society, deeded them to the society. A committee, of E. Denman and C. Tempel, was also appointed to make arrangements to pay the large indebtedness of the society.

The fair for 1871 was held September 25th to 30th, and was well attended. The third stage of the society's existence had now commenced. The receipts were largely in excess of former years, amounting to \$3,370. The annual meeting for 1871 was adjourned until January 6, 1872, when an election of officers was had, with the following result: President, Lee Ellsworth; E. Denman and J. R. Rose, Vice-Presidents; Frank Lougee, Treasurer; and J. Grover, Secretary. The great expense of the new purchase and grand stand, and construction of race track, had been met by the generous action of the publicspirited citizens of the city of Petaluma and county, who assumed the liabilities by their joint note, amounting to about \$12,000. About forty signed the note. This amount was afterward paid by them, as the note became due' except \$5,000, which was paid by the city of Petaluma. The payment of this debt by these men relieved the society from a great burden.

The society's fair for 1872 was held September 9th to 14th, inclusive. B. Haskel was superintendent of pavilion. The receipts of the society this year were larger than any preceding year, amounting to \$5,841, besides the sum of \$2,000 appropriated by the State. At the annual

election held December 7, 1872, the retiring President, L. Ellsworth, made a report to the society of their progress, from its reorganization in 1867 to date, by which it appeared that the total receipts of the society had amounted to \$29,633, and that the society had expended, for grounds, pavilion, grand stand and premiums, the sum of \$40,751 leaving an indebtedness of \$11,118, secured as heretofore stated. The following officers were elected for ensuing year: President, E. Denman; Vice-Presidents, L. Ellsworth, William Zartman; Secretary, E. S. Lippitt; Treasurer, Robert Seavey.

The fair for 1873 was held October 6th to 11th, inclusive, Captain Watson acting as marshal. Rev. G. B. Taylor delivered the annual address. The receipts for the year were \$6,200 besides \$2,000 received from the State, most of which was expended in enlarging the accommodations for stock and enlargement of the grand stand. The annual meeting for 1873 was held on December 7th, and the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, J. R. Rose; Vice-Presidents, Lee Ellsworth and H. Mecham; Secretary, E. S. Lippitt; Treasurer, A. J. Pierce; Directors, A. Morse and Robert Seavey.

The fair for the year 1874 was held September 14th to 19th, inclusive. D. W. C. Putnam, was elected superintendent of pavilion, and Judge Shafter delivered the annual address. At the annual meeting in 1874 the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, J. R. Rose; Vice-Presidents, H. Mecham, G. D. Green; Secretary, E. S. Lippitt; Treasurer, A. Morse; Directors, P. J. Shafter and Robert Crane. The district was enlarged now by taking in Napa and Solano counties, and exhibitors restricted to the district.

At the fair held in 1875 Prof. Fitzgerald, State Superintendent of Public Schools, delivered the annual address. This year the pavilion was enlarged by the addition of agricultural and horticultural halls. The receipts amounted to \$5,614. At the annual election in 1875 the following officers were elected for the ensuing

year: President, L. Ellsworth; Vice-Presidents, A. P. Whitney and P. J. Shafter; Secretary, E. S. Lippitt; Treasurer, A. Morse; Directors, Robert Crane and H. Mecham. Mr. Ellsworth having resigned, H. Mecham was afterward elected by the Board of Directors to fill his place.

The fair for 1876 was held from October 9th to 14th, and was in extent and quality greatly in excess of any heretofore held. The display of stock was the finest exhibited at any of the fairs of the State, and the departments of agriculture and horticulture were greatly in advance of former fairs. Major Armstrong acted as marshal. Judge Shafter delivered the annual address. At the annual meeting held December 2, 1876, the following officers were elected: President, H. Mecham; Vice-Presidents, A. P. Whitney, P. J. Shafter; Secretary, E. S. Lippitt; Treasurer, A. Morse; Directors, G. D. Green, Robert Crane. By action of the society the district was enlarged to take in the counties west of the Sacramento and north of the bay, including Humboldt and Yolo. The fair for 1877 was held September 24-29. M. D. Boruck delivered the annual address, James Armstrong acting as marshal. The receipts were the largest ever held by the society, amounting to \$7,577. The pavilion was enlarged by extending the west wing forty feet. A large number of stalls for horses and stock were built and the whole grounds thoroughly overhauled and repaired, which not only absorbed the large receipts but entailed a debt of \$1,385. At the annual election this year, 1877, the old board of officers were re-elected and the time of fair fixed for September 21st to 28th inclusive. During this year the grounds had been greatly adorned by the planting of trees. An art gallery was built twenty-five feet wide by eighty feet long and other permanent improvements of the grounds and buildings.

The fair held in 1878 was the largest and most interesting of the whole series. The receipts amounted to \$7,665. The expenditures, \$8,436. Leaving a small debt subsisting against the society.

The Legislature at the session of 1877 '8 enacted a new law in regard to agricultural societies, making the president and two directors to be chosen each year and the treasurer and secretary to be other than members of the Board. At the last election held December, 1878, the following Board of Directors was elected: Presdent, A. P. Whitney; E. Denman and R. Crane, Directors forone year; J. McM. Shafter and H. Mecham, for two years; A. Morse and R. Seavey, for three years. F. W. Lougee was by the Board elected Treasurer and W. E. Cox, Secretary.

During the last year the same enterprising spirit has been exhibited by the Board—new gates to the park have been built and a new ticket office and treasurer's office. The grand stand was enlarged one-half its former dimensions. New trees planted and new stalls erected. The last fair was equal to any that preceded it. J. P. Clark was marshal of the week; D. W. C. Putnam, superintendent of the pavilion. E. S. Lippitt delivered the annual address.

The fair of 1880 was held during the week commencing Monday the 6th of September. Hon. A. P. Whitney was the president of the society. The fair that year was largely attended, and made memorable by the presence of President Rutherford B. Hayes, General Win. T. Sherman, Secretary of War Ramsey and Governor George Perkins.

In 1881 the district fair was held at Petaluma, commencing Monday the 5th of September.
A. P. Whitney, President; P. J. Shafter, H.
Mecham and Wm. Zartman, Directors. A very able annual address was delivered by Rev. E. R.
Dillee.

Notwithstanding the large amount of money that had been expended in fitting up the "old fair grounds" in the northern portion of the city of Petaluma, it was found that the society was cramped for room. The race-track was a half mile one, and the exhibits of stock was getting beyond the possible accommodations of stall room. Something had to be done. The society determined to sell the old grounds and purchase elsewhere. This change was made in

1882, and the grounds selected was a tract of 100 acres in the eastern edge of the city limits. A mile track was graded and put into excellent condition; and the pavilion, grand stand and other movable buildings from the old grounds were put up. On the western side of the grounds, between the pavilion and grand stand was planted several acres of miscellaneous shade trees. There is now nearly a running mile of stall room, with space for further additions, as may be required. Taken as a whole this is now one of the finest fair grounds in the State, in all its appointments. In truth, it is a conceded fact, that the Sonoma and Marin district fairs only rank second to the State fairs at Sacramento.

The fair for 1882 commenced on the 28th of August and continued for a week. It was fully up to the standard of former fairs. A. P. Whitney elected President; Henry Lawrence and H. T. Fairbanks elected Directors. The annual address was delivered by Professor A. G. Burnett, then of Healdsburg.

In 1883 the annual fair commenced on Monday, 28th of August. The list of entries and premium awards were unusually large. A. P. Whitney, President; Robert Crane and E. Denman were re-elected Directors.

The annual fair of 1884 commenced on the 27th of August. Judge James McM. Shafter was president of the society and delivered the opening address. Professor A. G. Burnett, the accomplished orator, delivered the annual address. A. P. Whitney, President; M. Page and P. J. Shafter were elected Directors.

On Monday, August 24, 1885, the district fair opened under most favorable auspices and was an entire success. J. H. White, President; J. H. White, H. F. Fairbanks and J. E. Gwin, elected Directors. Hon. E. C. Munday delivered the annual address.

The annual fair for 1886 fell on Monday, the 23d of August. J. H. White, President; George P. McNear, John Switzer, elected Directors. L. C. Byel was superintendent of the pavilion. P. J. Shafter, of Marin County, delivered the annual address.

In 1887 the fair was held as usual in the last week of August. It showed an increased attendance. J. H. White was still President. J. E. Gwin and Wilfred Page were re-elected members of the Board of Directors.

The fair of 1888 was by far the most successful one ever held. Notwithstanding the great room-capacity of the stock-grounds, it was inadequate to meet all the requirements of exhibitors. The pavilion exhibits were better than ever before. This society has done a good work in promoting Sonoma County industries. Its present officers are: H. Mecham, President; A. L. Whitney, A. W. Foster, T. C. Putnam, W. H. Gartman, O. Hubble, Directors.

At this fair of 1888, Hon. J. K. Dougherty, now one of Sonoma County's Superior Judges, delivered the following annual address:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:
This association has done me much honor in
inviting me to deliver the annual address upon
this occasion. In accepting the task I was
aware of the responsibility incurred, and I had
no grounds of encouragement.

I remembered that the subject of agricultural fairs and festivals of this nature was one upon which I was not in the habit of bestowing much thought.

I remembered that from a crowd of people upon the grand-stand, where there is so much else to occupy its attention, I could not expect close attention or be heard.

I remembered, too, that my closest listeners would be those most interested in the fair and better qualified and more capable of addressing you than I myself. So that it is with a feeling of awe that I undertake the task, and I would that I were more qualified to do justice to the theme, that my appreciation of the honor might be better shown.

When I begun to revolve the subject over in my mind, to determine what I should say, the first question that I naturally asked myself was, what is the origin of the American fair? Is it a legacy from some foreign country or the product of American enterprise, ambition and ingenuity. Wherein does it differ from the prehistoric harvest festival or the fairs of ancient and modern time of other countries.

By some, the word fair is derived from a Latin word meaning holiday, a day exempt from labor; by others, from a Latin word meaning to trade, to barter.

There were festival occasions in early times, the object of which would make either derivation acceptable.

Heathen mythology abounds with allusions to the festivals held in honor of their gods. Under the inspiration of a false yet beautiful theology, it was the custom at stated intervals to render homage at temples consecrated to their deities.

Gifts were brought to propitiate the all-powerful Demeter—the fabled representative of Mother-Earth.

We read of the corn and harvest festivals held in honor of Ceres.

Horace sings from his Sabine farm of the festival of golden fruits in honor of Pomona.

When the harvest season was over, when the wine press had been laid away, Italia's vine-dressers used to meet at some nook on the vine-clad hills and tap the last year's cask in honor of Bacchus.

The old Roman used to seek the excitement of the hippodrome and witness the horse races and chariot races.

These were purely holiday festivals. There is another class of festivals in foreign lands of early origin and now common in many parts of Europe and Asia. It is called the Fair. Lord Coke defines it as "a greater species of market recurring at more distant intervals" and calls them legalized public places for the sale, exchange and barter of commodities.

These fairs originated because of the want of proper communications between producers and consumers.

One of the most noted of these is that of Hurdmar, on the upper course of the Ganges. A quarter of a million of people annually visit the exposition, and every twelfth year a million or upward make a special pilgrimage from all parts of Asia taking thither Persian shawls, rugs and carpets, Indian silks, Cassimere shawls, preserved fruits, spices, drugs, et cetera, together with immense numbers of cattle, horses, sheep and camels.

The annual fairs of Beaucaire in France, of Nihni Norgorod of Russia, the German fairs of Frankfort and Leipsic, where gather the producers and traveling merchants from the four corners of the earth, bringing with them their fabrics and costly wares, are all the outgrowth of a necessary common center of exchange.

The American Agricultural Fair is peculiarly an American institution. We come not here to do sacrifice to an imaginary protectress or scatter offerings upon her sacred shrine.

We come not here solely to barter our own peculiar productions.

Ours the better part to meet together for mutual counsel and improvement, to compare experiences, to witness the achievements of the present, and seek to expand, enlarge and perfect our capacities for future usefulness.

The harvest having closed, the season's work being over, it is a holiday week when the farmer throws aside his tools, selects the choicest of his grain, vegetables and live stock; the fruit grower brings his peach, pear, apple, fig, apricot, plum and olive; the wine-grower, the pure juices of his press; the merchant, his stock of goods, wares and merchandise; the stock-raiser his finest herds of imported cattle and thoroughbred standard work and trotting horses; the mother brings the little baby, the daughter her needlework, to exhibit them to the world, to compare them with their neighbors, and with friendly rivalry contend for a prize.

How grand is the scene before us! a mile of stalls filled with blooded horses with ears erect and nostrils extended ready for a race. Live stock of every description from every nook and corner of the district, and a pavilion filled to overflowing.

In behalf of this association and its directors, a cordial welcome is extended to all.

This association has great cause to rejoice at

the rapid progress which our people are making in all that tends to build up a great and powerful district

The lively interest which is now manifested in the improvement of all sorts of stock has given us in our genial climate the best variety of animals in the world.

Our rich lands are largely under cultivation, and we are not dependent upon others for the necessaries of life.

The yearly reports which this society is compelled to make to the State Board, show a vast increase in every department of agriculture from year to year.

Indeed we have within our own district comprising the counties of Sonoma and Marin all the elements of true greatness.

With a population unsurpassed for intelligence and patriotism, with as rich and productive lands as the world affords, and sufficient rainfall to insure annual crops without irrigation, if we act wisely and use properly the means which have been so profusely spread before us, there is for us a glorious future.

I am asked by members of this association to extend to its courteous president, active secretary and able board, its thanks for their liberal attention and successful work in its behalf.

The management and work of the year must necessarily fall upon them, but there is work for every man and woman in the district.

If we are to have a good fair and pleasing exhibition, we must bring something here to exhibit.

The larger and more varied the exhibit the better the record among the archives of State, the better pleased the visitors, the better its financial condition.

County and county, city and city, town and town must all co-operate in order that each annual meeting shall surpass the last and impart an abiding good.

It is not for to-day or for to-morrow, nor for the brief period of existence allowed to those who participate here to day that we perpetuate these fairs.



CHAPTER XX.

The Geysers -- they were visited in 1865 by Vict. President Schuyler Colfax and Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican what Mr. Bowles wrote — Clark Foss—the earthquake, 1868,

HE present terminus of the Donahue Road, otherwise the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, is Cloverdale, just eighty miles from the city of San Francisco. A pleasant journey of three hours in the handsome new cars with which the company have lately equipped the road will land the traveler all safe and sound at that place. Leaving San Francisco at 8 A. M., the journey is finished by 11 o'clock, in time for noon refreshments. As the dinner progresses, the sound and bustle of the preparation of many lines of stages with passengers for the upper coast of Mendocino, the Geysers, Highland Springs and other splendid summer resorts fill the air. The Geysers of Sonoma County are pre-eminently the one unparalleled wonder, the something which no other country in the world can duplicate, illustrative of the wondrous ways of Providence visible in this world below. From Cloverdale to the Geysers is sixteen miles, making the whole distance from San Francisco ninety-six miles and about six hours' journey.

A distinguished European geologist describes the California Geysers as "fearful, wonderful." The visitor is surrounded by all kinds of contending elements, boiling, roaring, thundering,

hissing, bubbling, spurting and steaming here extremes meet in a most astonishing wav--if a diversity of mineral springs can be called extremes—as there are over three hundred in number that possess every variety of characteristic. Some are hot; others icy cold; some contain iron; some soda; others sulphur. Side by side boil and bubble the hottest of hot springs and the coldest of cold ones, being, frequently, but a few inches apart. Indeed so closely do they lie together that the greatest care must be exercised lest one should step knee-deep into a "cauldron" or an "icy bath." Even the rocks become thoroughly heated, and quantities of magnesia, sulphur, alum and many other chemicals lie thickly strewn about the lava beds, making a sort of druggists' paradise. The noise, too, and the smell are as diversified as the character of the springs. Of the boiling springs and steam receptacles, one is known as the "Devil's Grist Mill," another, "The Calliope," then, the "Steamboat Geysers," the "Witches' Cauldron," the "Mountain of Fire," the latter of which contains several hundred apertures. In all of these are shown, each for itself, some interesting and remarkable peculiarity.

It is a place that recalls to our mind the

Witches' Retreat in Shakespeare's Macbeth. The water in a pool of the stream forms Nature's Cauldron, and one cannot but repeat:

> "Round about the cauldron go; In the poisoned entrails throw— Toad, that under coldest stone, Days and nights has thirty-one. Swelter'd venom sleeping got, Boil thou first i'the charmed pot!

> > Double, double, toil and trouble; Fire, burn; and cauldron bubble

"Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake;
Eye of newt, and toe of frog,
Wool of bat, and tongue of dog,
Adder's fork, and blind-worm's sting,
Lizzard's leg, and owlet's wing.
For a charm of powerful trouble,
Like a hell-broth boil and bubble.

Double, double, toil and trouble; Fire, burn; and cauldron bubble."

Of the Geysers, the most enjoyable features is the stage ride from Cloverdale through Sulphur Creek Cañon. The road is of easy grade, and the scenery most picturesque.

Sannuel Bowles (since deceased), editor of the Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican, accompanied Vice-President Colfax to this county in 1865, and they visited the Geysers. The following is Mr. Bowles' description of what they saw in their journeyings:

"Similar and prolonged experience, with some added and fresh elements, came from a rapid three day's journey northerly to see the Geysers or famous boiling springs, and the neighboring valleys, famous for farms and fruits and vineyards. A steamer took us up through San Pablo Bay, one of the widenings of the outcoming waters of the interior, and Petaluma Creek, to the thriving town of the latter name. I took a sharp look at it because of its persistent desire to steal your neighbor, Rev. Mr. Harding, away from Longmeadow, and found it one of the most prosperous and pleasant of California towns, at the foot of one of the richest agricultural regions of the coast. The rest of the day we rode through driest dust and reposing nature, up through the Petaluma Valley and over into that of the Russian River, famous and peculiar here for its especial kindliness to our Indian corn, also for its toothsome grouse, first cousin to our partridge; stopping at the village of Healdsburg for brass band, speeches and supper, and after a rapid hour's drive by moonlight, at a solitary ranch under the Geyser Mountain for the night.

"Sunrise the next morning found us whirling along a rough road over the mountains to the especial object of the excursion. But the drive of the morning was the more remarkable feature. We supposed the Plains and the Sierras had exhausted possibilities for us in that respect, but they were both outwitted here. For bold daring and brilliant execution, our driver this morning must take the palm of the world, I verily believe. The distance was twelve miles, up and down steep hills, through inclosed pastures; the vehicle an open wagon, the passengers six, the horses four and gay, and changed once; and the driver, Clark T. Foss, our landlord over night and the owner of the route. For several miles the road lay along the Hog's Back, the crest of a mountain that ran away from that point or edge, like the side of a roof, several thousand feet to the ravine below, and so narrow that, pressed down and widened as much as was possible, it was rarely over ten or twelve feet wide, and in one place but seven feet, winding in and out, and yet we went over this narrow causeway on the full gallop.

"After going up and down several mountains, having rare views of valleys and ravines and peaks, under the shadows and mists of early morning, we came to a point overlooking the Geysers. Far below in the valley we could see the hot steam pouring out of the ground, and wide was the waste around. The descent was almost perpendicular; the road ran down 1,600 feet in the two miles to the hotel, and it had thirty-five sharp turns in its course. 'Look at your watch,' said Foss, as he started on the steep decline; crack, crack, went the whip over the heads of the leaders, as the sharp corners came in sight, and they plunged with seeming reck-

lessness ahead, and in nine minutes and a half they were pulled up at the bottom and we took breath. Going back, the team was an hour and a quarter in the same passage. When we wondered at Foss for his perilous and rapid driving down such a steep road, he said: 'Oh, there's no danger or difficulty in it. All it needs is to keep your head cool, and the leaders out of the way.' But nevertheless I was convinced it not only does require a quick and cool brain, but a ready and strong and experienced hand. The whole morning ride was accomplished in two hours and a quarter, and though everybody predicts a catastrophe from its apparent dangers. Foss has driven it after this style for many years, and never had an accident.

"The Geysers are exhausted in a couple of hours. They are certainly a curiosity, a marvel, but there is no element of beauty: there is nothing to be studied, to grow into or upon you. We had seen something similar, but less extensive, in Nevada, and like a three-legged calf, or the Siamese twins, or P. T. Barnum, or James Gordon Bennett, once seeing is satisfactory for a life-time. They are a sort of grand natural chemical shop in disorder. In a little ravine from off the valley is their principal theater. The ground is white, and yellow, and gray, porous and rotten with long and high heat. The air is also hot and sulphurous to an unpleasant degree. All along the bottom of the ravine and up its sides the earth seems hollow and full of boiling water. In frequent little cracks and pin holes it finds vent, and out of these it bubbles and emits steam like so many tiny tea kettles at high tide. In one place the earth yawns wide, and the 'Witches' Cauldron.' several feet in diameter, seethes and sprouts a black, inky water, so hot as to boil an egg instantly, and capable of reducing a human body to pulp at short notice. The water is thrown up four to six feet in height, and the general effect is very devilish indeed. The 'Witches' Cauldron' is reproduced a dozen times in miniature-handy little pools for cooking your breakfast and dinner, if they were only in your

kitchen or back yard. Farther up you follow a puffing noise, exactly like that of a steamboat in progress, and you come to a couple of volumes of steam struggling out of tiny holes, but mounting high and spreading wide from their force and heat.

" You grow faint with the heat and smell, your feet seem burning, and the air is loaded with a mixture of salts, sulphur, iron, magnesia, soda, ammonia, all the chemicals and compounds of a doctor's shop. You feel as if the ground might any moment open, and let you down to a genuine hell. You recall the line from Milton, or somebody: 'Here is hell-myself am hell.' And, most dreadful of all, you lose all appetite for the breakfast of venison, trout and grouse that awaits your return to the hotel. So you struggle out of the ravine, every step among tiny volumes of steam, and over bubbling pools of water, and cool and refresh yourself among the trees on the mountain side beyond, Then, not to omit any sight, you go back through two other ravines where the same phenomena are repeated, though less extensively. All around by the hot pools and escape valves are delicate and beautiful little crystals of sulphur and soda, and other distinct elements of the combustibles below, taking substance again on the surface.

"All this wonder-working is going on day and night, year after year, answering to-day exactly to the descriptions of yesterday and five years ago. Most of the waters are black as ink, and some as thick; others are quite light and transparent; and they are of all degrees of temperature from 150 to 500. Near by, too, are springs of cold water, some as cold as these are hot, almost. The phenomena carries its own explanation; the chemist will reproduce for you the same thing, on a small scale, by mixing sulphuric acid and cold water, and the other unkindred elements that have here, in nature's laboratory chanced to get together. Volcanic action is also most probably connected with some of the demonstrations here. There must be utility in these waters for the cure of rheumatism and other blood and skin diseases

The Indians have long used some of the pools in this way, with results that seem like fables. One of the pools has fame for eyes; and with clinical examination and scientific application, doubtless large benefits might be reasonably assured among invalids from a resort to these waters. At present there is only a rough little bathing-house, collecting the waters from the ravine, and the visitors to the valley, save for curiosity, are but very few. It is a wild, unredeemed spot, all around the Geysers; beautiful with deep forests, a mountain stream, and clear air. Game, too, abounds; deer and grouse and trout seemed plentier than in any region we have visited. There is a comfortable hotel; but otherwise this valley is uninhabited.

"Back on the route of our morning ride, we then turned off into the neighboring valley of Napa, celebrated for its agricultural beauty and productiveness, and also, for its Calistoga and Warm Springs, charmingly located, the one in the plains and the other close among mountains, and consisting of the fashionable summer resort for San Franciscans. The water is sulphurous; the bathing delicious, softening the skin to the texture of a babe's; the country charming; but we found both establishments, though with capacious headquarters and family cottages, almost deserted of people. Passed farms and orchards, through parks of evergreen oak that looked as perfect as the work of art, we stopped at the village of Napa, twin and rival to Petaluma, and from here, crossing anothing spur of the West Range, we entered still another beautiful and fertile valley—that of Sonoma.

"Here are some of the largest vineyards of northern California, and we visited that of the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, under the management of Colonel Haraszthy, a Hungarian. This estate embraces about 5,000 acres of land, a princely-looking house, large wine manufactory and cellars, and about a million vines, foreign and native. The whole value of its property is half a million dollars, including \$100,000 worth of wine branches ready and in preparation for market. We tasted the liquors,

we shared the generous hospitality of the estate and superintendent; but we failed to obtain, here or elsewhere, any satisfactory information as to the success of wine-making yet in California. The business is still very much in its infancy, indeed; and this one enterprise does not seem well managed. Nor do we find the wine very inviting; they partake of the general character of the Rhine wines and the Ohio Catawba, but are rougher, harsh and beady—needing apparantly both some improvement in culture and manufacture and time for softening. I have drank, indeed, much better California wine in Springfield than out here."

As a Knight of the Whip, Clark Foss had a wide reputation only equalled by that of "Hank Monk." But he was caught by death on the down grade, and his foot could not reach the break-bar. The Santa Rosa *Democrat* of September 5, 1885, said:

"James P. Clark received a dispatch from J. A. Chesboro, of Calistoga, announcing the death of Clark Foss, which occurred at his residence near Kellogg, on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Foss was one of the most widely known men on the Pacific coast. His reputation as a skillful driver was second only to Hank Monk of the old Overland stage line. For the past thirty years he has run stages to and from the Geyser Springs. He was for a long time a resident of Healdsburg, and ran stages from there to Ray's Station, from whence passengers were taken over the Geyser Peak to the springs. When the railroad was completed up Napa Valley, he moved to Calistoga, built a toll-road over the mountain by way of Pine Flat and thence down Sulphur Creek to the springs, and put on a line of six-horse wagons. Until the completion of the Donahue road to Cloverdale all travel went by that route. Mr. Foss was a man of great nerve, and you could not rake up six of the most vicious mustang tribe that he would not tone down after a very short experience. He would whirl around the curves on his grand road at a gait that would stiffen the hair on the head of a timid tourist."

As the forces of nature as exhibited by these far-famed Geysers are very suggestive of volcanic cruptions and earthquakes, we cannot more fitly close this chapter than with a description of the heaviest earthquake experienced in California since its occupancy by Americans, that of October 27, 1868. Its force and effect at Petaluma is thus described by the Argus:

"Yesterday morning, at about nine minutes to eight o'clock, an earthquake was felt in this city which for severity and damaging results surpassed anything of the kind ever before experienced in this vicinity. The oscillation of the earth seemed to be from east to west, and there were three distinct shocks, following each other in rapid succession, lasting, we should think, from ten to fifteen seconds. Buildings seemed to sway back and forth like reeds in a storm, and our excited and panic-stricken citizens of course made hurried movements to get in the streets. Horses plunged and fretted as the earth trembled beneath their feet. nature seemed for the moment to tremble in fear at the threatened convulsion. buildings were badly damaged on Main street. though none fell-the most of the damages done being in the stores wherein were piled goods of a perishable nature. Many chimneys were toppled and thrown down, and a stone dwelling in the southern portion of the city had its front shaken out, but the family occupying it being abed when the shock occurred, miraculously escaped injury. A great deal of crockery ware was also broken, and most of the clocks in the town stopped; in fact, for the moment, it looked like the end of all time. From all we can learn before going to press, the following are the names of those suffering damages: F.

T. Maynard, breaking of bottles and loss of drugs, \$1,000; S. D. Towne, ditto, \$100; Manning & Son, \$20; DeMartin & Co., \$200: Symonds, \$75; Lamoreaux & Cox. \$20; A. P. Whitney, \$150; Carothers & Todd, \$100; and several others whose damages are comparatively trivial. During the whole forenoon of vesterday light shocks were felt, and every one seemed to be more or less nervous lest another heavy shock might visit us with more disastrous results. There were no casualties. Up to present writing everything is quiet, and the fright of our people is diminishing. There was a report that the brick school-house was badly damaged. but this, like a thousand other reports, is totally without foundation or truth."

In continuation of matters in relation to that memorable earthquake, the Petaluma *Argus* of October 29th, said:

"In this city the earthquake did little damage outside of what was mentioned in last week's paper. A brick kiln, in the lower part of town, the property of C. A. Hough, sustained considerable damage, there being about twenty thousand brick broken. We have experienced several shocks since, but none that compared in severity with the one on Wednesday of last week. The effect on San Francisco turns out not to be so damaging as at first reported. Only five persons were killed outright. The damages to property is quite large, and will probably reach over two millions of dollars. In other portions of the State, at San Jose, San Leandro, Oakland, Napa, Haywoods and Gilroy the shock. was more or less severe, doing considerable damage and resulting in the loss of two or three lives. At Sacramento and above the shock was felt, but was comparatively light."



CHAPTER XXI.

Extent of redwood forests—the lumber output of mills—Colonel Armstrong's grove a monster tree—the Big Bottom forests, etc.

along the coast line of the county, to a distance averaging about ten miles inland, is a magnificent redwood belt of timber. There are considerable quantities along Russian River and the Gualala and at intermediate points, possibly one thousand millions of feet of lumber if all the lumber is accessible.

The soil, generally throughout this region is very fertile. The valleys are mainly sandy loam, the deposits of ages. The hillsides, usually a dark loose mold of vegetable matter, sometimes with gravel, and clay and rocks. It would seem as if the earth that produces this enormous growth ought to raise almost any kind of vegetation, and so far as tried, it does. There is no better land in the State for general farming purposes. Fruit, grapes, alfalfa, corn, vines, etc., grow to perfection. The land too is cheap as compared with other more vaunted localities. But it is rough and laborious work to put these raw clearings, left by the loggers, in shape for the plow. Pears, apples, peaches, figs, grapes and especially French prunes flourish in perfection, and produce with unbroken regularity. It is a section of the State little heard from heretofore and destined to become better known.

To give the reader some idea of the resources of the redwoods—what is left of them—it may be stated that Occidental, Duncan's Mills and Guerneville are villages which are sustained mostly by saw-mills and lumber industries. The daily average shipments from Guerneville are about eighteen carloads, of which ten are lumber furnished by the Big Bottom saw-mill. The annual output of lumber, ties, posts, pickets, shingles, cordwood, bark and piles is about half a million dollars from these little stations on Russian River. Near the mouth of the Gualala River there is a fine mill, owning an immense tract of 15,000 acres of timber, and making extensive shipments.

Notwithstanding the great value of this timber for export, its chief value is its proximity to the Santa Rosa and Petaluma valleys, which extend from fifty to sixty miles northward from the Bay of San Francisco. Throughout that entire country all the fencing and building has been furnished by these redwoods. The first settlers went there and camped while they made rails, shingles and pickets on Uncle Sam's domain. It was common property. When the first saw-mill was built by Powers on the river, and after he had taken up the land, he was powerless to keep the farmers of the valley from

felling the timber under his nose and carrying it off. Things are better managed now.

Redwoods are far taller than the sequoid aiganted of Calaveras, which do not attain a greater height than about 250 feet. Lumber men have cut timber here; and can still show it in Big Bottom, over 350 feet high. The diameter is less, ranging from saplings to 18 feet across the stump. Fifty acres of this heavy timber has been set apart for a public park by Colonel Armstrong, with an extension of the Donahue Railroad leading to it, and completed but for a link in the line crossing lands owned by parties who will neither lease nor sell, near the village of Guerneville. The road will doubtless be finished after resorting to the courts, when future generations can have free access to the picnic ground. It will be the last remnant of a mighty forest before ten years, and the nearest one accessible (seventy miles distant by rail) to the city of San Francisco.

The Petaluma Argus of October, 1882, says: "Some months ago mention was made in the Argus of the felling of a mammoth redwood tree on the land of John Torrence, near Guerneville, in this county. The following additional particulars concerning this giant of the forest is furnished us by Wm. L. Van Doren, of this city: The standing height of the tree was 347 feet, and its diameter, near the ground, was 14 feet. In falling the top was broken off 200 feet distant from the stump, and up to the point of breaking the tree was perfectly sound. From the tree saw-logs were cut of the following lengths and diameters: 1st, 14 feet long, 9 feet diameter; 2d, 12 feet long, 8 feet diameter; 3d, 12 feet long, 7 feet 7 inches diameter; 4th, 14 feet long, 7 feet 6 inches diameter; 5th, 16 feet long, 6 feet 10 inches diameter; 7th, 16 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches diameter; 8th, 16 feet long, 6 feet 4 inches diameter; 9th, 16 feet long, 6 feet 3 inches diameter; 10th, 18 feet long, 6 feet diameter; 11th, 12 feet long, 5 feet 10 inches diameter; 12th, 18 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches diameter. It will thus be seen that 180 feet of this remarkable tree was converted into saw-logs. As the length and diameter of each log is given, the reader can, at leisure, figure out the quantity of inch lumber the tree contained. If, instead of being cut into lumber, it had been worked up into seven foot pickets it would have afforded fencing material to enclose a good sized ranch."

A correspondent of the Healdsburg Flag, who some years ago visited the saw-mill of Guerne & Heald in the Big Bottom redwood forest on Russian River, thus describes what he saw:

"The mill has been running in its present location about one year. It is a very substantial and well arranged structure, the workmanship of Messrs, Bagley and Goddart of this town. It has a new 48-horse power engine. 14 cylinders and 18 inch stroke, and runs a double circle saw-the lower one 62 and the upper one 70 inches-edger and planer. The capacity of the mill is 20,000 feet per day. The mill is twenty miles from Healdsburg by the road—about twenty-five miles by the course of the river. J. W. Bagley is head sawyer. We remained but one night at the mill, and the next morning penetrated into the forest for the purpose of seeing one of the resources of Sonoma County-her redwoods. Three and a half miles from the mills we found 'Dutch John' making shingles. This stalwart specimen of Teutonic muscle eats, sleeps, cooks, lives and battles with the giants of the forests alone. Sometimes he does not see a human form or hear a human voice, but his own, for weeks at a time. He has felled trees. Two of them are nearly worked up, and he has now on hand, made from them, over 200,000 shingles. He informed us that on his place trees that would make 180,000 shingles are common. Some will go to 200,000. I applied the tapeline to one tree that measured 67 feet in circumference two feet above the ground. This monster of the forest measures nearly 200 feet in height to the first limb, at which point it is about ten or twelve feet through. Mr. Bagley made a calculation upon this huge trunk, from

which he says it would cut 180,000 feet of lumber, make pickets to fence a ten acre lot and fifty cord of wood. The Plaza church in Healdsburg is 30x40 feet, and has a steeple 20 feet high; it contains about 30,000 feet of lumber. This tree, then, would cut lumber enough to make six such buildings.

"Near Heald's mill is a very large tree, known as 'The Stable,' which is hollow at the ground, inside of which a man can stand upright and walk fifteen feet. It measures inside twenty-seven feet across, and is capable of stabling twelve horses, with a haymow to supply them for one winter.

"Not far from this is the 'Bean Pole.' This is a large tree, but it is somewhat tall. A measurement taken by professional mechanics gives this sprout a height of 344 feet. This is one of the finest bodies of timber on the coast, and is of a superior quality.

"Mr. J. G. Dow has taken a section of the bark from around one of these trees-thirteen feet in diameter-in pieces three feet long and one foot wide, which may be set up like the staves of a tub, showing the size of the tree. This bark is from five to ten inches thick. He also had a piece of bark six feet long and about two feet wide, which is twenty inches thick. He designs taking these barks East for exhibition. They will be on exhibition at the Mechanics' Pavilion in San Francisco during the fair this fall. He will perhaps give the people of Healdsburg, who may wish it, an opportunity of seeing this wonderful growth before removing it to the city. He has had the tree photographed and will have for sale the pictures, in sizes to suit the wishes of all.

"We visited the Steamer Enterprise, lying one mile below the mill. Captain King is quite confident that he will visit Healdsburg by steamer before Christmas. Says he intends next summer to make regular trips three times a week to Healdsburg. Next Saturday he intends making his first trip to the mouth of the river."

In speaking of these redwood forests, J. P. Munro-Fraser a few years ago penned the following in reference to the lumbering business in Ocean Township:

"There are several very large saw-mills in this township, in fact, there is more mill capacity in it than in any other in the county at the present time, aggregating about 150,000 feet daily. The Duncan's Mill Land and Lumber Association's mill will cut 30,000 feet a day. The mills owned by the Russian River Land and Lumber Association at Moscow, Tyrone, Russian River Station, and at other points in the Howard Cañon, will each cut 30,000 feet daily; none of the mills belonging to the last named association are running at the present time, but the mill of the first named is in operation. To give a history of Duncan's mill, we must needs go back to the pioneer days both of California and of saw-milling. In 1849 a number of carpenters, employed in the erection of the barracks at Benicia, conceived the idea of forming into a company and starting a saw-mill. Lumber at that time was worth \$300 per 1,000 feet, and of course at that rate the business would pay far better profits than even mining. The company was organized under the name of the Blumedale Saw-mill and Lumber Company, in honor of F. G. Blume, of whom they leased the timber land. It was located on Ebabias Creek, in Analy Township, a few miles east of the present site of Freestone. Chas. McDermot was president, and John Bailiff, secretary of the company. They formed the company and rented the land in 1848, but it was not until November of 1849 that the mill was got into operation, but by this time the price of lumber had so materially decreased, and the expense of getting it to market was so great, that but little lumber was ever cut by this company. In 1850 General George Stoneman (then lieutenant), Joshua Hendy, and Samuel M. Duncan purchased the property of the Blumedale Mill and Lumber Company, and continued to run it at that place until the spring of 1852. In the meantime, however, either late in 1851 or early in 1852, Stoneman disposed of his interest to his partners, and they continued in business under the firm name of Hendy & Duncan.

In 1852 Messrs, Hendy & Duncan moved

their mill to a mining camp known as Yankee Jim's. Here they remained a year, and in 1853 the machinery was moved to Michigan Bluffs, another mining town. In 1854 they brought the machinery back to Sonoma County, locating at Salt Point, and establishing the first steam saw-mill in Sonoma County, north of Russian River. Up to this time the capacity of the mill had only been 5,000 feet per day, but the new boilers were procured, making it a sixteen-horse power engine, and increasing the capacity to 12,000 feet a day. In 1855 Joshua Hendy disposed of his interest to Alex. Duncan, and under the firm name of Duncan Brothers, the business was conducted very successfully at this point until 1860, when the mill was moved to the old mill site near the mouth of Russian

While at Salt Point they sawed 30,000,000 feet of lumber, being an average of 5,000,000 per year. At the time the mill was moved to Russian River, its machinery was greatly enlarged and improved, and its capacity increased to 25,000 per diem. While the mill was located at this place, they cut about 100,000,000 feet of lumber. No one has any conception of what those figures mean, or how much lumber it is; yet even that great number would have been greatly increased, had it not been that almost every year large quantities of logs were carried out to sea during the freshets. The winter of 1862 was the worst, carrying away probably 7,000,000 feet of lumber in the logs. It seemed almost impossible to construct booms strong enough to withstand the mighty force of the raging floods of water. In 1877 the Duncan's Mill Land and Lumber Association was formed, and the mill moved to its present location. At that time it was enlarged to a capacity of 35,-000 feet per day, which is about the greatest capacity of any mill in this section. The machinery in the mill consists of one pair of double circular saws, each sixty inches in diameter; one pony saw, forty inches in diameter; one muley saw, capable of cutting a log eight feet in diameter; two planing machines, one

picket header, one shingle machine, together with edgers, jointers, trimmers, and all the necessary machinery and appliances for conducting the business of sawing and working up lumber expeditionsly.

We will now give a detailed description of the modus operandi of converting monster redwood trees into lumber, as we saw it done at this mill. We will begin with the tree as it stands on the mountain side. woodsman chooses his tree, then proceeds to build a scaffold up beside it that will elevate him to such a height as he may decide upon cutting the stump. Many of the trees have been burned about the roots, or have grown ill-shaped near the ground, so that it is often necessary to build the scaffold from ten to twenty feet high. This scaffold, by the way, is an ingenious contrivance. Notches are cut at intervals around the tree at the proper height, deep enough for the end of a cross-piece to rest in securely. One end of the cross-piece is then inserted in the notch, and the other is made fast to an upright post, out some distance from the Loose boards are then laid upon these cross-pieces, and the scaffold is completed. The work of felling the tree then begins. tree is above four feet in diameter an ax is used with an extra long helve, when one man works alone, but the usual method is for two men to work together, one chopping "right-handed" and the other "left-handed." When the tree is once down it is carefully trimmed up as far as it will do for saw-logs. A cross-cut saw is now brought into requisition, which one man plies with ease in the largest of logs, and the tree is cut into the required lengths. The logs are then stripped of their bark, which process is accomplished sometimes by burning it off. Then the ox-team puts in an appearance. These teams usually consist of three or more yoke of oxen. The chain is divided into two parts near the end, and on the end of each part there is a nearly right-angled hook. One of these hooks is driven into either side of the log, near the end next the team, and then,

with many a surge, a gee, and a haw, and an occasional (!) oath, the log is drawn out to the main trail to the landing-place. the road there should be any up hill, or otherwise rough ground, the trail is frequently wet, so that the logs may slip along more easily. Once at the landing-place, the hooks at the end of the chain are withdrawn, and the oxen move slowly back into the woods for another log. The train has just come up, and our log, a great eight-foot fellow, is carefully loaded on one of As we go along the track on this novel train on our road to the mill let us examine it a little. Beginning at the foundation, we will look at the track first. We find that the road bed has been well graded, cuts made where necessary, fills made when practicable, and trestle work constructed where needed. On the ground are laid heavy cross-ties, and on them a six by six square timber. On this an iron bar, about half an inch thick and two and a half inches wide, is spiked the entire length of the track. The two rails are five feet and five inches apart, and the entire length of the tramway is five miles. Now we come to the cars which run on this queerly-constructed track. They are made nearly square, but so arranged that by fastening them together with ropes a combination car of almost any length can be formed. And lastly, but by no means the least, we come to the peculiarly-contrived piece of machinery which they call a "dummy," which is the motor power on this railroad. This engine, boiler, tender and all, stands on four wheels, each about two and a half feet in diameter. They are connected together on each side by a shaft. On the axle of the front pair of wheels is placed a large cog-wheel. Into this a very small cogwheel works, which is on a shaft, to which the power of the engine is applied. There is an engineer on either side of the boiler, and they have a reverse lever, so that the dummy can go one way as well as another. By the cog-wheel combination great power is gained, but not so much can be said for its speed, though a maximum of five miles an hour can be obtained. On

our way to the mill we passed through a little village of shanties and cottages, which proved to be the residences of the choppers and men engaged in the woods. Farther on we pass through a barren, deserted section, whence the trees have all been cut years ago, and naught but their blackened stumps stand now, grim vestiges of the pristine glory of the forest prime-Now we pass around a grade, high, overhanging the river, and, with a grand sweep, enter the limits of the mill-yard. Our great log is rolled off the car on to the platform, and in his turn passes to the small car used for drawing logs up into the mill. long rope attached to a drum in the mill is fastened to the car, and slowly, but surely, it travels up to the platform near the saw. log is too large to go at once to the double circular, hence the "muley," a long saw, similar to a cross-cut saw, only it is a rip saw, and stands perpendicular, must rip it in two in the middle to get it into such a size that the double circular can reach through it. This is rather a slow process, and as we have nearly thirty minutes on our hands while waiting for our log to pass through this saw, let us pay a visit to the shingle machine. This we find on a lower floor. The timber out of which shingles are made is cut into triangular or wedgeshaped pieces, about four feet long, and about sixteen inches in diameter. These are called "bolts." The first process is to saw them off into proper lengths. These blocks are then fastened into a rack, which passes by a saw, and as the rack passes back a ratchet is brought into requisition, which moves the bottom of the block in toward the saw, just the thickness of the thick end of the shingle and the top end to correspond with the thickness of the thin end. The block is then shoved past the saw, and a shingle is made, except that the edges are of course, rough, and the two ends probably not at all of the same width. To remedy all this, the edge of the shingle is subjected to a trimmer, when it becomes a first-class shingle. They are packed into bunches, and are then

ready for the market. We will now return to our log. It has just been run back on the carriage, and awaits further processes. A rope attached to a side drum is made fast to one-half of it, and it is soon lying on its back on the carriage in front of the double circular saws. Through this it passes in rapid rotation till it is sawed into broad slabs of the proper thickness to make the desired lumber. It is then passed along on rollers to the "pony" saw, when it is again cut in pieces of lumber of different sizes as required, such as two by four, four by four, four by six, etc. It is then piled upon a truck and wheeled into the yard, and piled up ready for the market. The other half of the log is sawed into boards, three-quarters of an inch thick. At-the "pony" saw, part of it is ripped into boards, ten inches wide, and part into plank, four inches wide. The boards, ten inches wide, pass along to a planing machine, and it comes out rustic siding. The four-inch plank passes through another planing machine, and comes out tongued and grooved ceiling. The heavy slabs which we saw come off the first and second time the saw passed through are cut into different lengths, and sawed into the right size for pickets. They are then passed through a planer, then through a picket-header, a machine with a series of revolving knives, which cut out the design of the picket-head the same as the different members of a molding are Thus have we taken our readers through the entire process of converting the mighty forest monarchs into lumber. hope we have succeeded in making the description of the process, in a small measure at least, as interesting to our readers as it was to us when, for the first time, we witnessed it. When you have witnessed the process of making lumber in one mill you have seen it in all, with the exception of here and there a minor detail. There are but few mills which use a "dummy" engine to draw their logs to the mill, most of them using horses or cattle on the tramways. The lumber and wood industries

of this township will always make it of considerable importance, and a prosperous future may reasonably be expected.

In reference to these redwood forests, the engineer of the California State Board of Forestry recently said:

"I am indebted to J. W. Bagley, C. E. of Guerneville, for interesting figures, both as to the size of trees, and yields of redwood lumber near that formerly famous vicinity. Mr. Bagley measured one tree 349 feet nine inches in height, and another nineteen feet in diameter underneath the bark, and states that the yield of one measured acre scaled in milled lumber 1,431,530 feet board measure."

There are thousands of acres that will yield this amount. During the past few years many thousand acres of redwood timber land, as fast as surveyed, have been taken by individuals in 160 acre locations under the act peculiar to the Pacific States and Territories, for the sale of public timber lands, and under the homestead and pre-emption laws. Tracts from 160 to 640 acres in extent of land as good as any that has yet been cut over, can be found in the hands of the original locators, for sale at prices varying with the individual financial needs or business shrewdness of the owners. To secure larger tracts, however, requires a constantly increasing amount of perseverance, energy and capital, in consolidating these small holdings.

The exports of redwood from California have until within two or three years, been merely nominal, and yet with only the local demand, over one-third of the redwood timber area has been cut. As an evidence of the growing scarcity of the wood, we will mention that around Guerneville, in Sonoma County, the price of stumpage has appreciated to \$4.50 per 1,000 feet. Eight hundred acres at Willow Gulch, in Sonoma County, were sold some time ago by the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company, to Mr. A. Markham, of Duncan's Mills, at the rate of \$3.00 per 1,000 feet stumpage. This tract, it is estimated, will cut 100,000,000 feet.



CHAPTER XXII.

President Rutherford B. Hayes, General William T. Sherman and Secretary of War, Alexander Ramsey—Colonel Rod Matheson John Miller Cameron - Salmi Morse.

N the Petaluma Argas of September 10th, 1880, the following mention is made of several distinguished visitors to Sonoma County:

"According to announcement President Hayes and party, together with Governor Perkins and staff, arrived in this city at 11 o'clock A. M., Friday. The news of their coming had been widely made known both by telegraph and the daily Argus, and as was to be expected there was attracted to Petaluma the largest concourse of people ever seen here before. At an early hour the people came pouring in from all parts of the surrounding country, and from every part of this and contiguous counties easy of access to railroads. On the arrival of the cars from San Rafael conveying our distinguished visitors, together with the committee of our citizens who met them at San Rafael to escort them up, a president's salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the eminence at the western end of Washington street. While the cannon was looming forth a welcome, the procession, consisting of a long train of coaches and carriages of all kinds, moved through our streets in the direction of the fair grounds. The procession was led by the Petaluma Cornet Band, Hewston Guards, St. Vincent Cadets and the Swiss Society. The carriage in which President Hayes rode was drawn by four elegant caparisoned horses; then followed carriages with General Sherman, Secretary Ramsey, Governor

Perkins, Burchard Hayes, Colonel John Mc-Comb and other distinguished visitors. The streets along which the procession moved were a perfect cloud of banners. Considering the short notice, we have reason to feel proud of our city's holiday attire. Arriving at the grand stand a large number present paid their respects to and took by the hands our national dignitaries. When the first flutter of excitement had passed, and the vast audience had become settled, Hon. J. McM. Shafter, in a few welltimed and eloquent remarks, referred to the distinguished gentlemen present on the stand, and introduced President Hayes, who was received with hearty applause. Mr. Hayes spoke about an hour and his expression of encomium and sallies of wit called forth repeated applause. Secretary of War Alexander Ramsey, was next introduced, and made a pungent speech of about fifteen minutes, which produced both mirth and applause. General Wm. T. Sherman was next presented and hailed with enthusiastic applause. His speech was short, and related mainly to his visit to this part of the Pacific Coast in 1848. The General expressed his utter astonishment at the change that has taken place in thirty years. Governor Perkins, who was to deliver the annual address of the fair, was then introduced, and spoke for about half an hour in a vein which kept the audience in a continuous uproar of merriment. He exhibited the address in manuscript, which he had intended to deliver,

but said it would answer for some other fair, and he would, like the gentlemen who preceded him, rest content with an extemporaneous effort. After witnessing the races, our visitors repaired to the residence of Professor E. S. Lippitt, where lunch was served, and at four o'clock, r. m., were escorted to the cars and departed for San Francisco. This is necessarily but brief mention of an event which will long be remembered by our citizens as a noted day in Petaluma.

COLONEL ROD MATHESON.

When civil war came it found Rod Matheson the principal of an academy he had established at Healdsburg in this county. From the very outset he had identified himself with the Free Soil party and when the civil war came, incited as he believed by the slave power, he was not long in determining that his duty lay at the front. Taking his life in his hand he went forth to battle for the right, as God gave him to see the right. His intelligence and dash marked him for a leader, and he was made Colonel of the First California (Thirty-second New York) Regiment. He led his regiment in the memorable battle of South Mountain on the 14th of October, 1862. Like the true and brave man that he was, although in the face of defeat and disaster, he only left the field when borne away "on his shield." The following commemorative of his worth and the esteem in which he was held by his neighbors and fellow-citizens legitimately belongs to Sonoma County history.

In September, 1861, a war correspondent of the San Francisco Alta wrote: "I visited Rod Matheson's regiment, composed almost exclusively of returned Californians, and a finer body of men I never saw. They are drilled like veterans, and have a happy faculty of getting along better than most of the other regiments about them. I was impressed into their service for four days, and became the guest of the Colonel and Major Frank Lemon. They seem to live off the fat of the land, have a theatrical company among their members, a band of serenaders, and seem to have more fun going on

in their encampment, than all the others put together. Strict discipline, while on duty, is maintained, and the men appear cheerful and contented. George Wilkes and Tom Battel, and other choice spirits, make this regiment their headquarters. At the battle of Bull Run. about 150 outsiders, all Californians, well armed, did duty as irregulars with the regiment. It rendered the most effective service in covering the retreat of the Union forces, drove back the pursuing secession cavalry, and were the last to return to Alexandria, which they did not till the next day, in good order, saving 150 wagons, most of the artillery, and the best portion of the baggage. They elected Matheson General pro tem., when every other General had left the field, and being joined by Col. Blenker's German regiment, succeeded in holding in check any attempt of the rebels to pursue. These two regiments, alone, saved several millions worth of property. They had a battery of light artillery in the command, and did good service with it. They lost none killed, but severa Islightly wounded."

The death of Col. Rod Matheson, and the events preceding and following it are thus described in Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald*, dated October 5, 1862:

"The body of Col. Matheson, of the First California (Thirty-second New York) Regiment, was brought here and embalmed to-day by Doctors Brown and Alexander. Col. Matheson was wounded while leading his regiment in the memorable battle of South Mountain, on the 14th ult. It was found impossible to shell the rebels out of Compton Gap, and General Slocum determined, after consulting with his Brigadier Generals, to take by assault with infantry the mountain which commanded the gap. It was one of the most brilliant affairs of the war. The division charged up the steep mountain side, on which the rebels were posted behind three stone walls, with batteries placed on the crest of the mountain. The division, composed of Bartlett's, Newton's and Torbett's brigades, advanced in line steadily up the hill under a terrible fire, forming upon their colors after passing the barriers successfully, and drove the rebels from the position. A rebel Major who was wounded and taken prisoner, said they had been told that the Union troops to come against them were green; but when they saw their steady advance, in which they moved as if on dress parade, the word ran through the rebel lines: 'These are no recruits—these are from that damned old Army of the Potomac.' In this charge Colonel Matheson was wounded, while in front of his regiment calling them on. A ball lacerated the arteries of his right leg and fractured the bone. He died of secondary hemorrhage.

"The Californians in this city met to-day at the residence of Mr. William Dayton, and passed resolutions expressing their sense of the high character and gallant conduct of Colonel Matheson. Senator McDongall, who presided, paid an eloquent tribute to the excellent qualities of the deceased, and Captain Fish, of the First California Regiment, spoke feelingly in praise of his late commander.

"At a meeting of Californians now here, Senator McDougall, chairman, the following named gentlemen of this city were appointed a committee to receive the remains of the gallant dead: Messrs. C. K. Garrison, George Wilkes, W. T. Coleman, Warren Leland, Charles A. Stetson and Alfred E. Tilton. These gentlemen are expected to meet at the Astor House on Sunday to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the part assigned them.

"The body will be conveyed to New York this afternoon, where it will lie in state a few days before being carried to San Francisco for burial."

When the news of the death of Colonel Matheson reached Healdsburg on October 24, 1862, a public meeting was at once called, which was presided over by Captain L. A. Norton—J. J. Maxwell, secretary—at which the following action was taken:

On motion of Dr. Piper a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling of the meeting. The president appointed Dr. Piper, Judge Spencer, J. J. May, J. A. Bagley, and the president was added by the meeting.

The president said he would be glad to hear from the gentlemen present. Mr. Fenno, in behalf of the Sotoyome Guards, of which Colonel Matheson was a member, moved that the members of the guard wear mourning upon the right arm thirty days in memory of the deceased.

Remarks were offered by various gentlemen present, after which the committee on resolutions made the following report which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Recent telegraphic dispatches have confirmed the rumored death of our fellow-townsman, Colonel Rod Matheson, while bravely and heroically defending the honor of our national flag; therefore,

Resolved, That we bow submissively to this afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence, and in common with others, mourn the loss of a pure patriot.

Resolved, That in the death of Colonel Matheson, the nation has lost a brave defender, the army an efficient officer and daring soldier, the people of California one who has nobly represented them on the field of battle, his parents a dutiful son, his wife an affectionate husband, his children a kind and indulgent parent, and the people of Sonoma a worthy citizen, whose name will be long cherished and honored.

Resolved, That we sincerely and heartily sympathize with the family of the deceased in their deep affliction, and that a committee be appointed by this meeting to tender them the sympathy of this meeting, and a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the mayor of the city of San Francisco with regard to the conveyance of the remains of the deceased to this place for interment.

A committee to report the proceedings of this meeting to the widow was appointed by the president. William Dow, Judge Spencer and P. Griest, were appointed on that committee.

Committee appointed by the president to confer with the mayor of San Francisco: Mr Bloom, Mr. Fields and J. J. May.

In the Petaluma Argus of November 12, 1862, the following appeared:

e On Thursday evening last the remains of Colonel Roderick Matheson, who died from wounds received at the battle of Cheat Mountain, October 2d, arrived in San Francisco on the steamer Sonora. The remains of the fallen hero were borne to Platt's Hall and laid in state, whither vast throngs of people repaired to take a last look at all that remained of the lamented Matheson. The funeral pageant was solemn and imposing. Rev. Starr King delivered the funeral oration on Saturday, after which the body was conducted aboard of the steamer Petaluma with due military and civic honors.

"The steamer Petaluma with the remains of Colonel Matheson, in charge of a detachment of the National Guards, of San Francisco, reached her landing, below the city, at 7 o'clock Saturday evening. His remains were escorted to this city from the boat by the Healdsburg Band, Petaluma Gurds, Emmet Rifles and eight pall-bearers, consisting of E. F. Dunne, William Ordway, Captain George E. Lovejoy, George Campbell, T. K. Wilson, F. D. Colton, II. L. Weston and Samuel Cassiday. had cast her sable mantle over the earth, thus lending additional solemnity to the occasion. The plaintive strains of the funeral marches played by the band floated mournfully on the still night air; with slow and measured tread the procession entered our city, and passing up Main street halted in front of McCune's Hall. The pall-bearers received the coffin from the hearse and bearing it up the flight of stairs to the hall, placed it on the catafalque prepared for the occasion. A guard of honor was detailed, and stationed in the hall, after which the coffin was opened, and for several hours there was a throng of visitors to look at the corpse of the gallant soldier whose life has been sacrificed upon the altar of his country. Although considerably emaciated the features of the deceased had not undergone sufficient change to prevent thosewho knew him from recognizing his familiar face.

"About 9 o'clock Sunday morning, the procession was again formed—the coffin was placed in the hearse and escorted out of the city. A detachment of the Petaluma Guards, in conjunction with the detachment from the National Guards, proceeded with the body to Healdsburg. Six pall-bearers, selected by the citizens of Santa Rosa, met and escorted the corpse to the plaza, in that town, where an appropriate address was delivered by General O. Hinton. The procession again took up its line of march for Healdsburg, arriving at the residence of the lamented Roderick Matheson at 8 o'clock in the evening. The citizens of Healdsburg had made every necessary preparation to pay suitable honor to the memory of their esteemed fellow-citizen, who was to find a last resting place in their midst. At 11 o'clock on Monday, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of San Francisco, delivered an appropriate and touching funeral discourse, after which the body of Colonel Matheson was consigned to its mother earth, and a military salute fired over his grave.

"He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle, No sound can awake him to glory again."

JOHN M. CAMERON.

The following sketch of the life of John Miller Cameron, who, together with his wife, reposes in the Sebastopol Cemetery, is worthy a place in this history, not only on account of his own merits and worth, but because in his family young Abraham Lincoln made his home, all unconscious of the measure he was to fill in the drama of life. In all the histories of Lincoln mention is made of his residence with the Cameron family:

"Rev. John Miller Cameron, a resident of Sebastopol, Sonoma County, California, and a minister of the gospel in Pacific Presbytery, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was born in Elbert County, Georgia, on the 12th of August, 1791, and died at his residence at Sebastopol, Sonoma County, after a painful and distressing affliction of two months, on the 12th of February, 1878, being eighty-six years, six months and nine days old.

"The deceased went with his father and family, while a youth, to Kentucky, in the year 1804. and settled near the mouth of the Green River, in Henderson County, at which place he was married to Mary Orendorff, in 1811; from which place he removed to the Territory of Illinois, and settled in what is now White County, in 1813. He removed from there to Bellville, in St. Clair County, in 1816, and from there to Sangamon County in 1818. This last move was made about the time Illinois was admitted into the Union. He stopped for a time near Springfield, after which he settled on Rock Creek, in the same county. He was at the time a candidate for the ministry in the bounds of Sangamon Presbytery, and about the year 1827 was licensed to preach, and devoted the principal part of his life-time to the ministry until 1832, when he removed to Fulton County, Illinois, where he was instrumental in building up several church organizations. He remained there until 1837, when he removed to the Territory of Iowa, and settled in Jefferson County, where he was instrumental in building several more church organizations. Shortly after the admission of the State into the Union, he again removed to Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa, and at that place built up an organization and erected the first house of worship in the place, devoting a portion of his time to preaching in the counties of Mahaska, Wapello, Van Buren, Jefferson, Keokuk, Henry, Jasper and others. He was always punctual in attendance to the appointments of the church, and seldom failed to meet his own. In the spring of 1849 he started with his family across the plains to California, and arrived at a place known as Fremont about the 1st of October the same year, remaining there but a short time. He then went to Sacramento, where he remained during the winter. In the summer of 1850 he removed to Martinez, preaching occasionally until the fall of 1851, when he removed to Sonoma County, near the present town of Sebastopol, where he purchased a farm, on which he has since resided. He was set apart to the whole work of

the ministry by California Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1854, after which his time was mostly spent in visiting destitute places, preaching and organizing churches, and after the organization in visiting and supplying said churches, until prevented by affliction and extreme old age.

"His wife died after a short illness, at her home in Sonoma County, on the 25th of March, 1876. at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He and his wife had eleven children-ten daughters and one son. Nine of the daughters are still living, all but one in California. Thomas Porter Cameron, his son, was killed by the explosion of the steamer Secretary in 1854, near San Francisco. One daughter, the wife of A. Mc Namer, died at the family home in 1855; one resides with her family near Cincinnati; the others are Mrs. Judge B. B. Berry, Mrs. S. M. Martin, Mrs. Rev. B. N. Bonham and Mrs. C. Purvine, of Sonoma County; Mrs. Judge T. A. Brown, of Contra Costa County; Mrs. Dr. B. B. Bonham, of Butte County; Mrs. Henry Lyster, of Monterey County and Mrs. Cynthia Warner, of Petaluma, the widow of the son deceased. The deceased had at the time of his death fittyone grand-children and sixty-five great-grandchildren. Since the death of the wife of deceased, he has seemed to be broken down in spirits, discontented, lonely and dejected. Father Cameron was eminently a pioneer at the time of his settlement in Illinois in 1813, in Iowa in 1837, and in California in 1849; those States respectively not having been admitted into the Union. His life has been spent upon the frontier, and his occupation practically to clear the way for those who would follow. He was a devoted husband, kind and affectionate father and generous neighbor. He died as he had lived, faithful to every obligation; was beloved by all who knew him, and a large number of relatives and friends mourn his loss. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity about fifty years." SALMI MORSE.

The Petaluma Argus of March 1, 1884, said editorially: "On last Saturday a telegraphic dis-

patch from New York announced the finding of the body of Salmi Morse in the Hudson River under circumstances strongly indicating deliberate suicide. For several years past the name of Salmi Morse has been prominently before the people of United States in connection with his persistent the efforts to gain for his "Passion Play," the right of exhibition. His long and fruitless struggle to achieve this end in New York City is familiar to all who keep posted on the current news of our country, but we hazard little in saving that many persons in Sonoma and adjoining counties who personally knew Mr. Morse, have never once thought of associating him with the Salmi Morse of 'Passion Play' fame. The attention of the writer was first attracted to Mr. Morse at a Methodist camp-meeting, near Liberty school house in this county, the summer of either 1856 or 1857. After the usual sermon the exercises consisted in alternate singing and prayer. A call was made for Brother Morse to lead in prayer. As is usual in Methodist meeting the entire membership assumed a kneeling posture, when Mr. Morse, a man small in stature and bald-headed, stepped upon a bench and with his head thrown back, delivered a very earnest, eloquent invocation, to which emphasis was given by a rapid forward and backward movement of the head. At that time we got the impression that he either was or had been a Baptist minister. Time sped on and in a few years we were involved in civil war. Mr. Morse was a Unionist of the most radical type. He contributed many communications to the Argus on national politics. He was a vigorous and forcible writer, but so ultra that even the Argus, accounted among the most radical of journals, often found it necessary to tone down and extract some of the vinegar and gall from his articles. His whole soul seemed to be wrought up to a white heat of righteous indignation over the iniquity of human slavery, and he never seemed to tire in anathematizing that accursed institution. He was a frequent visitor of the Argus sanctum during war time, and he never

departed without leaving it vapory with his invective against those who were trying to found a government with human slavery as its 'chief corner-stone.' He was a great reader, and evidently a close student of the Bible. One of his most telling shots was the calling the attention of the readers of the Argus to the 12th chapter of Numbers as an unanswerable refutation of the pro-slavery theory that the black race was to be servile and despised on account of the curse of God visited upon Ham and his descendants. During the closing years of the civil war, Mr. Morse had a ranch in the upper part of Mendocino County, from whence he sent occasional contributions to the Argus. That his ranching business was not a financial success will readily be inferred from the fact that in the spring time of each year he usually came to the lower valleys and devoted his time to grafting and budding fruit trees. From and after 1866 the Argus lost sight of Mr. Morse for more than a decade, and only had knowledge of him again when there was a furor over the introduction of the 'Passion Play' in San Francisco. It was during this lapse of years, probably, that he traveled abroad and visited the Holy Land, from whence he drew the inspiration for his biblical play. His career has certainly been a most checkered one. Earnest and zealous in all his undertakings, his life became essentially a 'warfare,' Even before his great life struggle had fairly begun, there was a glint to his eyes, when aroused to earnestness on any subject, that betokened a brain very sensitive to morbid influences. His was not an organism fitted to challenge the 'slings and arrows' of a great city like New York. What the outcome would be was only a question of time. The time came at the noon of night. On the one hand was the city that he thought had wrongfully proscribed the 'Passion Play,' the crowning work of his life, and on the other the placid Hudson. Of the latter Salmi Morse asked and received repose from the moil of life."



CHAPTER XXIII.

Animals native of Sonoma County--grizzly, brown and black bear — panther —fox—wolf -coyote -wild-cat --mountain-cat elk, deer, antelope, etc.

AITTELL, who is good authority, enumerates the indigenous animals of California as follows: The grizzly bear; the black bear: the cinnamon bear: the elk; one deer: one antelope; the mountain-sheep; the panther; the wild cat; the gray wolf; the coyote; three foxes; the badger; the raccoon; the opossum; the mountain-cat; the weasel; two skunks; one porcupine; three squirrels; two spermophiles; two ground-squirrels; three rats; three jumpingrats; one jumping-meuse; nine mice; one mole; three hares; two rabbits; the seal; the seaotter; the sea-lion; the beaver; two vultures; the golden eagle; the bald eagle; the fishhawk; eighteen other hawks; nine owls; the roadrunner; twelve woodpeckers; four hummingbirds; eleven flycatchers; one hundred and nine singers; one pigeon; two doves; three grouse; three quails; one sandhill crane; fortyone waders; sixty-six swimmers, including two swans and five geese; about two dozen snakes, including the rattlesnake; half a dozen salmon; two codfish; and one mackerel.

Of these, all were indigenous to Sonoma County except the opossum, the jumping-rats, the mountain-sheep, and possibly a few varieties of the birds and salmon. Our grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*) is the largest and most formidable of the quadrupeds. He grows to be

four feet high and seven feet long, with a weight, when very large and fat, of a thousand pounds, being the largest of the carnivorous animals, and much heavier than the lion or tiger ever get to be. The grizzly bear, however, as ordinarily seen, does not exceed eight hundred or nine hundred pounds in weight. In color the body is a light grayish-brown, dark brown about the ears and along the ridge of the back, and nearly black on the legs. The hair is long, coarse, and wiry, and stiff on the top of the neck and between the shoulders. The "grizzly," as he is usually called, was at one time exceedingly numerous for so large an animal; but he offered so much meat for the hunters, and did so much damage to the farmers, that he has been industriously hunted, and his numbers have been greatly reduced. The grizzly is very tenacious of life, and he is seldom immediately killed by a single bullet. His thick, wiry hair, tough skin, heavy coats of fat when in good condition, and large bones, go far to protect his vital organs; but he often seems to preserve all his strength and activity for an hour or more after having been shot through the lungs and liver with large rifle balls. He is one of the most dangerous animals to attack. There is much probability that when shot he will not be killed outright. When merely wounded he is ferocious; his weight and trength are so great that he bears down all opposition before him; and he is very quick, his speed in running being nearly equal to that of the horse. In attacking a man, he usually rises on his hind-legs, strikes his enemy with one of his powerful fore-paws, and then commences to bite him.

The black bear (*Ursus Americanus*) is found in the timbered portions of the county. Dr. Newberry, speaking of the food of the black bear, says: "The subsistence of the black bears in the northern portion of California is evidently, for the most part, vegetable. The manzanita, wild plum, and wild cherry, which fruit profusely, and are very low, assist in making up his bill of fare.

The brown, or cinnamon bear, is also common to Sonoma County. The panther, supposed by Dr. Newberry to be the *Felis concolor*—the same with the panther found on the Atlantic slope of the continent—has a body larger than that of the common sheep, and a tail more than half the length of the body. Its color is dirty-white on the belly, and elsewhere a brownish-yellow, mottled with dark tips on all the hairs. The panther is a cowardly animal, and, except when driven by some extraordinary motive, never attacks man. The panther is nocturnal in his habits, and always prefers the night as a time for attacking colts, which are a favorite prey with him.

The American wild-cat (*Lynx rufus*) is common here.

The gray wolf (Canis occidentalis) is found here, but is not abundant.

The coyote used to be very common, and occupied the same place here with that occupied in the Mississippi Valley by the prairie-wolf. Dr. Newberry thinks the two belong to the same species (Canis latrans). The color of the coyote has a reddish tinge. His food consists chiefly of rabbits, grouse, small birds, mice, lizzards, and frogs; and in time of scarcity he will eat carrion, grasshoppers, and bugs. He is very fond of poultry, pigs, and lambs, and will destroy almost as many of them as would a tox. He is

one of the worst enemie: and most troublesome pests of the farmer.

The gray fox (*Vulpes Virginianus*) is the only animal of that species we know to exist in Sonoma County, although many years ago, we heard that a black fox had been killed in the northern end of the county.

The American badger (Taxidea Americana) used to be common here, but they are now nearly extinct.

The black-footed raccoon (Proycon hernandezzii) is very common in the forests and along the water courses of the county.

Of the yellow-haired porcupine (Erethizon epixanthus), a few have been found in Sonoma County, but they are very rare.

The mountain-cat, or striped bassaris (Bassaris astuta), is occassionally found here, but are not numerous. The body is about the size of that of the domestic cat, but the nose is very long and sharp, and the tail very long and large. The color of the animal is dark gray, with rings of black on the tail. The miners call it the "mountain-cat," and frequently tame it. It is a favorite pet with them, becomes very playful and familiar, and is far more affectionate than the common cat, which it might replace, for it is very good at catching mice.

The yellow-cheeked weasel (Putorius xanthogenys) is found here, but are not numerous.

The common mink (Putorius vison) has a skin as valuable as that of the beaver; the fur is of a dark, brownish, chestnut color, with a white spot on the end of the chin. They exist here, but are very rare.

California has two skunks (Mephitis occidentalis and Mephitis bicolor), very common animals. The Mephitis bicolor, or little striped skunk, is chiefly found south of latitude 39°; the other in the northern and central parts of the State. The colors of both are black and white. They both have a place in Sonoma County.

The Squirrel Family. -The California gray squirrel (Sciurus fossor), the most beautiful and one of the largest of the squirrel genus, inhabits all the pine forests of the State. Its

color on the back is a finely grizzled bluish gray, and white, beneath. At the base of the ear is a little woolly tuft, of a chestnut color. The sides of the feet are covered with hair in the winter, but are bare in the summer; the body is more slender and delicate in shape than that of the Atlantic gray squirrel. It sometimes grows to be twelve inches long in the head and body, and fifteen inches in the tail, making the entire length twenty-seven inches. Dr. Newberry says: "The Californian gray squirrel is eminently a tree-squirrel, scarcely descending to the ground but for food and water, and it subsists almost exclusively on the seeds of the largest and loftiest pine known (pinus lambertiana), the 'sugar-pine' of the Western coast. These squirrels inhabit the forests of Sonoma County."

The Missouri striped ground-squirrel has five dark-brown stripes on the back, separated by four gray stripes; the sides are reddish-brown, the belly grayish-white, and the tail rusty-black above and rusty-brown beneath. The animal is four or five inches long. It is found in the northern part of the State. It eats acorns and the seeds of the pine, manzanita, and ceanothus, in the thickets of which last-named bush it prefers to hide its stores. This species of squirrel is exceedingly rare in Sonoma County.

The Spermophile has two species in California, which resemble each other so closely, that they are usually supposed to be the same; they are popularly known as the California groundsquirrels, the little pests which are so destructive to the grain crops. Their bodies are ten or eleven inches long in the largest specimens; the tail is eight inches long and bushy, the ears large, the cheeks pouched, and herein consists the chief difference between them and squirrels; the color above black, yellowish-brown, and brown, in indistinct mottlings, hoary-yellowish on the sides of the head and neck, and pale yellowish-brown on the under side of the body and legs. They dwell in burrows, and usually live in communities in the open, fertile valleys, prefering to make their burrows under the shade of an oak tree. Sometimes, however, single spermophiles will be found living in a solitary manner, remote from their fellows. Their burrows, like those of the prairie-dog, are often used by the rattlesnake and the little owl. Dr. Newberry says: "They are very timid, starting at every noise, and on every intrusion into their privacy dropping from the trees, or hurrying in from their wanderings, and scudding to their holes with all possible celerity; arriving at the entrance, however, they stop to reconnoitre, standing erect, as squirrels rarely and spermophiles habitually do, and looking about to satisfy themselves of the nature and designs of the intruder. Should this second view justify their flight, or a motion or step forward still further alarm them, with a peculiar movement, like that of a diving duck, they plunge into their burrows, not to venture out till all cause of fear is past. The squirrels of this species were exceedingly rare in Sonoma County until within the past decade. They seem to have effected an entrance from the valleys to the east, and are now multiplying along the foot-hills of the Sonoma range of mountains. The farmers, as yet, seem not to realize the magnitude of the damage these squirrels will ultimately accomplish.

The California gopher (Thomonys bulbirorus) is the most abundant and most troublesome rodent of the county. When full grown, it has a body six or eight inches long, with a tail of two inches. The back and sides are of a chest-nut-brown color, paler on the under parts of the body and legs; the tail and feet are of grayish-white; the ears are very short. In the cheeks are large pouches, covered with fur inside, white to their margin, which is dark-brown.

Of rats and mice there are many species in Sonoma County. There is very common in the forests a wood-rat that builds conical-shaped burrows by means of piling up sticks and bramble. We have seen these rat houses as much as ten feet in diameter at the base and five or six feet high. Of mice there are many species of both field and house pests. We have seen here two or three specimens of the Jerboa

family, called by some kangaroo mice, on account of their great length of hind legs, from which they spring, as does the kangaroo.

The American elk (Cerrus canadensis) used to be plentiful in Sonoma County, but is now extinct. This animal was nearly as large as a horse. It frequently reached the weight of from six hundred to one thousand pounds. The color was a chestnut-brown, dark on the head, neck, and legs, lighter and vellowish on the back and sides. The horns were very large, sometimes more than four feet long, three feet across from tip to tip, measuring three inches in diameter above the burr, and weighing, with the skull, exclusive of the lower jaw, forty pounds. The horns of the old bucks had from seven to nine, perhaps more, prongs, all growing forward, the main stem running upward and backward.

In Sonoma County there never were any white-tailed deer, but instead, we have the blacktailed deer (Cerrus columbianus), which is a little larger and has brighter colors, but does not furnish as good venison, the meat lacking the iniciness and savory taste of the venison in the Mississippi Valley. The average weight of the buck is about one hundred and twenty pounds, and of the doe one hundred pounds, but bucks have been found to weigh two hundred and seventy-five pounds. The summer coat of the black-tailed deer is composed of rather long and coarse hair, of a tawny brown, approaching chestnut on the back. In September this hair begins to come off, exposing what the hunters call the "blue coat," which is at first fine and silky, and of a bluish-gray color, afterward becoming chestnut brown, inclining to gray on the sides, and to black along the back. Occasionally deer purely white are found. The horn, when long, is about two feet long, and forks near mid-length, and each prong forks again, making four points, to which a little spur, issuing from near the base of the horn, may be added, making five in all. This is the general form of the horn; sometimes, however, old bucks are found with but two points.

The prong-horned antelope (Antilocapra americana) used to range the valleys of Sonoma County like bands of sheep. They are now extinct. In size the antelope was not quite so large as the California deer, which it resembled closely in form and general appearance. They were distinguished at a distance by their motion: the antelone canters, while the deer runs; the antelope went in herds, and moved in a line following the lead of an old buck, like sheep, to which they are related, while deer more frequently are alone, and if in a herd they are more independent, and move each in the way that suits him best. In color, the back, upper part of the sides and outside of the thighs and forelegs were vellowish-brown; the under parts, lower part of the sides, and the buttekos as seen from behind, were white. The hair was very coarse, thick, spongy, tubular, slightly crimped or waved, and like short lengths of coarse threads cut off bluntly. The horns were very irregular in size and form, but usually they were about eight inches long, rose almost perpendicularly, had a short, blunt prong in front, several inches from the base, and made a short backward crook at the top. The female had horns as well as the male. The hoof was heartshaped, and its print upon the ground could be readily distinguished from the long, narrow track of the deer. The antelope was about two feet and a half high, and four feet long from the nose to the end of the tail.

 Audubon's hare (Lepus audubonii) is the most common species in Sonoma County. Its tail is about three inches long, and its color is mixed with yellowish brown and black above, white beneath, thighs and rump grayish.

The sage rabbit ($Lepus \ artemisia$) is also found here.

Of the birds and fish of Sonoma County we will not undertake to speak. Of the former there is almost an infinite variety, and to attempt to classify and describe each would require a vast amount of labor and research. Of fresh water, salt water and shell fish, the varieties nearly equal that of the birds and fowls.



CHAPTER XXIV.

OR the flora and conifera of Sonoma County we are indebted to W. A. T. Stratton, the Petaluma florist, who has given the subject years of patient research and study:

"The emerald sheen of hill and dale, the gorgeous kaleidoscopic picture which no pen or brush could ever portray, in justice to nature's bounteous gifts, should engage a far more facile pen than mine. Indeed, so inexpressibly beautiful are all our primitive flora, the multiplicity of forms and colors, my effort, no matter how exhaustive it might be to even faintly mention the more prominent, would be wholly inadequate to do justice to so glorious a subject.

"In early spring, our golden Eschscholtzias dancingly nod and kiss the morning breeze in wavy masses, the first to tell us of nature's awakening, while in sheltered vales delicate ferns come forth anew clothed as it were in nature's wedding garb of faultless, yet exquisite loveliness. Then successively come our Brodineas, our Triteleius, our Camassias and Smilacinas, interspersed and commingled with Lupins in charming shades and forms, while Fritillarias and the butterfly tulips (Calcohortus) in countless myriads blend their beatiful colors so bright, so lovely, that language is useless, its expression dumb."

"Nothing was known, comparatively, of our flora, till Douglass made his first exploration in the year 1796. Menzies, Lindley, Lowson and Michaux had traversed Puget Sound, and following down the coast to the Columbia, and some of them penetrated the northern portion of our State; but Douglass, the energetic English botanist, followed down the coast range to San Francisco Bay, and has said in his report no section of the world ever presented so rich and varied a flora as that section of country lying adjacent to and north of the bay; and more especially, its coast range and valleys; and in honor to his eminent services our peerless conifera Abies Douglassii was named, one of our most beautiful native evergreen trees.

"Many enthusiastic explorers then visited our region, and Alta California soon gave the world many floral treasures, for which our cool, moist climate was so favorable for the development of. And yet what a sad remnant of the past; vandalism, the greed for gain, so rapidly obliterated our forests of those noble structures that nature's effort took centuries to build; our hills and vales swept as it were by flames, are nearly obliterated of all those gens of crimson and gold, and the cottage and trellis deck the once primitive scene. Our choicest flora is cast aside for the less beautiful forms of other climes.

"Of the evergreen trees indigenous to our section may be prominently mentioned our redwood Segnoid Sempervirens, of whose mammoth proportions all are well acquainted, forming as it were so extensive and valuable forests all over our county; but it is not generally known that its relative S. Gigantea, also grows here, but in very limited quantities. Some years ago, a gentleman hunting along on our northern boundary found a small grove on a tributary of the Russian River, and very thoughtfully brought me a small limb and some cones, to be certain of their identity. The trees were very small comparatively, growing less than 100 feet high and very stunted in habit. Abies Douglassii is very plentiful, growing to regal proportions near the coast in sheltered places, and we can justly feel proud of this beautiful conifera as the most beautiful of all trees native of California. I have seen natural specimens of this noble tree nearly 150 feet high, clothed from near the ground in natural graceful outlines, as perfect in form as the hand of man could make, and yet how few are ever to be found in cultivation. It is of very rapid growth and worthy of attention. In the vicinity of Sebastopol it was very plentiful, the young trees being largely used for Christmas trees. A. Pattoniana (Patton's giant spruce), is also found sparingly. It is of a bright glaucous green, growing 150 feet high, existing only near the coast. Pinus Muricata (Bishop's pine), a sparingly clothed tree of medium size, may be found only in the more southern portion. It is of no use in the arts or for ornament. P. insignis (Oregon pitch pine), is a very beautiful species plentiful all over our county especially in the middle and northern part, but a few comparatively are found in cultivation, though for some years quantities were grown for forest culture; but its value for timber is worthless. P. tuberculata in stunted form may be found along the Mark West Creek, growing 70 to 100 feet high; it is of very slow growth, though beautiful in form, color and outline. P. Sabiana, Sabine's pine, is one of the most beautiful of all our native pines. It is only found in the northwestern portion, growing in natural tapering outline 100 to 150 feet. It

is more commonly known as bull pine, the seed or nuts being very large and are gathered by Indians as a staple article of food. P. radiata. grows only over in canons near the coast: it is a small tree, but the timber is said to be valuable, being exceedingly tough and strong. P. macrocarpa, is very nearly related to P. insignis and is the variety so largely found in our yards and gardens. There may be other species of the pine family to be found in scattered localities, but I have mentioned all of those I have personally found growing here. I had forgotten a beautiful species of the pine sub-family, abies nobilis, noble silver fir; and, as its name implies, is one of our most magnificent productions. It is a singular, majestic tree growing along our most northern border, producing timber of fine quality, in some localities grows 200 feet high; but further northward to Oregon thence to the Columbia, its size increases, becomes more plentiful, occupying almost exclusive entire tracts of country. It is a fitting companion to A. Douglassii, two of the most magnificent evergreens of the Pacific coast. We can boast of one juniper Juniperus ocidentalis, a small tree of about fifty feet high, growing sparsely along the San Antonio Creek. It is a handsome tree and well suited for dry, rocky locations.

"Some few specimens, I am told, may be found of *Thuja Gigantea*, giant arbor vitæ, over near the mouth of Russian River. In more favored locations it grows 200 feet high and 40 feet in diameter. In cultivation it is of majestic appearance, of most pleasing contour and color, and well worthy of attention.

"Of the cypress family we have cupressus Lawsoniana, a very beautiful ornamental tree so well known in our gardens. It is found so far as I know only in the most northeastern portion of our county. C. frugrans is a small tree of about forty feet high, of a bright glaucous green, and exceedingly beautiful; its slender branches droop gracefully down, and form a charming tree. I have found it over near Sonoma, in the upper end of the valley. It is

not generally known that our California nutmeg-tree is a conifer. It belongs to the yew sub-family, botanically known as *Torrey Califoninea*. There is nothing very beautiful about it, but it is a plant to be seen but to be let alone, as it possesses in a large degree the unpleasant odor of the family; and hence is called the stinking yew.

"Of other prominent trees of our county mention must be made of the noble family of oaks. Of the genus Quercus, we have Q. falcata, the tanbark oak; Q. nigra, the black oak; Q. alba, the white oak; Q. aquatica, the water oak; Q. laurifolio, the laurel-leaf oak; and Q. iler, the holly-leaf oak. There several sub-species of these interesting trees, all well-known to 'the native born.'

"We now mention a more interesting group, our flowering plants, of which we have countless numbers; and as the lily deservedly is the queen of our native flora, it shall have the precedence in these briefly written notes.

"Lilium Washingtonianum. This beautiful species is found only on the highest hilltops. It is an Alpine plant, and when grown in low localities slowly pines away. It is of a pure white color, becoming of a purplish cast with age; often delicately dotted. To those who attempt its cultivation, let me warn them it is sensitive to all stimulants, and must be grown in a cool, shady place. It is our most lovely native species, and worthy of generous care, in the hopes of ultimately succeeding in its more successful culture. L. rubescens is in reality a subspecies of the foregoing. It has been found on the mountains near Sonoma and in Redwoods near Guerneville, often seven feet high, flowers nearly white, changing to purple or rose lilac in color. L. parrum is another pretty variety of an orange-yellow color. It is of easy culture and grows well in any cool, dry soil. L. Pardalinum is of a bright orange color, and enjoys a very moist, deep soil. I have seen large quantities of these beautiful lilies on the banks of the San Antonio that at times of the year must be submerged by overflowing waters. It has succeeded well with me, and well repays any generous attention. L. Humboldtii may be found only, as far as I can learn, on the coast near Fort Ross. It grows three to four feet high, much resembling our-tiger lily in color. A sub variety of this lily, L. Columbianum. was sent me from Healdsburg some years ago. having broad, flats tems and massive large, creening root-like bulbs. In fact, all our California lilies possess this characteristic form more or less, that so plainly distinguishes them from the more common forms of lilies. Of the lily subfamily the Calochortus ranks next in beauty of our native flora. They are more commonly known as Mariposa, or Butterfly Tulips, so named from their gaudy, showy colors; of these we have C. pulchellus, of a beautiful orangeyellow color, with dark bloches on each petal. It comes very late in flower, generally in July and August, and is plentifully found in dry pastures and hill-sides.

"C. Nuclus, a very beautiful dwarf species, scarcely one foot in height, of a delicate lilac, and white color, grows only in the shade of trees. C. Nuclii is of a deep yellow color, blooming in June. Often we have seen it spotted a pure magenta, giving it a unique appearance. C. Lupins is of a deep yellow color, spotted brown and purple, exceedingly showy.

"Of our Fritillarias, also a sub variety of our lilies, and more popularly known as Crown Imperials, we have some most beautiful species, and to those who know of them we heartily commend them as well worthy of extended cultivation. They all have most beautiful flowers, and succeed well in most any position: in fact, are one of the few that don't care what treatment they receive, only plant them in the ground. F. recurra is very beautiful, being of a yellow spotted brown color, generally found in dry pastures in loose, sandy soil. Cultivation largely improves the flowers, they being fully as beautiful as any of the foreign species. F. hillord has flowers of a dark-brown purple, tinted green, and grows only over near the coast. We often have seen it in the dry, shifting sands on the sea

shore, indifferent to exposure alike, be it spray from the ocean or the dry, parching winds and sunshine. F. Lanceolata is of the most delicate structure and habit. Its dark purple flowers mottled with greenish yellow, so frail and slender, seem incapable of withstanding the rough frontier life, yet its delicate chalice, drooping modestly, seems indifferent to the praise of its admirers. F. pluriflora is of a reddish purple color, and to us the more beauti-It may be found only in ful of the species. the shade of fences or trees or on the north side of rocky hill-sides. Some lovely specimens may be found in April or May on the shady banks of dry creeks, and possibly many other similar locations all over our county. Its pendulous, drooping flowers are of most exquisite loveliness, and as it takes kindly to cultivation, should be more extensively grown.

"The next most interesting genius of flowering bulbous plants are the Brodiaeas. All the species are of the easiest cultivation and will repay the most simple attention. Many of them grow with me in hard walks, dry corners, where they get no care or attention; but when the slightest interest is given them, most amply repay, with grateful appreciation. B. Multiflour is of a most lovely violet-purple color, growing about one foot in height, and the earliest variety B. Congesta is of a lovely purple to flower. color, often flowering when two or three inches high. It is the easiest grown of the species, and in cultivation blooms almost continuously from May to August. B. Capitata blooms the earliest of all, generally from January to May. Its dark purple flowers are very attractive and showy, usually growing one and a half feet high. Gather some bulbs of Brodeas, friends, no matter if in full flower, give them kind attention, and a rich reward awaits you.

"I now change to a highly interesting group of plants, one admired by all—Ferns—which our county possesses in matchless beauty. I shall not attempt a botanical description. The reader in the pursuit of knowledge must interview a more competent teacher. Our California

Botany, edited by the gifted Prof. Asa Gray, and the California Flora, are authorities of unquestionable character. The most noble and majestic of all our species is Woodwardia radicans. I have gathered fronds of this beautiful variety fully ten feet long. In dark, moist cañons near the coast, sheltered from winds and sunshine. it may be found in its best estate. In cultivation it seems to pine out a miserable existence. growing at best not more than four feet high. Near the head of Bear Valley in Marin County some massive beauties were growing a few years ago. Their graceful, arching fronds made a leafy bower of fairy splendor. One specimen I measured covered a space of twenty feet across. Another beautiful fern, not by any means plentiful, is Lomaria Spicant. At the base of Spring Hill, a few miles from our city, some most lovely specimens may be found, the fronds growing six to seven feet high; the beauty of this fern is the finely dissected leaves or fronds.

"There are but few ferns, however small in structure, so delicately divided in formation, and though large and massive inform, is of most exquisite grace and loveliness. Of the Adiantum or maiden-hair ferns, we have only two species. A pedatum or bird-foot fern, or more commonly known as five-finger fern, is a most graceful and attractive plant. Under good culture its delicate fronds grow to regal beauty. A. Capillus reneris, often known as A. Chilensis, is of low growth, yet most beautiful and attractive. It does not take kindly to cultivation and much prefers the wilds of its rocky home. Europe, however, it is a variety of deep interest, where it appears to stand on its good behavior. Pellea densa is indeed a most exquisite and lovely fern. Years ago I found this variety near Healdsburg, almost completely covering a huge rock. Interspersed in cracks and fissures was one matchless Cheilanthes Californica or lace fern, almost completely covering from sight the little mossy covering that seemed to alone give life and nutrition, while at its base were fine specimens of Polypodium Vulgare, P. Falcutum and P. Califoricum,

stately, grand sentinels of their more delicate relatives above them. Of other species of ferns found growing in our county, I mention Gymnogramme triangularis, the gold-back fern, Cheilanthesgracillima, Pellea Andromeda folia, and possibly some others. I have often sent specimens for identification to different botanists, and their classification often caused confusion.

"As yet,much remains to be learned as to the botany of our State. Changes are repeatedly being made by savants, showing conclusively of their indecision, and years must elapse,—years of study, and a comparison of notes and specimens,—before a final permanent basis is reached.

"I have very hastily and very briefly sketched these rambling notes of history, and though but a mere mention of our vast flora has been noticed, it is to be hoped it may afford some litthe pleasure to our readers. It is to be hoped that at no distant day an earnest effort may be made to collect and classify the many different genera of plants growing in our county.

"It would be of great interest to the student of nature, and a valuable auxiliary for all future generations in learning of our primitive flora. Such a monograph could be easily accomplished by the higher academic classes of our schools. In fact, when elementary botany is taught, students should be instructed to bring in specimens of all plants they could find at all times of the year. These should be mounted and exchanged with different sections, thus securing many different forms from all locations. Let me suggest a permanent herbarium for all our schools, be they of a primary or more advanced grade, and if need be it should be compulsory."



CHAPTER XXV.

The Indians mission record of tribal names -Valleto's estimate of their number - their number at time of American settlement—their completion and stature—how they lived their implements—interview with Caskibel and Jose Viquary—John Walker's statement.

N those chapters historic of Padre Altimira's founding the mission San Francisco Solano at Sonoma, and the first colonization of this county by the Spaniards, necessarily appeared most of what is authentic history in connection with the Indian tribes occupying the territory embraced in the subject of this history. It is to be regretted that much of this is so indefinite as to preclude a possibility of writing with specific exactness in reference to the names of tribes; their numerical strength, or the boundaries of the territory over which each tribe claimed jurisdiction.

According to the mission books of Sonoma the following named Indian tribes furnished neophytes to that institution: Aloquiomi, Atenomac, Canoma, Carquin, Canijolmano, Caymus, Chemoco, Chichoyomi, Chocuyem, Coyayomi, Huiluc, Huymen, Lacatiut, Lonquiomi Libayto, Locnoma, Mayacma, Muticolmo, Malacu, Napato, Oleomi, Putto, Polnomanoc, Paque, Petaluma, Suisun, Satayomi, Soneto, Tolen, Tlayacma, Tamal, Topayto, Ululato, Zadow and Utinomanoe.

But the heathen thus gathered in evidently took the wide range between Tomales, Marin County, and Carquinez Straits. There were unmistakably tribes bearing the following names: The Petalumas, occupying the country north of San Pablo Bay and contiguous to the Petaluma Creek. This is evidenced by the record of the expedition of Padre Altimira, in which mention is made that their first encampment in Petaluma Valley was with some Petaluma Indians who were hiding from their enemies, the Cainemeros Indians of the now Santa Rosa. Beyond the Cainemeros of Santa Rosa were the Soteomelos, or Yapos (braves), who occupied the Russian River country from the neighborhood of the present Healdsburg northward to Cloverdale. That this was a powerful and aggressive tribe is evidenced by the fact that they overcame and slaughtered a large number of the Cainemeros, whose wrongs were avenged by the assistance of Salvador Vallejo and his troops in battle up in the Geyser Mountains, as appears in another chapter. Thus it would seem that the central valleys of the county from Petaluma northward was occupied by three distinct tribes of Indians: the Petalumas, the Cainemeros and the Soteomelos or Yapos.

While every lateral valley, subsidiary to these main valleys, in the early days seem to have been the center of an Indian rancharie, yet it is doubtful if they had separate and distinct ive tribal existence. General Vallejo first visited the territory now embraced in Sonoma County in 1828, and we have it direct from his lips, that in every little valley was a rancharie of Indians. To use his exact language: "The Indians were swarming everywhere." In reference to the possible number of Indians here as late as in 1835, the reader is referred to an address of General Vallejo delivered on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new court-house at Santa Rosa in 1884.

Making due allowance for extravagance of estimate of Indian population in what is now embraced in Sonoma County, in 1835, there must have been several thousand of these dusky children of nature here. But the small-pox pestilence in 1838 must have made sad havoc among them, for never since American occupancy could they have mustered 1,000 all told. In 1854 the writer traveled afoot and alone, with only a small pocket pistol as a weapon of defense, from Petaluma to a point twelve miles above Healdsburg, a total distance of over forty miles, and he did not see fifty Indians in the whole distance. At that time there was quite a rancharie at Cloverdale; one near Healdsburg, another in the neighborhood of the lagoonas about Sebastopol and a small number of Indians who made a precarious living by hunting around Smith's Ranch and Bodega Bay. As late as 1854 55 there was quite a rancharie of Indians at Tomales Bay, Marin County; and a very small rancharie in the edge of Marin County, about five miles distant from Petaluma. The last Indians we find any trace of as living apart by themselves in a rancharie, in the neighborhood of Petaluma, was on what is now known as the Fred Starkie place, about two miles north of that city. At the present writing there is not to exceed 100 Indians left in the county. Most of these are hovering, like the last shadows of their race, around Healdsburg and Cloverdale, eking out a miserable existence as the servitors of the race that has supplanted them.

The Indians of this region are very similar in

stature, complexion, and habits of life to those of other portions of California. They are very thick in the chest, and have voices of wonderful strength. The children are clumsy, and heavy set. The women are very wide in the shoulders and hips, and strongly built. Men and women are large in the body, and slim in the legs and arms, as compared with Caucasians. They are physically and intellectually inferior to their relatives in Nevada Territory, and far inferior to the Indians who dwelt during the last century east of the Mississippi River. They are of a very dark complexion, and their hair always black, is coarse to the verge of that of a horse's mane. The women (mohalas) cut their hair straight across the forehead just above the eyebrows, much as their Caucasian sisters do for "bangs." In their native state these Indians were far from models of neatness or cleanliness; but now that most of them wear modern garments and often seek labor on ranches, they have in a measure abjured their former filthy habits. Their rancharie habitations were of the rudest and cheapest possible construction. The indispensable sweat-house, however, was a sort of joint-stock structure, and as it generally consisted of an excavation in the ground, with a surface structure made tight by banking up the earth around it, its construction cost some labor.

Their food was composed chiefly of acorns, clover-grass, grass-seeds, grasshoppers, horsechestnuts, fish, game, pine-nuts, edible roots, and berries. The acorns are large, abundant, and some of them not unpleasant to the taste, but they do not contain much nutriment as compared with an equal bulk of those articles commonly used for food by the Caucasian race. The acorns were gathered by the squaws, and preserved in various methods. The most common plan was to build a basket with twigs and rushes in an oak-tree, and keep the acorns there. The acorns were prepared for eating by grinding them and boiling them with water into a thick paste, or by baking them in bread. The oven was a hole in the ground about eighteen

inches cubic. Red hot stones were placed at the bottom of the hole, a little dry sand or loam thrown over them, and next came a layer of dry leaves. The dough or paste was poured into the hole until it was two inches or three inches deep. Then came another layer of leaves, more sand, red-hot stones, and finally dirt. At the end of five or six hours the oven had cooled down, and the bread was taken out, an irregular mass nearly black in color, not at all handsome to the eve or agreeable to the palate, and mixed through with leaves and dirt. For grinding the acorns a stone mortar was used. This mortar was sometimes nearly flat, with a hollow not more than two inches deen; and occasionally one will be seen fifteen inches deep, and not more than three inches thick in any part of it. The pestle was of stone, round, ten inches long and three thick.

Horsechestnuts were usually made into a gruel or soup. After being ground in the mortar, they were mixed with water in a waterproof basket, into which redhot stones were thrown, and thus the soup was cooked. As the stones when taken from the fire had dirt and ashes adhering to them, the soup was not clean, and it often set the teeth on edge.

Grass-seeds were ground in the mortar and roasted or made into sonp.

Grasshoppers were roasted, and eaten without further preparation, or mashed up with berries.

Fish and meat were broiled on the coals. The intestines and blood were eaten as well as the muscle.

Clover and grass were eaten raw. The Indians would go out into the clover patches, pull up the clover with their hands, and eat stalks, leaves, and flowers. They considered clover a great blessing, and got fat on it. The pinenuts, edible roots, and berries were eaten raw. Bugs, lizards, and snakes were all considered good for food. In those places where the tules grow, the roots of those rushes were eaten.

They used very few tools. The bow was the only weapon for killing quadrupeds. It was made of a reddish wood, and on the back the

bow was strengthened by a covering of deer's sinews, which gave to it greater strength and elasticity. Salmon were killed with stones and clubs in shallow water, and were caught with spears. Their most ingenious spear had a head of bone about one inch and a half long and sharp at both ends. To the middle was fastened a string, which was attached to the spear-shaft. One end of the head fit into a socket at the end of the spear-shaft. When the spear was thrown the head came out of the socket and turned cross-ways in the fish, and then there was no danger that it would tear out. The Indians rarely hunted the grizzly bear. Along the ocean beach they got barnacles. Their method of catching grasshoppers was to dig a hole several feet deep, in a valley where this species of game abounded. A large number of the Indians then armed themselves with bushes, and commenced at a distance to drive the grasshoppers from all sides toward the hole, into which the insects finally fell, and from which they could not escape. The pine-nuts were sought at the tops of the pine-trees, which the "bucks" ascend by holding to the rough bark with their hands, and pressing out with their legs, so that they do not touch the body to the trunk of the tree in going up: Is is more like walking then climbing.

The bow and arrow, the spear, the net, the obsidian knife, the mortar, and the basket were the only tools made by the Indians. The obsidian knife was merely a piece of obsidian as large as a hand and sharp on one side. The baskets were all made of wire-grass, a grass with a round jointless stem, about a sixteenth of an inch thick and a foot long. The basketwork made with this wire-grass resembled the texture of a coarse Panama hat, and was waterproof. All the basket-work of the Californian Indians was made of this material. The most common shape for the basket was a perpendicular half of a cone, three feet long and eighteen inches wide, open at the top. The basket, carried on the back of the squaws, was used for carrying food, miscellaneous articles, and children. This outline of the lives and habits of the aborigine race that once held undisputed sway in Sonoma County will be of interest to future generations.

Only a few months ago the writer visited the ranch of Mr. John Walker, near Sebastopol, where is now the last rancheria of Indians south of Healdsburg. Fifteen Indians, all told, now constitute the tribe. Mr. Walker, who speaks Spanish, and Jose Viquero, the head Indian, a chief who speaks very good English, accompanied us and did the interpreting. Our mission was to interview an Indian named Caskibel, who is now supposed to be 100 years old. Mr. Walker has known him forty years, and has no doubt about his being a centenarian. Caskibel has been stone blind for twenty years. He was sitting flat on the ground busily removing the hulls from acorns, his native and favorite food. It was Sunday morning, and as we took a seat with note-book in hand to jot down such information as might be elicited from Caskibel, every member of the tribe stood by, apparently interested spectators. From him we gathered the following information about the long past: When the Americans came to California, the chief of his tribe was named Francisco, and the Chief of the Russian River Indians was named Ocata. In those days creeks, rivers and mountain ranges marked the boundaries between Indian tribes. It was not permissible for the Indians of one tribe to enter upon the territory of another tribe to hunt or fish, without permission. The tribes, so far as Caskibel knew, spoke the same language—that is, they could make each other readily understood. The different tribes had occasional wars. It was a common thing for Indians of different tribes to inter-marry. Tattooing was practiced. This was done with pulverized charcoal made from willow wood. They only had knives made of obsidian, and for killing small game they used bows and arrows. The most common way of

capturing elk, deer and antelope was by means of snares. We questioned Caskibel particularly in reference to the pestilence that swept away the Indians. He could not give the year, but said that it was long ago, and the Indians of his tribe for a long time died to the number of from ten to twenty a day. In some tribes nearly all died. He describes the Indians as having been very numerous previous to that pestilence, which he said was small-pox.

Jose Viquero, through whom we elicited this information from the aged Caskibel, must be sixty years old himself, but he seems to be in full vigor of middle age. He informed us that he was at Sonoma when it was captured by the Americans, and that he received from Fremont a pass which allowed him to go and come as he chose. Mr. Walker stated that Viquero was virtually the chief of all the Indians now left in Sonoma County. He also gave information as to a custom prevalent among the Indians when he came to the county over forty years ago. In the fall, after having gathered in store their winter's supply of acorns and other food, each rancheria gave what might be termed a harvest feast, inviting to it the Indians of neighboring rancharies. On such occasions a large fire was built, and when everything was ready for the feast, but before anyone partook of food, the chief, together with the aged men and squaws, marched in procession around this fire, each casting into it handfuls of acorns, grass seed, and in fact, some of each and all kinds of the provisions that had been laid in store. From whence came this custom of a burnt-offering among these untutored children of nature?

It was not without a feeling of sadness that we turned away from that little group—the last remnant of a race soon to become extinct. They are rapidly melting away, and their rudely fashioned stone mortars and pestels will be the only material evidence that generations of the future will have that they ever existed at all.



CHAPTER XXVI.

From 1870 onward—the softhern counties opened to settlement—its effect—Sonoma prospers without a change in her industries—grain and potatoes not grown so largely stock, hay and fruit growing—railroads stimulate the Limber business—statistical and otherwise—Sonoma County's future. Itc.

TN a previous chapter we brought the general developments of Sonoma County forward to 1870. We now continue it to the end. Elsewhere it has been shown that at that period Sonoma County ranked next to the County of San Francisco in number of school children. As one among the youngest counties of the State she had thus suddenly come to the very front in population and productiveness. We hazzard nothing in saving that up to 1870 Sonoma County had been productive of more wealth to the State in the shape of cereals, potatoes, butter and cheese than the three counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego combined. This wealth of products gave to her land a fixed value, and hence it was that lands came to be valued, even at that early day, at from \$50 to \$75 an acre, according to its nearness to or remoteness from market.

At that time principally, the whole State south of Santa Clara County was yet in a comparative state of nature. Around towns and old missions were orchards and vineyards, but the most of the country was yet an open range for bands and herds of Spanish horses and cattle. The lands were yet held in large grants and the holders thereof had little seeming conception of the real value of their broad acres. In the

years leading up to 1870, men who had learned the real value of land in Sonoma and adjacent counties began to spy out the lands of the southern portion of the State, and many of them secured large tracts at prices varying from \$2 to \$5 per acre. In the space of a very few years the whole southern country from Monterey to San Diego County was an inviting field for immigration. The sudden opening up of so wide a field for occupancy was most certainly not conducive to the material prosperity of Sonoma County. The number of former residents here who now rank among the wealthy and influential men of those southern counties attest how much Sonoma County contributed toward building up that portion of the State, now famous for oranges and "booms."

But even with all this drain upon her vitality and resources "Old Sonoma" pursued the even tenor of her way, making steady and permanent progress. The developments in other portions of the State deprived her of a monopoly of the grain and potato growing industry, but with a facility of expedients rendered easy by her wonderful diversity of soil and climate her people readily adapted themselves to new conditions and have largely taken to the channels of new industries.

From Two Rock Valley to Bodega, once almost a continuous grain and potato field, the country, almost entire, is now devoted to dairying and stock-raising. This is now a good paying industry, and will so continue, as the rapid settling of the southern portion of the State insures a never failing market. In the southern end of the country grain has largely given place to the growing of hay, that is a crop easily handled, and that finds a never failing market in San Francisco and at remunerative prices.

The upper valleys of the central portion of the county are being largely devoted to grape and fruit growing. The most marked developments in this direction is noticeable from Santa Rosa northward to Cloverdale. That region begins to assume the appearance of what the whole county ought to present—that is, small holdings with cheerful home surroundings.

The completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1872 to Cloverdale, had much to do with changing the currents of old-time habits and customs of the people, and the hinging of life-conditions into nearer harmony with the great metropolitan center to which they were brought so near by rapid communication. And this was soon supplemented by the building of the Coast Narrow Gauge Railroad, that entered Sonoma County at Valley Ford, and after resting for a time at Duncan's Mills, again pushed forward to Cazadero, in the very heart of forest wilds. The building of these roads for a time may have proved damaging to the few, but to the great mass of Sonoma County's citizens they but heralded the dawn of a yet more prosperous future. The extensions of the Donahue line to Sonoma, and thence to Glen Ellen, as also the building of the recently constructed road between Santa Rosa and Napa Junction, are additional avenues of commerce and travel of incalculable value to the county. With one or two branch roads to meet the requirements of that fertile belt of country intermediate between the San Francisco and North Pacific and the Coast Line Narrow Gauge railroads, the whole of Sonoma County will be brought into close relationship with the very center of wealth and commerce on the Pacific coast.

We cannot better emphasize the progress made in the development of Sonoma County than by giving the following extract from an opening address delivered before the agricultural society at Petaluma in 1869 by Hon. George Pearce, who came to California with General Phil. Kearney in 1847. Mr. Pearce, taking a then retrospective view, says:

"We meet here to exhibit and compare the products of our labor and the soil, and to challenge competition with each other and the world in both. Some bring for exhibition productions of the vegetable kingdom, others of the animal; while others bring productions of and improvements in the mechanic arts, the handi-work of man, but all come for the same purpose, viz.: mutual improvement of each in his particular vocation—one in the manufacture and improvement of machinery, another in the more perfect specimens of the animal kingdom, and others still greater varieties and more perfect productions of the varied climates and soils with which the people of this region are blessed.

"But a few short years ago little else than the antelope, the elk, the deer, the droves of mustangs, the herds of wild, inferior cattle, and an occasional adobe habitation, would have attracted the attention of the stranger traveling through Sonoma at this season of the year. He would naturally have inquired how these animals subsisted in a region apparently so sterile, barren and dry, and have shaken the dust from his feet, and left this region, impressed with the belief that it was unfit for the habitation of an energetic and enterprising stock-grower, much less mechanics or agriculturists.

"The speaker visited this region very little in advance of the period indicated by the foregoing remarks, and well remembers the first impressions made on his mind by the then general appearance of the country, and although he here pitched his tent and has remained ever since, no small fortune would then have induced his consent to do so. But as time passed along he witnessed first the experiments, then the successes, and afterward the almost miraculous improvement in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and still later, the wonderful progress and development in agricultural and the mechanic arts. He could, therefore, speak of them both from observation and some slight practical experience. But it would consume too much time and weary your patience to give a detailed history of these things; let it suffice to note some of the singular changes wrought by the progress and development referred to. Then we usually went to the valleys of the Sacramento and its tributaries on the mustang; to San Francisco on what was commonly called a launch, taking generally from two to four days in crossing the bay; and as long as we pleased in going to Sacramento, but nearly always giving the mustang his natural gait -- a lope or a gallop. We generally carried our bed with us, and slept wherever darkness overtook us. Every one carried a pistol and knife-indeed it was considered a crime to go without them. we go to San Francisco in four hours, on steamboats; to Sacramento in ten hours, on steamboats and railroads; we find no necessity for taking a bed, or even sleeping on the journey, and we punish men for carrying knives and pistols. Then it was considered impossible to cultivate the soil without irrigation; now it is well known to be quite injurious to irrigate.

"The great valleys of this region were then thought to be adapted to and fit for grazing purposes only, except as they could be irrigated; and now they are devoted almost exclusively to agriculture, and without a thought of irrigation. The mountains and hills then believed to be barren waste are now known to be the best grazing lands, and in some instances even for agricultural purposes. Then fifty, or at most, \$100,000, would have purchased all the landed estates of private individuals within what is now known as the County of Sonoma. Now a single vineyard on the mountain side will almost, if not quite, command that sum. Then the entire

taxable property in her borders would, perhaps, have reached \$200,000; now it reaches about \$8,000,000.

"Wild grasses covered her plains and valleys then, now corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye. Extensive orchards abound in almost every section, and vineyards have taken the place of the barren patch; the corral has been supplanted by the commodious stable and barn; the rude adobe habitations by handsome, comfortable, and, in many instances, almost palatial brick, wooden and stone edifices, beautified and adorned with all the improvements in modern architecture and mechanic arts.

"Sonoma Valley, 'the valley of the moon,' from which this county takes its name, forms but a small though important portion of the region now called Sonoma County. Sonoma proper is where 'Old Pap Merritt,' as he was familiarly called, McIntosh, Cooper, Nicholas Carriger, Brockman, Griffith, and others, first picked their flints for the contest which ended in the acquisition of this State, and gave birth and rise in a very great degree to the progress, improvement and development which ensued.

Gold Sonoma! her memory is dear to me! May she and her many noble citizens be long and abundantly blessed."

Such was the language of Hon. George Pearce in 1869, reminiscent of the then past, and yet he has lived to see the day when he can step aboard of cushioned cars and reach San Francisco in two hours from Petaluma, or in less than two hours and-a-half from Santa Rosa, and when the assessed value of the property of Sonoma County, instead of being \$8,000,000, has reached the sum of \$30,121,898.

With the exception of the philuxera that proved destructive to the old vineyards of Sonoma Valley, from the year 1870 down, the entire County of Sonoma has made slow but sure progress in material prosperity. For a long series of years she had but little market for her superabundance of fruit. As a consequence much fruit went to waste, and orchards were uncared for and neglected. The discovery of the process

of fruit canning, however, has worked a complete revolution in the matter of fruit-growing. Old orchards have been pruned and cultivated, and new orchards are being planted on every hand. This is now coming to the front as one of Sonoma County's most enduring industries. Here, without any irrigation whatever, all kinds of deciduous trees grow luxuriantly. So, too, with grape-vines. And in many portions of the county even semi-tropical fruits grow in a high state of perfection.

The following, compiled from the assessor's reports for 1887-88, will give the reader an accurate estimate of the present and future of Sonoma County:

The cultivation of wheat has decreased considerably, having fallen in the interval between 1870 and 1887 from 45,000 acres to 21,785 acres according to the assessor's report, or a decrease of over 50 per cent. The yield, however, in 1888, an admittedly dry season, is estimated at about 550,000 to 600,000 bushels or only a reduction of about 30 per cent. This is probably due to the better system of cultivation and more general practice of summer fallowing. The breadth of land sown to barley in 1887 according to the same official was 22,869 acres against 21,213 in 1876; a trifling increase of 71 per cent. in area, but a much larger one in yield, the crop being estimated at 762,450 bushels against 424,200 eleven years before. Oats are not much grown in Sonoma, except on the coast and the acreage according to the assessor in 1887 was only 4,695 acres. Hay had increased from 47,744 acres to 80,561. In 1887 the assessor reported seventy-two thoroughbred horses and 364 graded horses and all other kinds 7,624. To any one who has seen the exhibits of stock at the Sonoma and Marin Agricultural Fairs and been much in the streets of the towns and visited farms where breeding is not made a specialty, it seems absurd to put down the number of graded horses at 364, but if farmers have a graded horse or two they are not likely to boast of it to the assessor. Mules were set down at 386.

Thoroughbred cows were reported at eighty, a ridiculously small number considering the many herds of Jersey, Holstein and short-horns there are in Sonoma, but we suppose only those whose owners had had them registered in the herd-books were mentioned as thoroughbreds. American cows were reported 18,219; stock cattle at 3,066; beef cattle at 430; calves at 1,730; hogs at 15,450; Cashmere and Angora goats 250; sheep, including 1,935 graded, 150,710 head, and lambs 12,460.

The assessor reports 656,657 fruit trees; this at eighty trees to the acre would only give about 8,208 acres which was probably much below the facts at that time and hardly twothirds of what it now is, with the new trees that have since been planted. Luther Burbank, a well versed and reliable nursery man of Santa Rosa, after a careful estimate of the fruit and nut trees planted in 1887, says the following statement is a fair and close approximate of the number and different varieties of trees planted in Sonoma County: Olives, 20,000 trees; apples, 12,000; pears, 30,000; plums, 6,000; prunes, 15,000; cherries, 6,000; apricots, 4,000; peaches, 25,000; nuts, mostly walnuts and chestnuts, 15,060.

These figures do not include old orchards, most prominent among which is Warren Dutton's prune orchard of 20,000 trees—the largest in the world—situated near Santa Rosa.

The Italian-Swiss colony near Healdsburg has also a very extensive orchard. Prune trees were in such demand last year that the supply failed or the acreage would have been greatly increased and the demand this spring has not fallen off but rather enlarged.

The assessment roll showed in 1887 21,683 acres set out in vines. Viticulturists estimate that the planting of vines last season exceeded anything in the history of the county, being not less than 8,000 acres. This would bring the acreage in vines up to 29,683 acres. As assessors' figures are generally below rather than above the facts, it is not stretching figures to estimate the total number of acres at 35,000,

including table grapes and non-bearing first and second year vines from cuttings or rooted plants.

The assessor's report shows the production of wine in 1886 by districts, was as follows: Cloverdale, 200,000 gallons; Geyserville, 150,000; Healdsburg, 200,000; Windsor, 150,000; Fulton, 40,000; Santa Rosa, 500,000; Fountain Grove, 80,000; Laguna and Korbell, 100,000; Sebastopol, 80,000; Petaluma, 40,000; Glen Ellen, 500,090; Los Guilicos, 200,000; Sonoma, 1,000,000; Bennett Valley, 260,000. Total, 3,500,000 gallons.

The State Board of Equalization makes a very moderate estimate in giving the following report of the vines in Sonoma County: Table and raisin—One year, fifty acres; two years, 400 acres; five years, 1,450; total, 1,900. Wine grapes — One year, 7,000 acres; two years, 5,272 acres; three years, 3,640 acres; four years, 1,225 acres; five years, 6,046; total, 23,183; grand total, 25,083. It is, however, as the Board admits, the first in respect to the area, under wine grapes of any county in the State

Sonoma County enjoys a perfect immunity from drouths, as the following metereological report will show:

In the records of Sonoma County since rain guages were established, we find that in 1853-'54, 29 inches fell in Santa Rosa, which city may be accepted as a central locality that gives the mean precipitation, leaving the wooded slopes facing the ocean out of consideration. In 1854-'55, 30 inches fell; in 1855-'56, 25 inches; in 1856-'27, 25 inches; in 1857-'58, 23 inches; in 1858-'59, 23 inches; in 1859-'60, 21 inches; in 1860-'61, 17 inches; in 1861-'62, 46 inches; in 1862-'63, 17 inches; in 1863-'64, 12 inches; in 1864-'65, 26 inches, and yet the two latter seasons were the driest ever known in California, and while the crops and grasses were an absolute failure in the great valleys and in all Southern California, yet in Sonoma, especially in the latter year, and as regards other parts of the State, driest season ever known, the yield was enormous. In the seasons of 1865 '66, the fall was 30 inches: in 1866-'67, 40 inches: in 1867-'68, 50 inches: in 1868-'69, 26 inches; in 1869-'70, 25 inches: in 1870-'71, 17 inches; in 1871-'72, 40 inches: in 1872-'73, 21.58 inches: in 1873-'74, 29.54 inches; in 1874-'75, 23.30 inches: in 1875-76, over 32 inches, showing a mean annual rainfall in the twenty-three years of which we give a record, of over twenty-seven inches each season, with a maximum of fifty inches from autumn to spring, and a minimum of twelve inches. It has been truly said of Sonoma, that no crop ever failed for want of moisture. Corn is planted on the rich bottom lands in April, and though often it does not receive one drop of rain after it appears above the ground, yields from eighty to 100 bushels to the acre

Having given a record of the rainfall for the twenty-three years beginning in the season of 1853-'54, and ending with that of 1875-'76, according to observations made in Santa Rosa, we will now give the record for the succeeding period of ten years, from 1876-'77 to 1885-'86, as observed at Petaluma, by Major James Singlev, at the office of the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad Co. In the season of 1876-'77, 13.15 inches fell; in the season of 1877-'78, 39.24 inches; in the season of 1878-79, 20.83 inches; in the season of 1879-'80, 26.83 inches, in 1880-'81, 24.55 inches; in 1881-'82, 17.04 inches; in 1882-'83, 19.15 inches; in 1883-'84, 24.55 inches; in 1884-'85, 14.96 inches, and in 1885-'86, 28.89 inches. In the ten rainy seasons, ending June 30, 1886, the average rainfall was 23.14 inches in the southern or Petulama end of the great valley.

While the above relates mainly to the annual direct products of her soil, Sonoma County has a wealth in her forests and mines, the accumulation of the ages. Previous to 1870, her lumber and timber industries were largely confined to her belt of seaboard, where water transportation offered facilities for transportation of her forest products to market. The building of the Northern Pacific and the Coast Line Narrow Gauge Railroads changed all this, for they pen-

etrated these fields of wealth, and soon the hum of hundreds of saws was heard where silence had reigned supreme for untold ages. Elsewhere extended mention has been made of the magnitude of the forests of Sonoma County, also the process of manufacturing these giants of the forest into marketable lumber. Taking the wealth of these forests alone as represented by lumber, railroad ties, posts, pickets, cordwood and tanbark, and it is immense, to say nothing about the untold wealth of minerals, that in time will be exploited from mines of enduring richness. The successful operations of the Mt. Jackson Quicksilver Mines in those wilds is tangible evidence of the hidden wealth locked up in those forest-clad mountains.

No section of California has acquired such fame in producing fine stock as Sonoma County, especially superior horses. Wherever you travel in California, in fact anywhere on the Coast, if you see a very fine animal, and inquire where it came from, the answer most likely will be Petaluma or Santa Rosa. Bordering upon the bay, and with a large ocean frontage, with the extensive bottom land, and grassy mountain slopes and hill sides, together with the regular periodicity of rains, nearly all portions of this county are celebrated for producing fine horses, cattle and sheep. The hilly and lower mountain sections of the northern part of the county are the wool growing districts. The section bordering on the Pacific is noted for dairying, while the southern bay section for producing fine horses. Two hundred and fifty carloads of live stock are shipped annually by railroad from this county. Sonoma County has been noted from its earliest settlement for the amount and superiority of its dairy products, which have always brought the highest prices in the San Francisco market. The annual yield of butter is about 1,500 tons, or 3,000,000 pounds, giving an income of over \$600,000. Petaluma is one of the largest shipping points in the State, of dairy products.

In another place reference has been made to the basalt rock quarries of Sonoma County. In the past ten years the making of basalt paying blocks for the San Francisco market has grown into a large and lucrative industry. These quarries are found near Petaluma, Santa Rosa and Sonoma. From Santa Rosa they are shipped by rail to Tiburon, and thence by water to San Francisco. From Petaluma they are shipped direct by water, several schooners being required to do the carrying. From Sonoma they are shipped by rail to a point on Petaluma Creek, below Tikeville, and from thence by water. From these three points the quantity of paving blocks shipped annually amounts to many thousand carloads.

The present material wealth of Sonoma County is best told in the annual report of the State Board of Equalization of California for the year 1888. As is well known, the assessed valuation of property is usually greatly under the real value. Sonoma is not an exception to the rule. The following figures are taken from the report:

Value of real estate, personal property, money, solvents and assessments of railroads, \$30,121,898, an increase of \$3,000,000 over last year; number of acres sown to wheat, 19,840; oats, 4,960; barley, 24,950; corn, 29,230; hay, 86,370; number of growing fruit trees, 946,800; number of acres of table grapes, 1,100; wine grapes, 22,345 acres; raisin grapes, 350 acres.

But while we are thus careful to note the growth and material prosperity of Sonoma County, we are not unmindful of her educational and moral advancement. This has kept pace with her growth and development. The people with no niggard hand have liberally contributed toward the maintenance of all institutions that march in the van of a higher civilization. On every hand churches and school houses have multiplied, and now the county can boast of an educational system and organizations promotive of public morals, second to none in the State.

That this is true is evidenced by the following:

We are indebted to Mrs. F. McG. Martin, County Superintendent of Public Schools, for the following information on matters in her department. There are 128 school districts and the last census showed 8.441 children between five and seventeen years of age. The value of the school buildings is \$228,121, exclusive of the \$18,000 building going up in Petaluma. The number of children enrolled in the public schools is 6,949 and the average attendance 4,-326. Of high schools there are four, of grammar schools there are fifty-six, of primary 120. There are thirty-one male teachers and 149 ladies, making a total of 180. The average monthly salary of the male teachers is \$74.19 and of the lady teachers is \$53.51; 119 districts maintain schools eight months and over in the year. The county school tax is fourteen cents on the \$100 assessed value, which yields \$42,-345.40. The State apportionment is \$54,000, which makes the total school income for county purposes \$96,345.40.

In Santa Rosa Court House District, there are 1,400 children between five and seventeen and 469 under five years of age. The number of enrolled pupils of the public schools is 1,014 and the average attendance 723. The number of pupils attending private schools is 132 and the number attending no school is 261.

In Petaluma there are 1,046 children between five and seventeen years and under five 284. The number of scholars enrolled is 848, and the average attendance is 621. The number of scholars attending private schools is twenty-two. The number who have attended no school during the past year is 176.

In Healdsburg there are 485 children between five and seventeen years and 189 under five. The number between five and seventeen, who have attended school within the year is 400, besides fifty-two who have attended private schools. The number now enrolled in the public schools is 319 with an average attendance of 301. Ten white children and three Indians attended no school.

In Cloverdale there are 361 children between five and seventeen, of whom 273 are enrolled scholars, with an average daily attendance of 200 schola's. The number of pupils attending private schools is twenty-live, and sixty-

three children attending no school during the year.

"In Sonoma City there are 336 children between five and seventeen and under five years eighty-six. The rolls show that 140 have attended within the year and the average attendance has been 118. The number attending private achools is seventy-one and attending none 125."

The following are the names of the school districts of Sonoma County:

Alder Glen, Alexander, Alpine, American Valley, Austin Creek, Bay, Bliss, Bloomfield, Bodega, Burns, Burnside, Canfield, Cinnabar, Cloverdale, Coleman Valley, Copeland, Court House, Creighton Ridge, Davis, Dirigo, Dry Creek, Dunbar, Dunham, Eagle, Enterprise, Eureka, Fisk's Mills, Flowery, Fort Ross, Franz, Freestone, Fulton, Geyser Peak, Geyserville, Goodman, Grape, Green Valley, Gaulala, Guilford, Hall, Hamilton, Harvey, Healdsburg, Hearn, Hill, Horicon, Huichica, Icarir, Independence, Iowa, Jonive, Junction, Knight's Valley, La Fayette, Laguna, Lake, Lakeville, Laurel Grove, Lewis, Liberty, Llano, Lone Redwood, Madrona, Manzanita, Mark West, Marin, Mayacama, Meeker, Mendocino, Mill Creek, Miriam, Monroe, Mountain, Mountain View, Mount Jackson, Mount Vernon, Muniz, Oak Grove, Occidental, Ocean, Ocean View, Oriental, Payran, Pena, Petaluma, Piner, Pine Ridge, Pine Mountain, Pleasant Hill, Porter Creek, Potter, Redwood, Ridenhour, Rincon, Rodgers, Rose Hill, Russian River, San Antonio, San Luis, Santa Rosa, Scotta, Sheridan, Sonoma, Sotoyome, Spring Hill, Star, Steuben, Stewart's Point, Stony Point, Strawberry, Summit, Summit Point, Table Mountain, Tarwater, Timber Cove, Todd, Two Rock, Vine Hill, Walker, Wallace, Washington, Watmaugh, Watson, Waugh, Wheeler, Wilson, Windsor, Wright.

There are sixty churches in this county, representing the following religious denominations, with the number of organizations of each: Methodist Episcopal, 13; Methodist Episcopal South, 8; German Methodist, 2; Presbyterian,

9, with one mission; Catholic, 6; Christian, 7; Congregational, 3; Baptist, 3; Episcopal, 3, with two embryo; miscellaneous, 6; total, 60, with three embryo-missions.

In these chapters we have endeavored to faithfully delineate the progress made by Sonoma County since it came under American occupancy. We found it a comparative wild, with elk, deer and antelope grazing in perfect security on the shores of San Pablo Bay, and we leave it with orchards and vineyards surrounding Cloverdale, a thriving incorporated town on her northern border. While we may seem to have been boastful of the progress made in less than four decades, yet we now cast the horoscope of the future of Sonoma County, and predict that the historian of her next four decades will have the pleasing task of recording more remarkable strides in growth and material prosperity than it has been our privilege to record; for then thousands upon thousands of acres of land now used as sheep-walks and cowpastures will be devoted to orchards and vines, and a happy, thrifty population will be found where now large land holdings present a bar to progress and development. The present large land-holdings is simply an aftermath of Spanish grants, and as those grants like the Roman Empire, fell to pieces of their own weight, so too will these accumulations of broad acres be a thing of the past within the next generation.

There is no extravagance in claiming that Sonoma County, as a whole, is one of the most favored counties in the State. For diversity of soul, climate, scenery and productions, she can challenge comparison with almost any territory of like scope in the world. This, taken in connection with her geographical position and ready facilities for rapid and cheap communications with San Francisco, the great metropolis of the Pacific Coast, predestines her to grand achievements in the line of population and wealth. With her southern extremity washed by San Pablo Bay and a long stretch of her western border laved by the Pacific Ocean, and at short intervals coves and estnaries afford-

ing safe mooring to coasting vessels, it gives a facility for cheap transportation which precludes the possibility of her ever being forced to pay tribute to exacting freight monopolies. In conjunction with these advantages her geographical position places her in a most favored situation as relates to rain and moisture. The unerring testimony of the weather-guage for a long series of years is that Sonoma County represents the equitable mean betwixt the excessive humidity of the northern tier of counties and the tendency to periodic droughts of the southern portion of the State. Here there is no scanning of the heavens with wistful gaze and the watching with solicitude every cloud that flecks the sky wearied with conjecture as to whether or no seed time and harvest will come. With Sonoma County there never has been and never can be any fear of failure of crops on account of drought. There may be variableness of seasons and light crops contradistinction to heavy crops, but a total crop failure, never. Many there are in this county who, we apprehend, do not themselves fully appreciate the blessings they enjoy in this respect. Such have become so accustomed to gathering where they have not strewn, and reaping where they have not tilled, that they have come to accept these bounties as a right rather than a great and priceless boon to be thankful for. As yet our people have been mainly content to gather the fat that has spontaneously exuded from an over generous soil. This skimming process has had its day and a new condition of affairs is slowly but surely obtaining, and the adaptability of our soil to an almost infinite variety of products of farm, orchard and garden, cannot fail to invite a population such as will take advantage of all these favorable conditions and woo and win from the earth its yet reserved treasures. Our twenty-five miles of breadth and fifty miles of length of county is in itself a principality in point of diversified resources. While our field for husbandry alone is ample to insure, in time, a dense population, yet we are possessed of other and inexhaustible sources of industry and wealth. Our vast red-

wood forests are mines of untold wealth, which for ages to come will give employment to labor and capital. The quicksilver mines in our mountain fastnesses are developing into importance, and their products are going forth to swell the commerce of the world. Lever and last have unlocked our vast quarries and the time is drawing near when a whole fleet of small vessels will be requisite to supply the demand of San Francisco for our indispensable paving blocks. This industry is in its infancy yet; but that our durable square paying material is destined, in time, to wholly supplant the hitherto rough and noise-producing cobble pavements of San Francisco is just as certain as that the steam thresher has supplanted the flail on the farm. These are only a few of the many growing industries adjunct to our staple products of farm and dairy. And in conjunction with all this where in the wide world is presented in the same scope of territory so varied and diversified a medley of climate and scenery? The former embraces every degree from the

cool and invigorating seashore climate to a degree of warmth verging upon tropical heat. The latter presents a pleasing panorama, embracing every shade of scenery from placid valleys mellowed by the golden tints of ripening harvests to mountain gorges and beetling cliffs where the murmering of evergreen forests have for untold ages been the harp-like accompaniment to the music of rippling streams and thundering cataracts. For all time to come the mountains of Sonoma County will be a favorite place of resort for those in quest of health and pleasure. In her mountain wilds are innumerable mineral springs, many of which have already attained wide celebrity on account of their health-restoring properties. Thus in a very brief way we have made mention of our country's resources and her possible future. We have seen her first third of a century's progress, and feel confident that she has but just entered upon the threshold of a brighter future yet in store for her. We leave her resting to the future, for "the eternal years of God are hers."





yours dincerely.
M.Shearer,



CHAPTER XXVII.

Township history—growth of the city—business interests—address of Hon. G. A. Johnson—churches—schools—the press.

ANTA ROSA Township has a wealth of soil and climate that, as yet, is not fully appreciated, and the "City of Roses" has a future of greatness and prosperity ahead of it which this generation little wots of. In delineating the history of this township and city we have, by permission, drawn largely upon the excellent history of it written by Hon. R. A. Thompson, who is a long resident of that place, and as County Clerk, was in a position to speak with great accuracy upon all subjects upon which he used his facile pen.

"Santa Rosa Township is in the heart of the County of Sonoma. It extends from the summit of the high range separating Napa from Sonoma County across the great Central Valley of Santa Rosa to the Laguna, which is its western boundary. On the north it is bounded by Knight's Valley and Russian River Township, on the south by Petaluma, Vallejo and Sonoma Townships.

"It has a larger proportion of level than of hill land, and a number of beautiful subsidiary valleys tributary to the main valley, all of which will hereafter be fully described.

"The honor of giving the beautiful name of Santa Rosa to this section is due to Father Juan Amoroso, the founder of the Mission of

San Rafael. This zealous priest, on the 30th day of August, 1829, was in this region on a proselyting expedition, in company with one Jose Cantua. He was driven off by the hostiles while in the act of conferring upon a young Indian woman the rite of baptism. The priest and his companion took hurriedly to their horses, and fled with all possible speed down the valley, escaping their pursuers. It being the day on which the church celebrated the feast of Santa Rosa de Lima, Father Amoroso named the stream from that circumstance. The valley then came to be called after the stream -- the Valley of Santa Rosa-fortunately one of the most beautiful names, as its original was one of the most beautiful characters in the calendar of American saints. It is related of Father Amoroso, who must have had some poetry as well as piety in his nature, that he named the horse which bore him so swiftly over the plain, "Centella," meaning lightning in the English vernacular. All honor to the gallant friar and his companion Jose, to whose courageous spirit we owe the legacy which this expedition left us-the name of Santa Rosa.

"The first settlement was made, and the first furrow was turned in Santa Rosa Township by a plucky young Irishman, whose name was John T. Read. He was born in Dublin in 1805. He had an uncle who was a sea-faring man. Young Read left Ireland with him at the age of fifteen years, bound upon a voyage to Mexico. He sailed from Acapulco for California, and reached this State in 1826, just after he had attained his majority. He settled in Saucelito, and applied for a grant there, but failed to get it on the ground that the land was wanted for the use of the Government. He was not discouraged, nor was he timid. He came into what is now Sonoma County, and made the first settlement outside the mission at Sonoma. Moreover, he was the first English-speaking settler in the county, and was the first Irishman who settled anywhere in the State. He made application in 1827 for a grant of his settlement, which was in the vicinity of the residence of Robert Crane, but before he could perfect it the Indians drove him off, burning his crop of wheat and all of his improvements. He was set back, but not disheartened. Soon after this disaster he engaged with Padre Quivas as mayor-domo of San Ratael. In 1832 he went to reside at Saucelito, and sailed a small craft between the peninsula and San Francisco--the first ferry established on the bay or in the State of California.

"Young Read made a second effort to get a grant at Saucelito, and failed. He then united himself in marriage with one of the handsome hijas del pais, and soon after was granted the rancho Cort de Madera del Presidio, in Marin County. He established himself on his ranch, but in 1843, seven years after his marriage, he was taken with a fever, and died at the age of thirty-eight years.

"This brief notice is due Mr. Read, who was the very first settler of any nationality in Santa Rosa Township. It is to be regretted that he did not live to enjoy the reward of his perseverance, and to have seen the future, of which he must sometimee have mused and dreamed in his lonely settlement under the shadow of Cotate Peak.

"The next settlement in Santa Rosa Township was in the Guillneos Rancho. The next, and first permanent settler in the neighborhood of the present town of Santa Rosa, was Senora Maria Ygnacia Lopez de Carrillo.

"This lady came upon the invitation of General Vallejo, as a colonist from San Diego, about the time of the Hijar colonization scheme. She reached Sonoma in 1837, resided there ony year, and came to Santa Rosa.

"Senora Carrillo was a woman of more than average courage and energy, as is proven be her settlement on the frontier, in the midst of hostile Indians. She had a large family-five boys and seven girls-and she carved for them out of the wilderness, but a beautiful wilderness it was, a local habitation and a home, That she had good taste and judgment, as well as courage and industry, is evidenced by her choice of Santa Rosa, when all the valleys of this county were open to occupation. The pioneer mother in Santa Rosa died in 1849, and her estate was divided among her children. All of the site of the present city of Santa Rosa was included in the boundaries of the grant made to Senora Carrillo.

"It is said that at the time of the occupation of the valley by Senora Carrillo there were 3,000 Indians living in the neighborhood of the present city. The principal rancheria was on the Smith farm, just below the bridge, at the crossing of Santa Rosa Creek, on the road leading to Sebastopol. Upon this site a mission was commenced, probably by Father Amoroso, whose zeal in the cause of Christianity kept him always on the debatable line between the natives and "la gente de razon," as the Californians were called, or called themselves.

"The Indians rose up and destroyed the incipient mission buildings about the same time that the mission of Sonoma was devastated. There was not one adobe left upon another. Julio Carrillo says that when he came, in 1838, the marks where the buildings stood were plainly discernable.

"The chief of the Cainemeros tribe, when the first settlement was made in Santa Rosa, was called Junipero—his baptismal name—att er the founder of the missions of Alta California. His tribe was numerous and powerful. There were many thousands Indians in the county at this time, but they were doomed to speedy destruction, and even then were under the shadow of an approaching pestilence.

"In the year 1838 a corporal by the name of Ygnacio Miramontes contracted the disease of small-pox at Ross. It spread to the Indians. They fled to their "temescales" or sweat-houses, and from thence to a cold bath. Death speedily came to the relief of the plague-stricken native.

"They burned their dead, Julio Carrillo says he has often seen the process. They would build up a mausoleum of dry wood and twigs, lay the body upon it, and cover it over with other inflammable material. They would then collect around the burning pyre, lacerate their flesh, and utter dismal moans as the body slowly consumed. When the burning was over, which took but a short time, they gathered up the ashes of the dead and strewed them over the ground, and thus returned to the dust, from whence it sprung, the ashes of the aborigines, who came into possession of the soil with the sequoias which shaded the rivers in which they trapped the iridescent trout, and the oaks which furnished the acorns upon which they fed.

"There was nothing of interest connected with this section from 1841 to 1846, when, on the 14th day of June of that year, the revolt in Sonoma began, which was to terminate only with the transfer of the sovereignty of the whole of Alta California to the United States, which, with a rapidity unequaled in the history of the world, had extended her frontier, in fifty years, from the Alleghany Mountains to the Pacific Ocean."

Among the earliest farmers in Santa Rosa Township may be enumerated S. T. Coulter, William, David and Martin Hudson, James Neal, James and Charles Hudspeth, John Adams, Robert Smith, John Ingrew, J. N. Bennett, the Elliotts, Ben Dewell, Achilles and Joe Richardson, Wesley Matthews and Peterson Brothers

Santa Rosa Township is thus accurately described by R. A. Thompson in his "Township History:"

"Santa Rosa Township contains an area equal to fifteen miles square, about 130,000 acres of land, one-half of which is rich alluvial soil, occupying the center of the great central valley of Sonoma County.. The bottom lands are of unsurpassed fertility, suited to the growth of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, hops, and especially for stone and seed fruit culture. The remaining lands in the township may be classed as hill, foothill and tributary valley land-the latter meaning a number of valleys, of greater or less extent, tributary to the central valley. In each of the smaller valleys there is alluvial soil along the water courses and volcanic soil in the foothills. They are largely devoted to grape culture. In these valleys, and upon the surrounding hill lands, the best of the celebrated vineyards of Sonoma County are located. Nowhere is the planting of the vine so rapidly increasing as in this class of lands.

"The climate is better than in the main valley, which, being lower, catches more frost in winter, and is more exposed to the fog and sea breeze of summer. For staple crops and hardy fruit; prunes, plums, pears, apples and berries, the rich alluvial of the bottom is especially adapted. To obtain the delicate flavor of the grape, upon which the wine depends, the volcanic soil and more genial climate of the uplands is essential. The two locations combine conditions rarely met in the same locality, covering a wide range of agricultural products, from the gross feeding hardy staples to the most delicate of the fruit and nut trees, including the almond, apricot and the olive.

"The valleys tributary to Santa Rosa are the Guilicos, Bennett, Pleasant, or Chanate, Rincon and Elliott.

"The first of these, the Guilicos, is on the southeasterly fork of Santa Rosa Creek. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the State. Hood Mountain overlooks it. At the base of this peak is the celebrated Guilicos vineyard,

now the property of Mrs. William Hood. It includes 250 acres, and has long been celebrated for the superiority of its wine and brandy. The soil is red in color, and very productive. In this section there are a number of vinegrowers, Samuel Hutchinson, Henry Bolle, James P. Clark, W. B. Atterbury and others. The area in grapes is rapidly extending.

"The stream flowing from the Guilicos northward, unites with the Alamos branch, coming into the valley from about due east. The united waters take the name of Santa Rosa Creek, and, soon after, this stream debouches on the Santa Rosa plain, across which it flows in a westerly direction to the Laguna. Before reaching the plain, however, Santa Rosa Creek cuts across the face of two other valleys of considerable extent and importance, the Rincon and Bennett valleys.

"The 'Alamos' branch of Santa Rosa Creek rises in the high hills separating Napa from Sonoma County. Mark West Creek, which bounds Santa Rosa Township on the north, rises in the same crest, flows north and then turns across the plain, uniting with the Laguna, and ultimately finding its outlet, through Russian River, to the sea. Sonoma Creek, which partly bounds Santa Rosa Township on the south, rises on the opposite side of the same hills. It flows southwesterly, then almost due south, through Sonoma Valley into the Bay of San Francisco. In all these streams trout are caught, affording good sport to lovers of the rod and reel.

Orner, and Rincon Valley is literally a corner in the hills. It is a rich corner, a pocket, out of which a considerable sum of coin is taken year after year, in agricultural products.

"The Rincon lies north of Santa Rosa Creek, and is about two miles in width and three and a half or four miles in length. The climate is mild and the soil is well adapted to grape and fruit culture.

"It is becoming quite a favorite location for fruit and vine culture. The celebrated Wells vineyards are in the hills, at the head of the Rincon, one of the very best grape plantations in Sonoma County. This vineyard was recently purchased by Charles Duntz, and contains, old and new vines, 145 acres. The total acreage of old and new vines in the valley is 527 acres.

"The Rincon is separated from Santa Rosa Valley by a ridge known as Rincon Heights, which forms the background of the city of Santa Rosa. Guy E. Grosse, Esq., the owner of the land, built a grade road over the heights at his own private cost. This drive is a great addition to the suburban attractions of the city. From the summit of the heights, about two miles from the city, the view is one of extraordinary beauty. The roofs of the taller houses, church and college steeples, show up through the trees in which the city is embosomed. The great plain of Santa Rosa extends north and south of the city for a distance of twenty-five miles. Scattered groves of oak grow over the plain, giving an artistic finish to the landscape. On the west the view is arrested by the Coast Range, at whose notched and rock-pinnacled base the restless sea leaps and falls back with unceasing moan.

"Turning eastward, Bennett, Guilicos and Rincon valleys, interlaced amid mountains, meet the view. The Yulupa, or Bennett Peak, Hood Mountain and its twin volcanic sister, on the south side of Sonoma Creek, stand up in bold relief, and challenge admiration. If there is anything finer than the west view from Rincon Heights it is the grouping of valley and mountain, which makes up the landscape on its southeasterly side.

"Bennett Valley is the largest of the valleys tributary to Santa Rosa. It has an average length of seven miles and is from two and a half to three miles in width. It opens out a wide frontage on Santa Rosa Creek, the stream which flows through the valley, emptying into Santa Rosa Creek within the corporate limits of the city. This stream is called Matanzas Creek. South of the town, the range which separates Bennett from Santa Rosa Valley appears. It is

a spur of the main Sonoma Range. This ridge is of open land of considerable value; first, because the soil is good, and next, because it lies just within the warm belt and is exempt from frost.

"Bennett Valley is largely devoted to grape culture. In the center of the valley is the vineyard of Mr. De Turk, one of the State Viticultural Commissioners, and the owner of the superbly equipped wine cellar in Santa Rosa, which has a capacity for the manufacture of 300,000 gallons of wine.

"Bennett Valley has about 15,000 acres of land, and has a population of 300; there is annually produced 500 tons of grapes, 5,000 boxes of apples, 4,000 boxes of other fruit, 1,450 tons of hay, 25,000 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of oats, 15,000 bushels of barley, 400 horses, 1,000 head of cattle, 4,000 sheep, 2,000

"Bennett Valley can justly claim the honor of having a school and a school-house among the first, if not the very first, in the township. It was called Santa Rosa District, took precedence in the name, and forced the district in Santa Rosa, which was organized afterward, to adopt the not very happy name of court-house district. This school was first taught in an old building on the Glen Cook place. David Ogan was the teacher, and received a salary of \$100 a month. In the fall of 1853 a good building was put up near the bridge. When it was built there were just thirteen contributors to it there was no school fund out of which to build school-houses in those days. Thirty children attended the school.

"Alpine Valley is distant about six miles from Santa Rosa. It is reached by a road from the Rincon, over a low divide, which separates the two valleys. It is not large, but has a considerable stock interest, and some vineyards.

"Elliott Valley, on Porter Creek, a branch of Mark West, lies east of the Mark West Springs, and about nine miles from Santa Rosa. This is a small but fertile valley, inhabited by a number of enterprising farmers, among whom may be

mentioned M. W. Tarwater and W. J. Arnold This valley has no especial name, and might most appropriately be called Elliott Valley.

"W. B. Elliott, the discoverer of Geyser Springs, and a daring hunter and pioneer, resided at this place in 1846, when the bear flag war began. He related to me, just prior to his death, the particulars of his residence there and his discovery of the Geyser Springs.

"Considerable farming is done in this valley, and there is an increasing fruit and grape interest. The hills surrounding Elliott Valley are covered with a soil having very marked characteristics, and it would not be surprising if the grapes from this section should produce a wine of great excellence. Not far from here, upon like soil, the Schramm vineyard, which produces the celebrated Schrammberger wine, is situated. It is possible that the Elliott Valley wine may prove of equal value.

"There is a small valley near Santa Rosa in which the County Farm is located, known as Pleasant Valley. It is largely devoted to grape culture. This valley is principally noted for being the scene of the assassination of the Bear Flag party by the Californians. There is a large grape interest just north of Santa Rosa, in the foothills, bordering the Santa Rosa plain on the east, extending to Mark West Creek. Following are the principal grape-growers and the number of acres set out: T. L. Harris, Fountaingrove farm, 380 acres, one of the largest vineyards in the county; H. P. Holmes, ninety acres; H. H. Harris, thirty; J. Stewart, fifty; R. Forsythe, twenty-five; W. J. Breitlauch, twenty-five; M. Maillard, forty. Total acreage in that district, 640 acres.

"The country we have described is the background of Santa Rosa. The principal agricultural wealth of the township is in the level plain extending west of the town to Sebastopol, for about eight miles, and north and south for a greater distance. This land is principally deep alluvial soil, which in the season of 1882 produced in the main fifty bushels of wheat to the acre. That was an extra good wheat year; but it will average thirty bushels one season with another. This land, which has heretofore been largely devoted to the growth of wheat and other staple crops, is now being subdivided into small tracts, and is now, or will be, set to fruit, to the growth of which it seems to be especially adapted. It will produce any crop requiring a strong soil. Grapes and some fruits make too much wood, but for pears, prunes, and other fruits, it cannot be surpassed."

Santa Rosa, designated as the "City of Roses," is well entitled to the appellation, for it certainly ranks next to San Jose and Santa Clara as a Sylvan retreat. It has an energetic, wide-awake population who know that their lives have been cast in a pleasant place, and they are willing to have others come and enjoy it with them.

It was founded in 1853 and became the county-seat of Sonoma County in 1854. The first house built in the town of Santa Rosa was built by John Bailiff for Julio Carrillo. town had already been started at what is now the junction of the Sonoma, Bodegar & Russian River roads, called Franklin Town, and some business houses started there; but this town was drawn into the vortex of Santa Rosa, and its projectors became active participants in founding a city that has made marvelous progress According to R. A. Thompson's Township History among the very first residents of Santa Rosa were Obe Rippeto, Jim Williamson, J. M. Case, John Ingram, Dr. Boyce, the late William Ross, Judge Temple, W. B. Atterbury, S. G. and J. P. Clark, and Charles W. White.

Mr. Hahman sold out his business to B. Goldfish. He was joined by Morris and Henry Wise, under the firm name of Wise & Goldfish. Mr. William Wilson bought into the firm within the past few years, and it is now Goldfish, Wilson & Co., the oldest established business in Santa Rosa.

Judge Jackson Temple and the late Colonel William Ross came to Santa Rosa with the county seat. The late William Williamson, of the Samoan Islands, taught the first school in the old Masonic Hall. Donald McDonald was postmaster at the "Old Adobe." He was succeeded by F. G. Hahman, who first served as Postmaster in the city of Santa Rosa. Barney Hoen was the agent of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Ball built a small house, H. Beaver, a blacksmith shop, C. C. More, a house and wagon shop, W. S. Burch, a saddle-tree factory. The old Masonic Lodge Hall was the first public building in the town.

Among the very first merchants in Santa Rosa were B. Marks, now of Ukiah, and his partner, M. Rosenberg, still residing here.

Mr. Hoen sold out his business to G. N. Miller, who was an original character, but very popular. He was succeeded in business by the late Dr. John Henley.

The growth of Santa Rosa was slow but steady for about fifteen years, when it suddenly went forward with amazing rapidity—doubling its population in the decade between 1860 and 1870; and from that time onward its progress has been steady and substantial. In 1867 Santa Rosa was incorporated as a city with the following officers: C. W. Langdon, J. F. Boyce, T. B. Hood, B. Marks, A. P. Petit, Trustees; E. T. Turner, Treasurer; H. E. Parks, Marshal; J. H. Richardson, Assessor.

In 1869 Santa Rosa secured the location there of the Pacific Methodist College that had long been conducted at Vacaville, Solano County. This naturally attracted to the place many families on account of the educational advantages offered.

In 1870 the Northern Pacific Railroad was completed to Santa Rosa and it seemed to give to it an impetus that lasted for years, and what had been a modest village of the plains began to take on the form of a wide-awake bustling city.

The completion of the Santa Rosa & Carquinez Railroad to that place in 1887 has made it a fixed finality that Santa Rosa is to grow into the magnitude of one of the most populous inland cities in the State. It has made marvelous strides in the last decade, and will round up the century with a showing of progress such as

is seldom seen exhibited by a city of its age. Already it presents a showing of iron front buildings, paved streets and patent stone side-walks that gives to it quite a metropolitan appearance. Its street railroads are great conveniences, and are great aids in attracting a desirable class of residents to the place. It is a veritable "City of Roses," and to its enterprising people are to be congratulated, for most assuredly "their lives have fallen in pleasant places."

Santa Rosa has fostered and built up a large number of manufacturing industries. Every line of mechanical art is well represented. These industries are so varied and numerous as to preclude description and specification of each. So, too, every line of general business is fully represented, and conducted on a scale worthy of that prosperous and growing city.

We note a few of the most important institutions of that city:

Santa Rosa Bank. The oldest banking house in the city of Santa Rosa was incorporated August 20, 1870, and opened its doors for business November 21st of that year with a capital stock of \$100,000. Owing to the rapid development of the country and the consequent growth of business, it was found necessary to increase the capital stock in 1873 to \$300,000, its present volume. The first board of directors was composed of E. T. Farmer, A. Thomas, T. N. Willis, David Bunis and C. G. Ames. E. T. Farmer was president of the bank from its organization till his death, in October, 1885. William E. McConnell was then elected president and has filled the office up to the present time. C. G. Ames was the first cashier, and was succeeded in December, 1878, by W. B. Atterberry, who served in that capacity until September 1882, when he resigned and Mr. L. W. Bunis, the present cashier, was elected. In 1878 the number of directors was increased from five to seven; the board is now composed of William E. Me-Connell, Thomas Hopper, James H. Laughlin, John S. Taylor, David Bunis, J. C. Maddox and Allen A. Curtis, In addition to the gentlemen

above named E. H. Barns, David Clark, John A. Paxton, J. Temple, W. E. Cooke and Richard Fulkerson have been members of the board of directors since the bank was opened. From its inception Santa Rosa Bank has always been under the control of some of the oldest and most judicious business men of Sonoma County, and the policy of the management has ever been conservative and safe. Hence it has done a large business and its career has been one of uninterrupted prosperity. The stock, on which the bank has been and is now paying eight per cent. dividends, is nearly all owned by citizens of this county. The bank has an accumulated reserve of \$85,000 and a surplus of over \$20,000. Having been the first bank organized, and for a number of years the only one in Santa Rosa, it has had much to do with the important public enterprises connected with the city. The bank is situated on Exchange Avenue, opposite the court-house. The first bank building was erected in 1872, and occupied by the bank until September, 1888, when it was moved into the more commodious new building then completed for the purpose, one door north of the old one. The new two-story building is beautifully and tastefully finished and furnished, and is one of the most elegant banking houses in the State. It is furnished with a large safe deposit vault, 10 x 20 feet in size inside and two stories in height. It is fitted up with nearly 400 private safe deposit boxes of the most approved patterns and convenient in arrangement for the accommodation of patrons, the whole being both fire and burglar proof.

Santa Rosa Savings Bank.—The Santa Rosa Savings Bank was organized in 1873, with a capital stock of \$100,000. A. P. Overton was elected first president of the bank, and has held that position down to the present day. The late F. G. Hahman was the first cashier. He was succeeded by the present cashier, Mr. G. P. Noonan, a gentleman of high standing and thorough business capacity. The assistant cashier is Mr. John P. Overton. Since its organization the bank has increased its capital stock to \$150,

000. The bank was a success from its start, under the intelligent financial management of Mr. Overton

Sonoma County Agricultural Park. In the latter part of 1878 a number of prominent citizens determined to organize an association under the corporate name of "The Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association." On the 30th day of December, 1878, the following persons signed the articles of incorporation: Dr. W. Finlaw, J. P. Clark, James Adams, H. W. Byington, Baker & Ross, Jos. Wright, W. G. Atkins, Murphy Bros., E. Latapie, U. P. Quackenbush, G. W. Savage, J. S. Taylor, Ragsdale Bros., E. T. Mills, The articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the county clerk on the 9th day of January, 1879. Following were the first directors of the association: Jos. Wright, James P. Clark, James Adams, Wm. Finlaw, H. W. Byington, E. Latapie, Wyman Murphy. The capital stock of the corporation was fixed at \$25,000. The sum paid in amounted to \$7,000-about \$500 apiece for each of the original promoters. A tract of eighty acres of land, adjoining and partly in the city limits, was purchased of the estate of Dr. John Hendley for the sum of \$5,600. For the purpose of constructing a mile track, erecting fences, stalls, grand stand, etc., a further assessment was levied and collected, aggregating the sum of \$5,000. During the following year the track and necessary buildings were completed.

The fair of 1888 was largely attended and was a decided success. Hon, George A. Johnson, State Attorney-General, delivered the following able address:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is pleasant to meet together again on this annual occasion, to witness the exhibit of the growing industries of Sonoma County, and talk over its retrospect and its prospects.

Some of you when you first came hither were young men flushed with excitement and hope amid your new surroundings, but however rosecolored were your dreams as to the future of this county, they have been more than realized, thus proving that at times truth is stranger than fiction. Time and again you have had to take back your dogmatic assertions as to California's possibilities and impossibilities, in the face of the all-convincing facts. In honor of you, the early projectors of our present prosperity, I will have something to say in regard to Sonoma's past, and then in honor of you all, including this greater grouping of young men and women of native sons and daughters, I will have something to say in regard to Sonoma's present and future.

We refer with commendable pride to the fact that here in this county the first steps were taken to found a Republic in California. Here, first of all, Americans severed their relations with their sister country Mexico, and determined to set up for themselves. And they had no sooner so determined than with characteristic energy they made a successful assault, took prisoners, and raised a flag. The bear flag meant that they were in earnest; it typified persistence and down-right stubbornness. It was no gala-day flag, or flag appealing to esthetic principles or wants. It was uncouth in its design and texture, but there was something about it that rallied together a few hardy men to strike for liberty and self-government. Sloat in Monterev Bay soon hoisted another flag, the flag of our common country; the bear flag was at once taken down, and in its place the star spangled banner run up. Then came others to Sonoma, whose names have since become national-Persifer F. Smith, Philip Kearney, George Stoneman, Tecumseh Sherman, Old Joe Hooker, Halleck, Fremont and Stone. Hooker was elected road overseer, but got defeated when his ambition led him to aspire as high as a seat in the Legislature of California. Sherman captured a justice of the peace by the name of Nash, because he was so pretentious as to claim to be chief justice of the country, and took him before Governor Mason, who proceeded to reprimand severely the chief justice, and then released him. Besides these leaders and generals

there were others who, though not written up in history, were equally heroic. I mean the privates in the ranks, many of whom have become a part of the bone and sinew of Sonoma's strength, and some of whom I see before me to-day. Afterward others came to add laurels to her civic wreath. A young man all the way from Massachusetts settled at Petaluma, having first taken the precaution to appear in high-top boots in honor of her then muddy streets, which have been since converted into the best of thoroughfares, nailed up his law sign and began to look about for business. He has since become a distinguished jurist, of whom Sonoma is justly proud. Among her lawyers, by common consent, Wilkins was brilliant and Thomas profound.

But it is not so much of the men of Sonoma of whom I am to-day to speak as of her general industrial development, the improvement of her general well being; it is of her rise from a wilderness, from her primitive adobe buildings, her mustang horses, her long-horned Spanish cattle, to the Sonoma of to-day, with the prize given her at the last Mechanics' Fair for the best display of citrus fruits, with her vinecovered hills and valleys, with her palatial residences, the homes of thrifty culture, with her blooded stock, with her communication by rail with the North and South, and lastly with the East, and with the symmetrical development under the best of climatic influences of a vigorous manhood and lovely womanhood. Thus we have fully realized the prophesy of Bayard Taylor in respect to Sonoma, expressed in those matchless words:

> "The wild, barbaric beauty of thy face Shall round to classic lines."

The little town of Sonoma was at one time the most prosperous city north of the Bay of San Francisco. Here, in this county, was first erected a church north of the bay, the Greek Church at Fort Ross, and here north of the bay were first grown fruits and grain, planted or sown by the Russians from Sitka. Now, how changed is the landscape. Over the great cen-

tral valley, embracing the Petaluma, Santa Rosa and Russian River valleys, has budded forth into loveliness opening flowers of urban beauty all along the line of the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad; and the picturesque valleys of the Rincon, Los Guilicos and Sonoma, so long hidden from the view of the traveler, are brought into direct communication with the East by the new Carquinez Railroad. The earlier settlement at Sonoma, though it has not kept pace with the luxuriant development of other towns, will always be remembered for its historic interest, and for the general culture of the people, who have their happy homes in the country around it. As great as has been the progress of this country from the times when Charles V sent forth his galleons to Mexico and Peru to carry the Spanish arms to success under Cortez and Pizarro; as great as has been its progress from the time when Mexico declared her independence of Spain, and the Monroe doctrine was officially announced, which gave a final quietus to the encroaching claims of Russia in these borders; as great as has been its progress since the bear flag was raised and the star-spangled banner gave the protection of a great people to these far-off occidental shores; still greater will be our development in the future, when the fertility and adaptation of our soil shall have become better known, when the fact that here degrees of latitude make no appreciable difference in climatic demarkation shall have become better understood, and that Riverside and Sonoma have nearly the same winter and summer temperature, although the latter is hundreds of miles further to the north; when more perfect and expeditious shall have become our communication with the East, by new discoveries and appliances, such as better motor power, and the practical realization for long distances of the newly-discovered electric pneumatic tube in sending parcels, with the aid of the improved phonograph in transmitting messages.

Agriculture is the greatest industry of the world. Labor is the source of all wealth, and Sonoma County is specially adapted for agriculture. Our rainfall is one-fourth greater than that around San Francisco, and even without it the dews of heaven are sufficient to fructify our crops. The husbandman need not sow or plant here as in many localities with uncertain hopes, for a failure would be almost an anomaly in life's experience. This of itself, with the protection furnished by our coast range against unpleasant and destructive winds, should concentrate attention on Sonoma. The inter-communication by rail, which I have already spoken of, onens up to us all the avenues of trade and commerce. No better sanitarium can be found for the invalid, nor more healthful airs to give bloom to the cheek or tension to the muscles. Our people, too, are a moral people, yielding cheerful obedience to the laws. The young generation among us is growing up under the sheltering care of enlightened schools and colleges and the Christian church. When this enumeration of our advantages is borne in mind, it is no extravagance to predict the great appreciation in landed property, which is destined inevitably to come, and that, too, in the near future.

Every male person should have an art or trade, and let not the generous soil of Sonoma be forgotten by our young people in making their selection. If, in after years, they should turn their attention to purely professional or intellectual pursuits, the trade will be an aid instead of an obstruction.

It was in the shipyards of England that Peter the Great learned how to teach the builders of his navy. Henry the Eighth, with many other accomplishments, was proficient in laying the keel of a vessel. The present Prince of Wales and his brother, the Duke of Edinburg, passed their apprenticeship like any other midshipman in Britannia's waters.

Let our large holdings be subdivided, and our young men have an opportunity to give increased productiveness to the soil. If it is true anywhere it is true of many parts of old Sonoma, that every rod of ground can be made to maintain her man. When this condition of things

can be realized, even this successful tenth annual fair of your association will be thrown far into shadow by the princely outcome of Russian River and Dry Creek bottoms. The people may hereafter call some of your boys from turning what is metaphorically the stubborn glebe, to the halls of legislation, the seat of justice, or the government of the great State itself. Cincinnatus was taken from the plow to honor the headship of the Roman legions. Elisha was holding well in hand his vokes of cattle when the mantle of Elijah fell upon him. Cromwell. amid the fadeless glories of his Ironsides, and the discomfiture of the fiery Rupert, sighed for the pastoral ditties of the home-land, where jocund he used to drive his team afield. Joan of Arc, amid the splendors of the coronation of her King at Rheims, preferred to doff her unsullied suit of white armor and tend the sheep which had been her care in the Vosges forest. And, lastly, our Washington, who was called from rural life to the leadership of our armies, sheathed the sword which had won freedom for a nation, and betook himself again to his home at Mount Vernon, where he could see from his porches the tranquil flow of the Potomac and dispense a varied culture and boundless hospitality among the scions of old English stock.

Although the husbandman has his days of toil, yet they have been greatly lessened by modern discoveries and appliances; and he has many opportunities for quiet research and successful observation and experimentation.

The greatest discoveries have been made in this way, not only in the field of agricultural labor, but in all great inquiries. Many a man following in the footsteps of Archimedes of old, has exclaimed "Eureka" as he has seen all at once the object for which he has so long striven attained.

Noticing the falling of an apple ultimately settled the question of universal gravitation. The swinging of a church lamp enabled Galileo to grasp at the idea of the pendulum and the exact measurement of time, and this should operate as an incentive to some of you who are

presumably a little lax in your church attendance. Jacob not only learned, but has fought, a lesson in seeing his piebald flock disporting themselves among the peeled poplars and hazels.

Indeed, you have nothing to do in order to verify these observations but to look upon your vineyards, which, standing with the old Mission stock, have been improved by grafts from Italy, Spain, France and Germany, until Sonoma has now become the recognized habitat of the most successful viticulture. You know that the potato was once a semi-poisonous tuber, that the apple has grown into all its lusciousness from its dwarfed paternal crab, and that even the sheep with its soft merino wool had its great ancestor with a different coating, like the hair of a goat. Our modern flowers, with their rich varied hues and perfumed essences, have been the outgrowth of constant labor in propagation and successful experimentation.

The age is an utilitarian age. It is the age of positive and appreciable results. If men set their heads together to breed a horse which will lower the record of Maud S and trot his mile in two minutes, the chronicles of some subsequent fair will tell you the feat has been accomplished. If the object to be attained is an orange more luscious than that of Riverside, if a flower more delicate than the violet, if a perfume more sweetly diffusing than the heliotrope, if a rose redder than the jacqueminot, if a grape more flaming than the Flaming Tokay, the result of continued observation, experiment and comparison of views will be the attainment of these new fruits and flowers to be added to the present wealth of our horticulture and floral kingdoms.

It requires patience, intelligence, persistence, hopefulness, but the end will sooner or later be reached, and the man who succeeds has done something to increase the blessings of mankind, and to perpetuate his name to posterity.

For successful agricultural work where it accords with your children's inclinations and aptitudes, they should be sent to the higher technical schools, where they may learn the principles of applied science, become skilled in

electralysis or the analysis of soils, be taught meteorology even if there is no danger of our weather becoming cyclonic as in the East, and become learned in insects and their parasites, which is all important in our fruit-growing and wine-producing counties. The French Govern ment has a standing reward of a large amount offered for the discovery of an antidote to the phyloxera. Such a discovery would not only revitalize old French vineyards, but would reclothe or maintain in their pristine luxuriance and prolificness the vineyards of California.

If the orange suffers from the scale, something should be found to act as the scale's evil genius and destroy the destroyer.

Even our purely cereal-producing counties are interested in arresting the ravages of these little pests or discovering some insectivorous parasites.

These discoveries will be made, and a crowning triumph yet awaits the discoverers, not only, it is to be hoped, in universal benediction, and a memory which the world will not willingly let fade from the long roll of its benefactors, but also in well-earned compensation.

But if any one has no aptitude or inclination for this kind of labor and research, it should not be enforced, for science delights in always having a free and voluntary homage from the votaries at her shrine.

There are two departments of scientific inquiry, and neither should be despised; one is the imaginative or theoretical, the other the mechanical or practical. Some of the greatest discoveries have been made as if by intention, and without any previous training of thought. Other men took up the idea and practicalized it in the workshop, the laboratory or on the forge. One workman was the compliment of the other, and neither could be a success without the other's assistance. Both combining their efforts, the civilization and well-being of the age have been immeasurably advanced. Morse could see clearer than others that the electric telegraph would work successfully, and that all that was necessary to do was to make it work. It took the cool head and plastic touch of a mechanician

like Aaron Vail to surround it with the proper appliances and adaptations and thus the combined efforts of the two have given the world substantially the working telegraphy of the present day.

We are to perform a mission here according to our respective talents. Let them not be kept buried, but burnished. We need clearly to apprehend the wants of the time, and then to move on to the attainment of the best results. Let the poor, crazy Knight of La Mancha do all the fighting with the windmills. Our aim should be to deal with the practical and tangible. We should take advantage of the conquests of others, of all the discoveries, endeavor to add to them, and not fight over again the same old battles when there is no foeman to strike.

Let our civil and religious liberties severely alone. They are doing well enough, baptized as they are in blood, written in charters nearly a thousand years old, and now secured by the double-plated armor of constitutional law.

These contests have had their day, and the right finally triumphed. There was a principle at stake and the principle was won. The names of the heroes are written in history, consecrated in song, and the mention of them still stirs our hearts like a trumpet, as Sidney's heart was stirred by the old story of Percy and Douglass. To fight for and acquire these rights was indeed true glory; not the false glory which inspired an Alexander, a Cæsar or a Napoleon, who little recked of the thousands and hundreds of thousands who fell in their bloody triumphs to gain for them pelf, power and place. The country is exposed to no stern alarums that may be bounded by some border foe. It will not do to trifle with the majesty of a great nation, which at almost a moment's call can have three millions of soldiers marching from center to circumference for the purposes of a common defense.

Therefore, we should dismiss all chimerical conceits, and address ourselves to important questions, questions which concern our material development, the furnishing of a better well-

being, the adding of home comforts and fireside joys.

Are you aware of the fact that our mother country had no fireside till about the reign of Queen Elizabeth? Then the hearth was laid and the mantle covered with ornaments instead of smoke curling among the rafters or blackening the unglazed windows. It was the commencement of the rude home life of our forefathers, the influences of which were destined to radiate from the domestic circle for the betterment of the State.

Here, in this far-away land, under your own vine and fig tree, with a generous soil and a genial climate, or rather an aggregation of climates, made still more genial by the appliances of drainage and arboculture, you can greatly add to the happiness, the conveniences and beauty of your homes. You can place on your tables for reading the best of our magazines and periodicals that deal in the literature of the farm. By these aids and your daily observation you can inaugurate a thorough experimentation that will afterward bear fruit in improved agricultural methods, better and more varied products, thoroughbred stock, and general home comforts. A society or neighborhood with such facilities as you have or can have, by frequent interchange of views, enlightened by special reading and a comparison of results, will not only leave its impress upon the immediate local community, but will affect favorably the county and State at large, and add to the thoroughness and success of these annual occasions. It will also tend to implant a more general desire in others for the cultivation of the soil and rural comforts. Young men will gradually be drawn away from the vortex of city dissipation, and will begin to build up for themselves some lofty, bucolic ideal. Many a panorama of scenic beauty, as yet undisclosed, will be opened up. A succession of charming villas, the abode of thrifty culture, will dot the landscape over and remind us of the far-famed beauties of the Hudson and the Rhine.

This picture is destined to be the future of much of this county, which is situated near the metropolis, and which is so admirably and conveniently located, with reference to the avenues and centers of trade.

As Sonoma County was first among the early settlements of this State, as it is greater than any other county in its early historic associations and interests, so let it be our endeavor to make it stand forth in the fore-front of the producing counties, crowned not only with its welldeserved citrus wreath, but with other agricultural wreaths as well, the proud abiding place of intelligent and cultured farmers, wide-awake to every improvement, unceasing in experimentation, characterized by a thorough, thrifty and cleanly husbandry, with peaceful, happy and charming homes scattered all along these picturesque hills and valleys. Don't forget that a subdivision of your lands into smaller holdings, where they are suitable for viticulture or fruit, is of prime importance and will be attended with the most beneficial results. Twenty-acre or forty-acre farms, planted to the vine, the peach, the pear or the prune, would be the crowning glory of old Sonoma. It would place on her brow a richer diadem than that which sparkles even on the front of the mining counties. It would mean thoroughness in farming, beautiful gardens, architectural models and display, a general lauded appreciation, home comforts and the security of our horticultural and viticultural renown.

When we bear in mind the rich soil from the decomposed granite and slate in the foot-hill counties, their eligible location on the line of eastern travel, their growing ambition for the cultivation of the vine and of fruits, and their climatic equability, it must be acknowledged that they are formidable rivals to Sonoma and may yet eclipse her.

By a judicious subdividing of our large holdings we may retain the vintage that we now enjoy; otherwise, sooner or later, the finest displays will be seen at the Placer, El Dorado and Nevada fairs, or in the sunny land of Southern California.

The farmer's life can be made more pleasant

and successful than almost any other. I refer to the enterprising and enlightened farmer. He can surround himself with all the conveniences of life, keep abreast of the general culture of the times, maintain his independence and dignity, live on the best productions which his farm will permit of, and market the remainder. He can have his cool grottoes, his shady nooks, his books within his cultured home. He ought to grow happy and joyful with his open-air feelings, soothed by wild-wood notes, and in some little natural or artificial forest of Arden become philosophical as he meditates:

"And this our life, exempt from public haunt, Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, Sermons in stones, and good in everything. I would not change it."

Refreshing slumbers come to him unsought, and the morrow's sun finds him like some oiled Olympian wrestler ready for the fray.

I want to see our young men aspiring after these rural pleasures and building up for themselves homes in the country, where they can follow out some lofty, bucolic ideal, instead of being lured away by the city's falsetto tones and maddening strife. It is the way to enjoy a healthful and successful manhood, an honorable and contented old age. Cicero was never so much delighted as in his Tusculum villa, and Horace on his Sabine farm. And the coming generations, as long as time shall last, will be taught to read the praises of agriculture in the beautiful and fin'shed poetic numbers of Mantua's bard.

The Sonoma Democrat was first issued October 16, 1857, by A. W. Russel. The following year he sold the paper to E. R. Budd and L. H. Fisher. Mr. Fisher sold his interest to B. F. Pinckham. Budd and Pinckham could not agree politically, and Mr. Budd purchased the interest of Mr. Pinckham and became sole proprietor. Mr. Budd issued a very good paper, neat in its appearance and well edited. At the close of his volume, October 13, 1859, he says: "For two years we have labored with a zeal that deserves a degree of success; we have

orappled with nearly every question of importance brought to our notice, and have decided for ourselves on their several merits. Hitherto our paper has been an experiment; it is now an established fact." In 1860 the Democrat was purchased by T. L. Thompson, and was much enlarged and improved. In 1866 a Hoe cylinder press, the first in Sonoma County, was added to the office, the paper at this time, having very largely increased in business and in general circulation. From 1868 to 1871 the Democrat was run by Peabody, Ferral & Co. In the latter year it was repurchased by Mr. Thompson, R. A. and F. P. Thompson were associated with him until 1877. The Sonoma Democrat has devoted much space to the industrial development of Sonoma County. The paper is now under the management of T. L. Thompson. The Daily Democrat was begun in 1875, was discontinued in 1877, and reissued in 1879. It is now published daily. The weekly edition is issued every Saturday morning. The office is provided with steam-power presses, and a job office complete in all its appointments.

Daily and Weekly Republican .- This paper was established as the Press by W. A. Wheeler. In January, 1875, it was purchased by Geo. H. Marr, and the name changed to the Times. Mr. G. H. Marr was the publisher until his death, which occurred in March, 1878. It was then purchased by T. N. and J. W. Ragsdale, who commenced the publication of the Daily Times. Mr. T. N. Ragsdale died in December, 1879, and shortly after the paper was purchased by Colonel J. B. Armstrong. Colonel Armstrong gave the paper its present name—the Republican. He is a writer very much above the average of men, and had, besides, a large experience as correspondent of some of the leading eastern papers. Under his control the Republican at once took rank as one of the best country papers in this State. The editor was especially well up in agriculture. He devoted also much attention to local matters. Colonel Armstrong, having other affairs to engage his

attention, sold the paper to J. W. Ragsdale, who soon after sold a half interest to John Fitch. Mr. Fitch and Mr. James O'Meara purchased the remaining interest of Mr. Ragsdale, and the paper was run for some months under their management. In the fall of 1883 the interest of the latter gentleman was purchased by Mr. E. W. Davis, who, on account of failing health, sold the establishment to Richard Cannon, who published the paper until 1887, when he sold to the present proprietor, A. B. Lemmon.

The Grand Hotel is a first-class house, situated at the corner of Main and E streets. It is a large brick building, in the center of the city, and it accommodates a large and regular custom from all parts of the county and State.

The Occidental Hotel is situated on the corner of Fourth and B streets. It is a commodious brick building, and handsomely furnished. G. A. Tupper is a widely known citizen of Sonoma, public spirited, attentive to his guests, and deservedly one of the most popular landlords in the State.

The following is a list of the principal corporations doing business in Santa Rosa, other than banks and railroads:

Santa Rosa Gas Light Company.—John A. Paxton, deceased, President; Santa Rosa Bank, Treasurer; A. G. Murdock, Secretary and Superintendent.

Santa Rosa Athenaum Company.—B. M. Spencer, President; Guy F. Grosse, Vice-President; C. A. Wright, Secretary; L. W. Burris, Treasurer; Trustees: B. M. Spencer, S. Hutchinson, J. C. Mailer, I. DeTurk, Guy E. Grosse, W. C. Good, C. A. Wright.

Agricultural Park Association.—J. N. Bailhache, President; S. T. Allen, Vice-President; G. A. Tupper, Secretary; E. W. Davis, Treasurer; Directors: B. M. Spencer, Jas. H. Laughlin, S. I. Allen, J. N. Bailhache, I. DeTurk, Guy E. Grosse, E. W. Davis.

Masonic Hall Association.—John S. Taylor, President; E. Noblet, Vice-President; B. M. Spencer, Secretary; L. W. Burris, Treasurer; Directors, B. M. Spencer, J. S. Taylor, W. C. Good, A. D. Laughtin, E. Noblet, H. L. Tripp, Gny E. Grosse.

Stock Breeding Association.—I. DeTurk, President; L. W. Burris, Secretary; J. H. Laughlin, Treasurer; Directors, I. DeTurk, R. Murphy, J. H. Laughlin, Geo. E. Guerne, Guy E. Grosse.

Fruit and Grape Growers' Association.— Jonathan Roberts, President; W. C. Kellogg, Secretary; Guy E. Grosse, Treasurer.

Hop Growers' Association.—Guy E. Grosse, President; Ferdinand Henzel, Vice-President, Fulton District; J. P. Graham, Vice-President, Mark West Creek District; Lossen Ross, Vice President; Green Valley District; T. B. Miller, Vice-President, Santa Rosa Creek District; J. E. Hall, Vice-President, Santa Rosa Creek District; Otis Allen, Vice-President, Sebastopol and Laguna District; V. Watson, Vice-President, Freestone District; C. R. Farmer, Treasurer; N. Winants, Secretary.

Santa Rosa Water Compuny. -Mark. L. McDonald, President and Manager; Directors: M. L. McDonald, T. J. Proctor, I. G. Wickersham, R. Press Davis.

Santa Rosa Street Car Company. Operates on Fourth street and McDonald avenue; Mark L. McDonald, President and Manager.

People's Street Railway Compuny. President, A. Shaw; Vice-President, S. I. Allen; Secretary, J. D. Barnett; Treasurer, J. W. Warboys; Directors: J. D. Barnett, A. Shaw, S. I. Allen, J. W. Warboys, B. M. Spencer.

Nanta Rosa Woolen Mills Company. John Walker, President; P. M. Walker, Secretary and Treasurer; F. X. Loughery, Superintendent.

Santa Rosa Packing and Canning Company. A branch of the Cutting Packing Company, of San Francisco. J. Black, President; C. A. Perry, Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent.

Methodist Episcopul Church, Santa Rosa.— Organized about 1855; among the first, if not the first, pastors was Rev. R. Williamson. The deed to the property secured December 15,1858, deeded by Hoen, Hartman and Hahman, as a donation from them. Property comprises four city lots on the corner of Third and D streets. The first church building was erected in 1861, under the supervision of Rev. James Corwin, it was enlarged in 1877 by Rev. Lovejov, including a prayer room and a pastor's study. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 264 persons. The following are the pastors who have ministered to the church: Rev. R. W. Williamson, John Walker, James Corwin, Noah Burton, Wm. Hulbert, A. L. S. Bateman, George Clifford, Wm. Anguin, George Walter, G. D. Pineo, Lovejoy, C. E. Rich, E. I. Jones, George Adams, T. H. Woodward, Geo. Clifford. The present parsonage was erected in 1884 under the supervision of Rev. T. H. Woodward. The present membership is about 150. The Sunday school has 160 scholars enrolled and the regular attendance is about 118.

The Christian Church, Santa Rosa.—To Elder Thomas Thompson is the honor due of organizing this congregation in November, 1854, and preaching the first sermon to them in that month. The original members of the church were: T. B. Hood and wife, Mrs. C. E. Hood, Joel Miller, Sarah Miller (now Mrs. Shane), Elizabeth Miller, Harrison Valentine, W. R. O'Howell, J. M. Case, Samuel Hand and wife, Mrs. Coleman Talbot, and R. Fulkerson and wife. Services were then held in the town of Franklin, in the Baptist church, and continued there until the town was moved to Santa Rosa, when the congregation met in the court-house, but after the removal of the church building from Franklin to Santa Rosa in 1856, then in that edifice, where they prosecuted their devotions until the erection in 1857 of their own place of worship on the corner of Fourth and B streets, which, in 1874, was transferred to its present position on Fifth street. The entire cost of the church, inclusive of lot, bell, fixtures, etc., was about \$3,000, while its size is 38 x 60

Presbyterian Church.—On March 17, 1856, Mr. Woods organized the Presbyterian Church, consisting of twelve members: Cyrus Alexander, A. P. Wilson, John Barbour, John Treadway, Mrs. Henrietta Treadway, Mrs. E. A. Woods, Mrs. Jane Ormsby, Mrs. Hattie Hendly, Mrs. Jane Drum, Mrs. Elizabeth Bledsoe, Mrs. Kate Green, and Mrs. Louisa McDonald. Cyrus Alexander and John Treadway were elected ruling elders. Mr. Alexander was ordained and installed, and Mr. Treadway, having been previously ordained, was duly installed.

Baptist Church. Early in the year 1873 the trustees of the Baptist Church of Santa Rosa purchased a lot on the corner of B and Center streets on which, in the month of February, they commenced the erection of a building, Gothic in style of architecture, and of the following dimensions: The main church building, 56 x 37 feet, with an elevation of thirty-two feet. Adjoining the main building, in the rear, is a chapel 30 x 40 feet, containing, besides accommodation for the Sunday-school, the library and committee rooms. Over the front entrance to the church is a large Gothic window. From the base to elevation of tower and spire, located at the left front corner of the edifice, is sixtynine feet. The building cost about \$5,000. The first house of worship was built in 1854 at Franklin, a mile and a half from Sauta Rosa, but, in 1855, it was removed with the rest of that short-lived village to this town and placed upon the lot on Third street where it now stands, being used as a tenement house. It was the third Protestant church erected in the county, James Crane being the contractor. The cost of the building was defrayed by public subscription, with the provisions that it should be free to all denominations when not in use by the Baptists. Elder J. McCorkle held the first services in the building.

Episcopal Church.—On the 14th of October, 1872, the preliminary steps were taken to organize a parish at Santa Rosa under the Episcopal Church, by electing the following gentlemen as officers: Dr. R. P. Smith, Senior Warden; W. H. Bond, Junior Warden; E. W. Maslin, G. W. Jones, F. G. Nagle, L. A. Martin and F. P. Thompson, Vestrymen. The

Rev. G. C. Lane, who had been officiating, notified the bishop of the election of church officers, and requested his consent to the organization, which was granted by Bishop Kip on the 18th of December, and the vestry formed by electing F. G. Nagle, Secretary, and L. A. Martin, Treasurer, the parish, on the motion of Dr. Smith, receiving the name of "The Parish of the Incarnation," and Rev. G. C. Lane appointed Rector for the ensuing year.

Santa Rosa Water Company,-Articles of incorporation of the Santa Rosa Water Company were filed on February 27, 1873, the capital stock being \$100,000 divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 each, the Directors being E. T. Farmer, C. F. Juillard, F. G. Hahman, Jackson Temple and James P. Clark; term of existence fifty years. In reference to this undertaking the water is taken from the junction of the Alamo and Santa Rosa creeks and conveyed on the south side of the latter to the reservoir, one mile below, on the lands of the Gibb's estate. The fall, from where the water is taken at the creeks, to the reservoir is thirty-five feet; the supply pipe to the reservoir is eleven-inch, and the mains, from the reservoir to the town, are nineinch for a portion of the way and seven-inch for the remainder. The reservoir has a capacity of not less than 30,000,000 gallons.

Santa Rosa Gaslight Company. -- The Max. im Gas Company was incorporated April, 1872, the citizens of Santa Rosa taking one half the stock, and the Maxim Gas Company of San Francisco holding the balance. The whole stock was subsequently purchased by the citizens and the Maxim Works run by them until the spring of 1876, when they were disposed of to Santa Rosa Gaslight Company, which had been incorporated March 9, 1876, under the supervision of L. A. Kelly. The new company, at an expense of \$30,000, erected their works on First street, just below Main, which consist of a large brick retort-house, with iron roof, brick purifying house in the rear, office and workshop, with large holder, 20,000 cubic feet capacity, with brick eistern.

Santa Rosa Commandery of Knights Templar. This order was organized under dispensation March 11, 1878, the charter being granted April 11, 1879. The charter members being Sir Leonard Harrison Buckland, Sir Thomas Phipps Baxter, Sir Samuel Bard, Sir Arthur Lockard Cox, Sir Milo Smith Davis, Sir Guy Emanuel Grosse, Sir George Ashbury Johnson, Sir John McIlmoil, Sir James Clark Mailer, Sir Byron M. Spencer. The original officers were: Sir George Ashbury Johnson, Eminent Commander; Sir Byron M. Spencer, Generalissimo; Sir Leonard Harrison Buckland, Captain-General; Sir Thomas Phipps Baxter, Prelate; Sir Guy Emanuel Grosse, Senior Warden; Sir James Clark Mailer, Junior Warden; Sir Samuel Bard, Treasurer; Sir Arthur Lockard Cox, Recorder; Sir Milo Smith Davis, Warden; Sir John McIlmoil, Sentinel.

Santa Rosa Encampment, No. 53, 1.0.0. F.

—This order was instituted in Santa Rosa on December 14, 1875, the charter members being: J. J. McClelland, A. G. Shannon, A. P. Petit, George T. Gregg, C. D. Frazie, W. R. Morris, William Strom; the original officers being: C. D. Frazie, C. P.; A. G. Shannon, H. P.; J. J. McClelland, S. W.; William, Strong; William R. Morris, Treasurer; A. P. Petit, J. W.; S. T. Coulter, Guide.

Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F. This lodge was instituted February 28, 1856, the following being the charter members: John Hendley, Jacob M. Gallagher, Adam Shane, W. R. Smith, James A. Reynolds, Horace B. Martin, Julio Carrillo and W. M. Menefee. The order held their meetings in Good Templars' Hall, No. 222 Third street, until the completion of their own building, at a cost of \$18,000, on the corner of Third street and Exchange avenue. The first officers were: John Hendley, N. G.; W. R. Smith, V. G.; Adam Shane, Recording Secretary; N. McC. Menefee, Treasurer.

Purity Lodge, No. 33, I. O. G. T. Was first organized May 14, 1861, in Temperance Hall, 222 Third street, there being seventeen charter members. The following were elected

offiers: William Churchman, W. C. T.; Maud Latimer, W. V. T.; Frank W. Brown, W. S.; T. J. Smith, W. F. S.; Caroline E. Hood, W. T.; W. W. Morrow, W. M.; J. W. Town, W. I. G.; C. G. Ames, W. O. G.

Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 370, L.O. G. T. -- The charter members being: Harry Rich, D. S. Lacev, Harry T. Case, C. T. Barnes, T. H. Barnes, Benjamin Farmer, James Morrow, Jr., S. Childers, J. D. Stockton, Rebecca Stockton, P. B. Owen, Mrs. L. R. Latimer, Miss A. Small, James Roberts, W. Churchman, J. M. White, O. D. Metcalf, Miss S. M. Baxter, J. T. Littaker, Mrs. Dora Metzler, W. H. Mead, Walter Ferrall, Mrs. E. Hodgson, V. Fortson; the officers appointed were: D. S. Lacey, W. C. T.; Mrs. S. R. Latimer, W. V. T.; Rev. G. D. Pinneo, W. C.; Walter Ferrall, W. S.; Miss Fannie Farmer, W. A. S.; O. D. Metcalf, W. F. S.; Miss T. M. Baxter, W. T.; James Morrow, Jr., W. M.; Miss Abbie Small, W. D. M.; Rebecca Stockton, W. I. G.; James Roberts, W. O. G.; Mrs. Dora Metzler, W. R. II. S.; Miss Lizzie Fortson, W. L. H. S.; I. D. Stockton, P. W. C. T.

Pacific Methodist College. The first regular session of the college was opened in July, 1861, with Professor C. S. Smyth, department of mathematics; Professor S. B. Morse, department of languages, and Miss A. E. Caldwell in charge of the primary department. The first day showed an attendance of only thirteen students; within four months the number had increased to forty-six. Three weeks before the close of the session Rev. W. T. Lucky, who had been elected president, arrived and took charge of the institution. The first annual catalogue, published in May, 1862, contained the names of over eighty students. There was a period of uninterrupted prosperity from 1862 to April, 1865, when the main college building was destroyed by fire-the work of an incendiary. Provision was made for the accommodation of classes, and the exercises of the institution went on without the loss of a single recitation. After a year and a half of zealous effort on the part of the agent, Rev. W. M. Winters, another

building was erected, at a cost of \$16,000. In December, 1866, Dr. Lucky tendered his resignation, to take effect in May, 1867. At the annual meeting of the board of trustees, in May, Dr. J. R. Thomas, of Emory College, Georgia, was elected president. The institution continued its session in Vacaville until May, 1870, when, by vote of the trustees, it was removed to Santa Rosa. The citizens of Santa Rosa donated ten acres of land and erected thereon a college building, at a cost of \$25,000. present value of the building and grounds is estimated at \$30,000. The college grounds are situated in the northeastern part of the city. The building is commodious, affording accommodations for 300 students. There are two literary societies connected with the college. The libraries of the two societies contain about 800 volumes. The first regular session in Santa Rosa was opened in August, 1871, with A. L. Fitzgerald, A. M., president and professor of mental and moral science; C. S. Smyth, professor of mathematics; Charles King, professor of languages. In July, 1876, President A. L. Fitzgerald tendered his resignation, to take effect in October, when Rev. W. A. Finley was elected to take charge of the institution. The prospects of the college are now encouraging. At no time in its history have its friends been more determined to sustain it with their means and influence. The graduates number 101. The larger portion of the interest-bearing debt has been paid. Three gold medals are given annually, one for best declamation, one for the best select reading, and one for excellence in scholarship and deportment. The medal for scholarship and deportment has been endowed by T. J. Brooke, and is known as the Brooke medal; that for select reading by T. H. B. Anderson, and is known as the Anderson medal; the one for best declamation by Senator G. A. Johnson, and is known as the Johnson medal. The situation of the college is all that could be desired. At no place in California are students under better influence than in Santa Rosa. The course of instruction consists of Greek, Latin, German,

French, Spanish, and a course of English mathematics, philosophy and the natural physical sciences. Colonel J. M. Austin, A. M., is president, with the following corps of professors and teachers: Rev. S. M. Godby, A. M., Ferdinand Kenyon, Rev. George B. Winton, A. M., E. Lerch and Miss Callie Brook. This institution is deservedly popular. The college building is a fine structure.

The Ursuline Academy is beautifully located on B street, surrounded by large and commodious grounds, beautifully ornamented with trees, shrubs and flowers. The building is a fine architectural structure in a six-acre plot of ground in the center of the city. Sister Alphonse Castillo is superioress, assisted by seven other sister. Latin, French, Spanish, and vocal and instrumental music are taught in this academy. There are quite a number of boarders. Near the academy and adjoining St. Rose Church, is a large free day-school in charge of Sisters Angela Gallagher and Ursuline Maxwell.

The Nanta Rosa Ladies Seminary is owned and presided over the Misses Chase, two excellent educationists, who give a thorough course of instruction and have made this a popular institution of learning. The Misses Chase have two assistants.

The Nanta Rosa Young Ladies' College is an excellent institution of learning of a very high order, with Rev. W. A. Finley, A. M., D. D., president, assisted by an able corps of professors and teachers. This college stands deservedly high.

Fire Department.—The Santa Rosa fire department is one of the most notable and the most deserving institution in this city. It never balks or sulks, but answers every call upon it, whether to save life or property, regardless of any risks to its members. The Santa Rosa engine company was organized in 1860. T. L. Thompson was the first foreman, C. Kessing first assistant, M. Wise second assistant, J. Doychet secretary, and Joe Richardson treasurer. The present officers of Engine Company No. 1 are: E. P. Colgan, president; Henry Baker, fore-

man; L. Keser, Jr., first assistant; J. F. Fick, second assistant; M. J. Steining, secretary, and J. H. Richardson, treasurer. The Santa Rosa hook and ladder company was organized in 1874. A. Korbel was first foreman and J. Royal was first assistant.

City Hall .-- In 1883 a very neat building for a City Hall was erected. The lower part is used for the engine of Santa Rosa Engine Company No. 1, and the upstairs for a council chamber and library rooms. The building is located on the east side of the plaza, and is quite an ornament to that heretofore neglected part of the town. It was built by T. J. Ludwig, at a cost of \$4,500. It was a graceful and proper thing to do, to house in comfortable and roomy quarters the engine, and to give the brave fellows who guard the property of the people a respectable room. It was justly due them, and no one should for a moment complain of the outlay. If there is anything to complain of, it is that the building is not so good as the company deserve.

One of the most important, if not the most important enterprise in Santa Rosa, is I. De Turk's winery. The buildings occupy an entire block between Railroad and Adams streets. Mr. Isaac De Turk is, we believe, a native of Pennsylvania and commenced planting vines in 1863 and laid out a vineyard of twenty acres near Santa Rosa. He increased this vineyard, and added a wine cellar. Later, to take advantage of the great quantity of grapes coming in from small vineyards in the vicinity, he established a branch winery in Santa Rosa. The Santa Rosa winery soon exceeded the home place in extent of business. A few years ago, the building being wood, was partially destroyed by fire, and water being scarce, the contents of the vats were used to extinguish the flames. Mr. De Turk immediately rebuilt with brick. This building is the lower one in the rear of the main and larger cellar, and is 100 feet by 66 feet, two stories. This building is also of brick, and like the first one two stories high, but has more elevation. The two buildings with the yard,

offices and distillery occupy the entire block, and the capacity of the establishment is 1,000,-000 gallons, and the estimated stock of wine on hand at the beginning of this year was said to be 700,000 gallons. The cooper's shop, which is necessarily a large establishment, is on the block opposite to the winery. The winery is said to be the largest in California, that of Senator Stanford, at Vina, excepted. The crushing room is furnished with two crushers and stemmers each having a capacity of six tons an hour. fed by tramway trucks running up from the scales. The distillery is in a detached building and is fitted with two stills, one for pummace and one for wine. Mr. De Turk has been for years recognized as one of our leading viticulturists. For two terms he has held the honorable position of State Viticultural Commissioner for his district, and has always been respected as one of the most experienced and practical members of that body. The wines of Mr. De Turk are well known all over the United States, and it is no uncommon thing to see a train load of cars leave his warehouse loaded with wine for Chicago, St. Louis or New York. Mr. De Turk has gained a reputation for the purity of his wines, and has always been an uncompromising opponent of advocates of stretching, flavoring, coloring and other schemes of that demon of the wine cellar, the so-called "chemist." Mr. De Turk's great specialty is his clarets, but it is hard to decide whether his choicest product is his claret, or his Riesling or his brandy. Mr. De Turk makes sweet wines, both red and white, and sherries. Santa Rosa may well be proud of its enterprising citizen, Isaac De Turk.

The Santa Rosa Roller Flouring Mills has a capacity of 200 barrels of flour a day, besides grinding meals, feed, etc., and would be a credit to any city of five times its population. This mill affords a home market for much of the grain raised on Santa Rosa's fertile plains.

The Santa Rosa Woolen Mills is an enterprise of primary importance to this place, as it opens up a home market for the immense wool product of Sonoma County. The looms are of the latest design and the machinery of the most improved kind. It employs forty hands, and has a capacity of using 1,400 pounds of wool a day. The fabrics it turns out are first-class.

The Santa Rosa Tannery is the largest in Sonoma County; its yearly product is \$50,000. This industry is of great importance here, as Sonoma is a great stock-raising county.

The Santa Rosa Planing Mill is an immense establishment, and of great importance, as it is so near the great lumber regions of Sonoma County and as there is a large demand for the tanks, casks, etc., which it manufactures for wine and water purposes, besides the immense amount of building material it turns out.

The Gas Works have a capacity of 20,000 cubic feet a day. They use a Cummer engine, of 150 horse power. In the electric light department are four dynamos with a combined capacity of ninety-seven lights. They are running eighty-five lights now. They use the Thompson & Houston system. They intend soon put in an incandescent dynamo to run several hundred lights at a much less expense to the consumer. The late John A. Paxton was president of this corporation at the time of his death. A. G. Murdock, secretary and superintendent, and the Santa Rosa Bank, Treasurer.

SANTA ROSA OFFICERS.

H. W. Byington, Mayor; H. H. Churchill, Clerk; W. F. Russell, Attorney; W. N. Seawell, Recorder; Jacob J. Lowery, Marshal; E. F. Woodward, Treasurer; R. McGeorge, Assessor; W. J. Steadman, Street Commissioner. City Council: J. W. Warboys, Orin Howell, W. J. Doggett J. F. Smith, L. W. Burris, Wm. Doran.

Council meets in regular session, in city hall, first Tuesday of each month.

Police Force—Night Patrol: I. B. Charles, E. Gardner, W. S. Mead, S. R. Yoho.

Public Library: C. E. Hutton, President; R. M. Swain, Secretary. Mrs. Binkley, Librarian. Open every day (except on Sundays), from 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

Board of Health: Dr. R. Press Smith, President; J. J. Lowery, Health Officer.

Fire Department: J. A. Doubleday, Chief Engineer; W. H. Lee, First Assistant Engineer; J. K. Piggott, Second Assistant Engineer; W. J. Steadman, Fire Marshal.

Board of Education: J. D. Barnett, President; George Hall, Secretary; L. E. Hood, Assessor and Collector.

Santa Rosa Board of Trade: A. P. Overton, President; B. M. Spencer, First Vice-President; S. I. Allen, Second Vice-President; J. W. Warboys, Secretary; W. E. McConnell, Treasurer.



CHAPTER XXVIII.

Township history—origin of name--chronological -business interests -churches --the press,

LSEWHERE mention has been made of the earliest residents and founders of Petaluma. Also an epitome of the record furnished by the Sonoma County Journal from August, 1855, to August, 1866, gives the progress made up to that date, and the names of most of those identified with the founding of Petaluma. We now give a resume of the most important events historic of both Petaluma Township and the city of Petaluma.

The origin or meaning of the word "Petaluma" is yet a mooted question, but it is agreed that it is an Indian word, signifying either "duck hills," or "little hills." Petaluma is situated at the head of navigation on the Petaluma Creek, a tide-stream that is an arm of San Pablo Bay. The first authentic history extant of the navigation of this creek is, that it was ascended in 1776, by Captain Quiros and a party of explorers, with the expectation of finding in it a connecting channel between the bays of San Francisco and Bodega. The next authentic record of a visit to this valley is that of Father Altimira, in 1823, in search of a place to found a mission. In 1836 General M. G. Vallejo built the first house in Petaluma Valley. The building, a large adobe structure, now fast crumbling to ruins, stands in fair view three miles eastward of Petaluma. While as early as 1850 there were but a few Americans in the neighborhood of the present site of Petaluma,

mostly engaged killing game that abounded here in great profusion, yet the first permanent locations were made here for business and trade in 1851. Some time in the latter part of 1851, or the early part of 1852, the first move was in the direction of platting a town and offering lots for sale. The location was happily chosen, for the head of navigation on the Petaluma Creek was to the vast scope of rich agricultural and grazing lands lying back of it what the Bay of San Francisco was to the balance of the State. As population poured into the surrounding country it accelerated the growth and business of Petaluma. This growth has been of a steady, healthy character, and now when having reached a population of over 5,000, it can be truthfully said that Petaluma is in as prosperous and thrifty a condition as any other city of its size on the Pacific coast. Its growth has not been spasmodic and forced, but healthy and permanent. For an interior city of a little over thirty years' growth, the people have reason to be proud of Petaluma, and feel that her future growth and development will not be a discredit to her past history.

Turning to the journals of the day we cull the following, which we give in the chronological order in which we find them recorded:

November 7, 1856—Rev. A. A. Baker, pastor of the Congregational Church, makes a plea in behalf of improving the Petaluma cemetery.

16

December 5, 1856—Mr. J. Dickinson, brother of the afterward famous Miss Anna Dickinson, was teaching a private school in Petaluma.

November 20, 1857—The Petaluma Hook and Ladder Company was organized.

July 17,1857—The Congregational Church, Petaluma, was dedicated—Rev. J. A. Benton, of Sacramento, delivering the discourse.

August 13, 1857—At the close of term of the Petaluma public school, Mr. James Denman, principal, delivered an able address.

May 14,1857—A draw-bridge was completed at the crossing of the Petaluma Creek, on Washington street.

January 15, 1858—The first flour-mill of Petaluma commenced operations.

On the 12th of April, 1858, the California Legislature enacted a city charter for Petaluma.

On April 23rd, 1858, the first city election was held and the following officers elected:

Trustees: W. L. Anderson, Wm. Elder, Sam'l. Tustin, E. B. Cooper, Wm. Ordway; Recorder, William Haydon; Treasurer, L. Lamberton; Marshal, J. H. Siddons; Assessor, Moses Arms.

Ordinance No. 1, formulated by this Board of Trustees, was promulgated on the 21st of May. Of these, the first officers of the city of Petaluma, W. L. Anderson and E. B. Cooper are the only ones now living.

June 25, 1858—McCune's Block, and several other substantial buildings completed in Petaluma.

July 4, 1858—This was a memorable natal day in Petaluma. The eloquent orator, Colonel E. D. Baker, delivered the oration. There were banner presentations by the ladies of Petaluma to the Fire Engine and Hook and Ladder companies, and also a banner presentation to the Congregational Sabbath-school.

September 24, 1858—The Congregational Church procured a 600 pound bell.

October 8, 1858—The Baptist Church purchased a bell weighing 1,000 pounds. It is the bell used by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee in 1856.

June 17, 1859—The steamer Rambler, built to run between Petaluma and San Francisco, was completed.

July 1, 1859—Colonel E. D. Baker and Leland Stanford addressed a Republican meeting at Petaluma.

August 12, 1859. The corner-stone of the Petaluma brick school building was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

September 2, 1859—The ladies of Petaluma presented a banner to the Petaluma Guards.

September 23, 1859—The celebrated traveler, Bayard Taylor, lectured in Petaluma.

October 14, 1859—Announcement was made that a new journal, the Petaluma Argus, was to be published, J. J. Pennypacker, proprietor.

December 9, 1859.—Dr. T. A. Hylton, a pioneer physician of Petaluma, died suddenly while crossing the mountains to Nevada Territory.

February 10, 1860—St. John's Episcopal Church, Petaluma, was consecrated.

November 30, 1860—The schooner Elsie J. Cline, twenty-two tons burthen, built at Petaluma, was safely launched.

December 21, 1861—A savings and loan society was organized.

April 26, 1861—A tannery was started in Petaluma by C. H. Bailey.

February 4, 1862—Dr. S. W. Brown, one of Petaluma's most respected and esteemed citizens, and a sterling patron of education, died very suddenly.

April 9, 1862—The Legislature amended the city charter of Petaluma.

September 17, 1862—The Ortega claim to the Arroyo de San Antonio grant finally rejected.

April 15, 1863—J. C. Bradbury was found dead in his room. He was a brother of W. B. Bradbury, the noted composer of music. Mr. Bradbury was an architect, and built the Congregational Church in Petaluma and the Two Rock Church. He had many friends, and was his own worst enemy. He sleeps in an unmarked grave in the old cemetery.

June 3, 1863—The Petaluma Guards presented a sword to Captain P. B. Hewlett.

July 4, 1863—Hon. Newton Booth delivered the oration at Petaluma.

December 23, 1863—Artemus Ward (Charles Brown), the celebrated wit, lectured in Petaluma. December 23, 1863—Petaluma for the first

time was lighted with gas.

May 26, 1864—McNear Brothers built a brick warehouse 150 feet square.

July 21,1864—Rev. Doctor Bellows acknowledges the receipt of \$2,000 from the ladies of Petaluma in aid of the Sanitary Commission, for the relief of Union soldiers during the civil war.

September 8, 1864—The steamboat Ware-house, owned by Colonel Joshua H. Lewis, was burned, together with a large amount of freight.

April 20, 1865—Petaluma was draped in mourning on account of the assassination of Lincoln. There was a funeral procession, and Professor E. S. Lippett delivered an eloquent oration.

It may not be inappropriate here to quote the following tribute from the Petaluma *Argus* of April 20, 1865:

"Fullness of speech may not be indulged, while a sable-clad nation weeps at the tomb of its mighty fallen. Pearly drops from humid eyes speak a language that tongue cannot utter, nor pen indite; the language of the heart as it has been since the stars sang together on the morn of creation. As Mary knelt weeping by the sepulchre of the world's Redeemer, eighteen hundred years ago, even so now a nation mourns at the tomb of its saviour. The harsh notes of trumpet-tongued courier did not blazon his fall, but from where the boisterous Atlantic hurls its crested waves against Plymouth Rock to where the placid Pacific laves our golden shores, the swift-winged messenger, with the rapidity of thought, and the low cadence of summer winds, told the story of the assassin's deed; and scarce had the vaulted arch of Heaven been cleft to receive his noble spirit up on high, before around a million hearts sat unmanned manhood weeping, as it is seemly that women alone might weep. Never since the earth reeled as if rocked by a mighty tempest, and the vail of the temple was rent in twain, has mankind, universal, bled in the representative of principle so pure, so lofty, and so God-like in their adaptability to all the wants and requirements of humanity, the world over, as in the person of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Not like the meteor's fitful gleam athwart the sky, fading into the dark chaos of night, has been his going out; but as the bright orb of day sinking to rest behind the western hills leaves its last golden rays illumining the mountain gorge, and beetling cliff, so too will the light of his pure self-sacrificing devotion to justice and freedom, irradiate the dark corners of the earth, and the history of his life, and the story of his death, will be assigned a place in the world's archives; will be read by the glare of lamps, trimmed by servile hands, and do the bidding of those who claim to rule by right Divine; will be studied by peasants on sunny plains and Alpine hills; and yet farther on, where day and night comes and goes but once a year, the fur-clad Laplander, by the amber light of the Aurora Borealis will read the story and pray that the assassin who struck him down. may be exiled to some frigid clime, where even the rays of a polar sun may be denied him. A chieftain has fallen; his grave is in the hearts of his countrymen; let those pay heed whose foul tongues, in unbridled license, have aspersed his name! The assassin has done your work! Leave us alone with our dead!" Thus had the mighty fallen!

"Hush, the Dead March wails in the people's ears;
The dark crowd moves, and there are sobs and tears;
The black earth yawns; the mortal disappears,
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust;
He is gone who seemed so great—
Gone; but nothing can bereave him
Of the force he made his own
Being here, and we believe him
Something far advanced in state,
And that he wears a truer crown
Than any wreath that man can weave him.
Speak no more of his renown,
Lay your earthly fancies down,
And in the vast cathedral leave him.
God accept him, Christ receive him."

June 15, 1865—The corner stone of the new

Methodist Episcopal Church was laid, Rev. M. C. Briggs officiating.

December 7, 1865 Vice-President Schuyler Colfax visited relatives in Petaluma, and was waited upon by a large delegation of her people, to whom he delivered an eloquent address.

June 28, 1866—A fire occurred in Petaluma destroying several buildings, among them the Franklin and Sullivan hotels.

August 30, 1866—The boiler of the locomotive that was used for the carrying of passengers and freight between Petaluma and the "Haystack Landing," exploded at the Petaluma warehouse, killing the engineer; Dodge, the warehouse keeper; J. H. Lewis, the owner of the building, and a boy named Thompson. Several others were injured.

December 20, 1866—Tiburico Vasquez, the afterward notorious banditti, was arrested by city marshal, James H. Knowles, for burglarizing a store. County Judge C. W. Langdon, sentenced him to four years at San Quinten. He served his time out, and developed into a full-fledged robber. He paid the penalty of his crimes on the gallows at San Jose about 1875.

January 3, 1867—A public library was organized under the auspices of the Odd Fellows society. It was finally merged into a city library, and now has several thousand volumes.

January 10, 1867—Wm. Ordway, one of Petaluma's most widely known and successful mechanics, passed away.

April 4, 1867—The convent school of the Catholic Church was duly inaugurated, and for many years was a prominent educational institution under the direction of the Sisters of Charity.

June 13, 1867—The ladies of the Congregational Church presented the Petaluma Guards, Captain James Armstrong commanding, an elegant banner.

August 1, 1867—A planing mill and sash factory was put in successful operation in East Petaluma.

September 12, 1867—Petaluma lost one of her oldest and most enterprising citizens, by the death of Captain T. F. Baylis. September 26, 1867—The city of Petaluma added a new engine to its fire-department.

September 26, 1867—Professor E. S. Lippitt started a high school in Petaluma.

October 10, 1867—Solomon Pearce, a highly respected citizen, met with a railroad accident in Napa Valley, which resulted in his death.

March 12, 1868—A soap factory was established in Petaluma.

June 25, 1868—E. Z. C. Judson (Ned Buntline) delivered a temperance lecture in Petaluma.

July 16, 1868—Petaluma was scourged with the small pox. There were ten or fifteen deaths. July 23, 1868—Petaluma had a pottery in

July 23, 1868—Petaluma had a pottery in successful operation.

October 1, 1868—Petaluma was visited with a disastrous fire. The American hotel and several other valuable buildings were destroyed.

October 8, 1868—Uriah Edwards fell a victim to the small-pox. He was an old and honored citizen, having served the county in the State Legislature.

October 22, 1868—The Mutual Relief Association of Petaluma was organized.

September 9, 1869—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb visited Petaluma.

March 15, 1870 A company was organized to build a theater. A fine edifice was erected and opened to the public on the 10th of October.

April 9, 1870—Petaluma lost a good and valuable citizen by the death of Dr. Wm. Burnett. He was a State Senator at the time of his demise.

January 21, 1871—Louis Barnes (colored) died at a ripe old age. He had been a slave the most of his life. He was esteemed by all who knew him.

July 22, 1871 The corner stone of Odd Fellows Block was laid, with appropriate ceremonies.

November 11, 1871—Captain J. S. Cutter, one of the firm of Baylis & Co., passed away. He had been a good and useful citizen.

March 23, 1872—Petaluma was visited by a destructive fire which swept away \$75,000 worth of property.

April 20, 1872 -The water companies of Petaluma were consolidated, and action was taken to secure a larger supply of water.

May 18, 1872— This was a season of great improvement in Petaluma. The estimated cost of the buildings erected was \$225,000.

June 22, 1872 -8. Levy, one of Petaluma's largest dry goods merchants, died.

July 6, 1872—A joint-stock manufacturing company was formed in Petaluma. A full outfit was purchased and a woolen mill was set in operation.

September 13, 1872—General Joseph Hooker visited Petaluma, where he spent several days, the guest I. G. Wickersham, and family.

October 25, 1872—The new Washington Hotel was completed and opened to the public.

January 10, 1873—The Miranda claim to the Arroyo de San Antonio grant, on which Petaluma stands, was finally confirmed by the United States Supreme Court.

April 25, 1873—Simon Conrad, one of Petaluma's most energetic mechanics, who carried on a large blacksmithing establishment, died.

June 27, 1873—Petaluma was visited by a destructive fire, and the American Hotel and adjacent buildings were again reduced to ashes.

July 4, 1873—Petaluma was again called upon to part with one of its respected and pioneer citizens, Dr. J. L. Bond.

July 25, 1873—The last member of the old firm of T. F. Baylis & Co., Captain D. Sullivan, paid the last debt of nature.

January 2, 1874—Petaluma was again visited with a destructive fire.

January 23, 1874—E. C. Thomas, a prominent citizen of Petaluma, and a son of Rev. E. Thomas who was killed in the General Camby massacre by the Modoc Indians, died in Petaluma.

March 13, 1874—Rev. John L. Stephens, who had grown up in Petaluma, was most foully murdered in Ahulco, Mexico, where he had gone as a Protestant missionary. His remains were brought back and now repose in Cypress Hill Cemetery.

May 1, 1874—Charles Cobb died, who was long a machinist in the foundry of C. P. Hatch, Petaluma.

May 22, 1874.—John J. Ellis, formerly a citizen of Petaluma, and once sheriff of Sonoma County, was frozen to death in Nevada Territory.

September 25, 1874—The First National Gold Bank of California was organized at Petaluma, with I. G. Wickerham as president, and H. II. Atwater as cashier.

January 1, 1875—J. P. Lockie, one of Petaluma's valued citizens, passed away.

January 1, 1875—The new Methodist Episcopal Church was formally dedicated.

January 15, 1875—Petaluma lost an old-time and valued citizen in the person of Deacon Jacob Gilbert.

July 6, 1875. The corner stone of the new Catholic Church of Petaluma was laid with becoming ceremonies.

September 24, 1875—C. B. Thomas, a son of Ezra Thomas, killed in the Canby massacre by the Modoc Indians, died in Petaluma.

March 3, 1876—The centennial building of John Pfun was completed.

April 21, 1876—Captain C. M. Baxter, long acaptain on the Minturn line of steamers plying between Petaluma and San Francisco, died.

May 19, 1876—The Petaluma Catholic Church was formally dedicated.

July 14, 1876—A. C. St. John, a prominent dealer in improved breeds of stock, died.

September 22, 1876—Wm. Elder died, who was one of Petaluma's most respected pioneer merchants.

September 29, 1876—A. G. Medley, who was one of Petaluma's earliest jewelers, died.

December 29, 1876—Wm. B. Spear, a prominent capitalist of Petaluma, died.

January 19, 1877—Stephen Payran, long a resident of East Petaluma and for many years a justice of the peace, died.

April 20, 1877—Petaluma has an exciting time in deciding whether or not a colored boy answering to the unusual name of "Jones," shall be admitted to the privilege of her public schools.

June 8, 1877—Parker E. Weeks, an old-time resident of Petaluma, passed on.

August 24, 1877 "Cogniac," a Norman stallion that acquired the title of the "man eater," killed a man at the Petaluma Fair Grounds. Cogniac took the man and shook him like a dog would a rabbit, until he was dead. The horse was valued at \$10,000, but he was a terror to humanity.

October 12, 1877—F. D. Colton, long a lawyer of prominence in Petaluma, died in San Francisco.

February 22, 1878—J. N. McCune, a former resident of Petaluma, but for many years a commission merchant of San Francisco, died.

March 15, 1878—D. D. Cardle, a lawyer and one of Petaluma's pioneer citizens, died.

Jule 14, 1878—N. O. Stafford, a pioneer resident of Petaluma, died at Tustin City, Los Angelos County.

August 9, 1878—J. M. Bowles started a new flowering mill in Petaluma.

September 6, 1878—Martin Harr, the manufacturer of the celebrated saddle-trees bearing his name, died.

September 6, 1878—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the eminent pulpit orator, delivered a lecture in Petaluma.

October 18, 1878—Petaluma sent \$1,597.25 to the yellow fever sufferers of the South.

November 29, 1878—Daniel S. Lane, who for eight years had been a principal writer on the *Argus* staff, died.

November 14, 1879—Captain Edward Latapie, long of Petaluma, until elected county sheriff, died.

April 30, 1880—F. P. McNear, assistant cashier of the Bank of Sonoma County, died.

March 4, 1881—Harlow Hinkston, an aged gentleman of Petaluma, died.

May 13, 1881—Captain Weimer sold the steamer *Pilot* to A. McFarland & Co.

June 3, 1881—Wm. II. Dalton, one of Petaluma's most valued business men, died.

June 22, 1881—A California lion of large size was killed within the limits of Petaluma.

May 12, 1882—The new water reservoir for Petaluma, with a capacity of 2,500,000, was completed.

June 2, 1882—Captain Oliver Allen, an esteemed citizen, died.

July 28, 1882—Josiah Chandler, one of the oldest citizens of Petaluma and a lawyer of good ability, died.

March 3, 1883—A company was organized and a fruit cannery started in Petaluma.

May 19, 1883—A. J. J. Pearce, a young man of prominence in Petaluma, died.

May 26, 1883—The steamer *Pilot* blew up a few miles below Petaluma, and seven lives were lost

December 8, 1883—The Main street of Petaluma was being paved with basalt blocks.

February 16, 1884—Hon. A. P. Whitney, one of Petaluma's most stirring business men, died

July 5, 1884—G. R. Codding, who had long been identified with Petaluma, died.

August 16, 1884—A fruit dryer was put in operation in Petaluma.

September 13, 1884—Dr. J. B. Christie, one of Petaluma's most cultured professional men,

September 27, 1884—Colonel Robert Ingersoll, the great orator, lectured in Petaluma.

December 6, 1884—Dr. Isaac L. Dias, a dentist and quite an inventor, was killed accidentally while hunting.

December 13, 1884—Captain James Kennelly, a well-known and much respected mechanic, died.

December 27, 1884—The Petaluma Golden Eagle Flour Mills were burned.

April 18, 1885—Dr. A. P. Lovejoy, a dentist and for many years telegraph operator in Petaluma, died.

September 19, 1885—"Josh Billings" (H. W. Shaw), the humorist, lectured in Petaluma. It was next to the last lecture he ever delivered, as he died very suddenly at the Hotel Del Monte, Monterey, a few days thereafter.

October 17, 1885-Captain Cornelius Hoyer,

who had had long experience as a sea captain, died at a ripe old age.

April 24, 1886—William L. Van Doren, an old-time resident, and a pioneer hotel-keeper in Petaluma, died.

September 4, 1886.—The residence of Mr. Henry Homes, of Petaluma, was burned, and his little daughter Pearl, nine years of age, perished in the flames.

October 9, 1886—Henry Goldstein, who had been in business in Petaluma over a quarter of a century, died.

October 16, 1886—Jerome B. Gossage, an old resident near Petaluma, died.

October 25, 1886—J. McA. Brown was thrown violently from his vehicle and sustained injuries that resulted in death.

October 30, 1886—C. P. Bigsby, one of the first members of the Congregational Church in Petaluma, died.

November 6, 1886—William D. Bliss, one of Petaluma's most cultured citizens, and a lawyer of long practice, died. His mother, now deceased a few years, was the wife of George Bancroft, the American historian.

December 3, 1887—John Bowman, an octogenarian, and esteemed by all, died.

December 17, 1887—Henry Gregory, a good and useful citizen, died suddenly at his brother's ranch in the country.

December 24, 1887—Julius Bloom was killed at Petaluma by a railroad accident. He was city marshal of Petaluma.

December 31, 1887—William L. Keys, than whom a more conscientions man never lived, died.

January 22, 1888—B. Haskell, an old-time merchant of Petaluma, died.

January 22, 1888—James D. Thompson, one of Petaluma's oldest citizens, died.

February 4, 1888—Joshua S. Brackett, one of Sonoma County's pioneers, died.

March 3, 1888—Deacon David Stuart, a good and exemplary citizen, died.

May 5, 1888—The corner-stone of the Catholic convent building was laid with the usual ceremonies.

July 28, 1888—By the death of Dr. W. W. Carpenter, Petaluma lost one of its most cultured citizens.

We have given in their chronological order the deaths of many of Petaluma's pioneer and prominent men. It is in place to mention the names of some of the matrons who were pioneer residents of Petaluma. In the Petaluma Argus of June 11, 1880, we find the following:

"Thursday last was the occasion of a very pleasant gathering of aged ladies in this city, at the residence of Mrs. Jacob Gilbert, who on that day had reached her seventy-eighth birthday. Some seventeen of her aged lady friends organized a surprise and in a body called upon Mrs. Gilbert. Although it may not be considered very gallant in us to give to the world the respective ages of these mothers in Israel, yet, as we have them from one who knows, we give them as follows: Mrs. Button, Vermont, 70; Mrs. Colby, Vermout, 73; Mrs. Weber, Vermont, 75; Mrs. Otis, Vermont, 71; Mrs. Pierce, Vermont, 66; Mrs. Donaldson, New York, 70; Mrs. Pickett, New York, 78; Mrs. Gilbert, New York, 78; Mrs. Cooper, New York, 66; Mrs. Sweatland, Massachusetts, 79; Mrs. Rickert, Massachusetts, 64; Mrs. Mc-Curdy, Maine, 76; Mrs. Lewis, Virginia, 62; Mrs. Garrett, Maine, 66; Mrs. Williams, Maine, 88; Mrs. Galispie, Indiana, 60; Mrs. Keys, England, 66; Mrs. Brown, Ohio, 79. Total ages, 1,287; average ages, seventy-one years and six months. Of the eighteen assembled sixteen were widows. We presume that these now aged matrons little dreamed in the long ago that life's sunset would find them on the golden shores of the Pacific."

Of these aged ladies who met in social reunion in 1880, at the present writing (1888), the feet of two thirds of them have pressed already the summit between earth and the illimitable vales of the great evermore.

Below we give a fair statement of the magnitude and importance of Petaluma, its industries and advantages:

Petaluma has a present population of nearly

5,000. She is located about thirty-eight miles by rail, north of San Francisco. She commands the head of navigation on an arm of San Pablo Bay, and occupies a position of freight advantages, considering the vast amount of produce of which she is the shipping center, enjoyed by no other city of the size in the State. Back of, and tributary to Petaluma, is an extent of rich territory of an average of twelve miles in width and twenty miles in length, that sends all of its produce this way, including much produced outside of these lines that seeks Petaluma for wheap transportation.

Referring back to statistics published we find the following in reference to the magnitude of the railroad traffic between Petaluma and San Francisco: In 1877 the railroad company took in for passenger fares \$213,879.23; for freight, \$208,256.00; for other items, \$8,546.13; a grand total of \$430,681.36. By reference to a statistical article it will be seen what the traffic on the creek route was in 1880. By combining these figures of the two carrying routes the reader will get an approximate idea of the business of Petaluma and surrounding country at the present time.

In order that people of future generations may rightly understand the extent of Petaluma as a trade-center we submit the following compilation of statistics for the year 1880. These statistics were prepared by I. G. Wickersham, John A. McNear and A. P. Whitney (since deceased) and submitted to the city rrustees of Petaluma at the time Congressional aid was being asked to straighten the creek. The report is prefaced by saying: "The steamer Pilot makes daily trips to and from San Francisco, and in addition to her freight, has carried 13,000 passengers. Thirty schooners, of an average tonnage of fifty tons, are engaged regularly in the trade, and about twenty other transient schooners a portion of the year. We have not included in our estimate shipments made over the railroad by way of Donahue, many shippers preferring that route on account of the delay and uncertainty of time by the creek." The

following showing was then made for the year on the creek route alone:

Wheat, 28,825 tons; barley, 3,000 tons; cats, 3,425 tons; potatoes, 9,997 tons; bran and middlings, 375 tons; corn, 250 tons; hay, 5,700 tons; coal, 1,800 tons; fruit, 60,000 boxes, 1,333 tons; butter, 1,277 tons; cheese, 129 tons; salt, 200 tons; wool, 81 tons; leather, 80 tons; other and mixed merchandise, 31,200 tons; eggs, 95,668 dozen; wood, 1,000 cords; tan-bark, 250 cords; brick, 100,000; lumber, 1,230,000 feet; lime, 1,000 barrels; basalt paving blocks, 1,583,000; live-stock, 53,200 head; poultry, 5,380 dozen; quail and other game, 5,100 dozen; hides (green), 6,418; sheep pelts, 5,110.

It should be remembered that all these figures relate to the traffic for one year by water route between Petaluma and San Francisco, and that there must be added thereto the heavy business done by way of the railroad.

Another great advantage which Petaluma possesses-and which can never be taken from her—is competition between rail and water in getting her products to market. There are no hydraulic miners on the high ground to fill up the channel with debris. No farmers are impoverishing the soil by washing the finer particles into the stream by irrigation, for here irrigation is unknown and entirely unnecessary, as nature abundantly supplies us with the necessary moisture from the clouds to produce a crop in the dryest years. For a town of only 5,000 inhabitants, Petaluma enjoys a very large trade. The merchants of Petaluma, in consequence of the low freights to San Francisco, can pay a higher price for produce than others not so well situated. The town is surrounded by a rich and productive country, and all the produce of this region is shipped from here. Among the many advantages Petaluma possesses as a place for residence, it may be mentioned that the death rate is as low here as it is in any town of its size that we have any account of. The climate is as near perfect as could be reasonably desired. The temperature, as will be seen by the table

furnished by the accommodating agent of the S. F. & N. P. R. R., appearing in another column, is about as even as at San Diego. It is rarely below 32° in the winter or above 90° in the summer months. Petaluma has more clear, sunny days than any place on the Pacific coast from which the Signal Service makes reportsexcept Fort Yuma. Petaluma is abundantly supplied with good, pure water from the Sonoma Mountains. The manufacturing industries are quite an important item-and constantly growing. The public and private schools, the highschool, are a credit to the place, and our school facilities will soon be materially enlarged. She has a fine public library, and churches of all denominations-except Mormon. The business streets are paved with basalt rock blocks, and all the streets are liberally lighted with gas. Living is cheap in Petaluma, and the markets well supplied with fresh vegetables every month in the year, that are raised in this city and its immediate vicinity. In order to reach Petaluma from San Francisco, get on the Tiburon ferryboat at the foot of Market street and it will land you at the cars which run through the whole length of Sonoma County. You can obtain an excursion ticket to Petaluma and return for \$1. If you have plenty of time and wish to see the splendid bays of San Francisco and San Pablo, and the fine scenery on the way, take the steamer Gold, which leaves Jackson street wharf every day at 2:30 P. M. The fare by this route is 50 cents, including the ride in the 'bus from the steamer landing to the hotels in Petaluma.

There is not another city in the State of its size that has as good a system of water-works as has Peteluma. The water comes pure from the streams of the Sonoma Mountains about four miles distant and fills a reservoir of near three million gallons capacity. This reservoir is at such an altitude as to give great pressure upon the water pipes of the city. As a consequence our numerous hydrants give almost absolute security against fires. This, in addition to our excellent fire department, reduces fire insurance to the lowest rate.

Petaluma has as complete a system of gas works as is to be found in the State. All the leading streets are illuminated. On account of the cheap transportation of coal the gas is furnished at prices as low as in any city outside of San Francisco. The gas works are of capacity sufficient to accommodate a large increase of population.

The health of a city is largely dependent upon good sewerage. Petaluma, in this respect, occupies a most favored position. Twice a day, with a rise and fall of six feet, salt water fresh from San Francisco Bay ebbs and flows through the city. The streets have ample grade, and a thorough system of stone-pipe sewers precipitates the drainage into this ever moving salt water. There are inland cities of California that would gladly give \$100,000 for Petaluma's drainage facilities.

Masonic Temple is an imposing structure erected by the Masonic lodges of Master Masons of Petaluma at a cost of about \$40,000. It is a three-story building, and the hall, proper, is one of the most ornate rooms in the State, in which two lodges of Masons, the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the Knights Templar and the Eastern Star hold their stated meetings.

The Mutual Relief Association of Petaluma, out of its reserve fund, has built one of the finest three-story, fire-proof buildings in the county.

The new city hall is a very imposing structure, and cost the city over \$16,000. It is an ornament to the city, and strangers visiting here will see in it a sample of Petaluma's thrift and prosperity. But few cities in the State can afford so elegant an edifice simply for municipal purposes.

The Petaluma Tannery is an old and well established manufacturing establishment of Petaluma. The out-put of leather from this establishment is very large every year, and it takes rank with the best leather manufactured west of the Rocky Mountains. This tannery has been in successful operation for twelve or fifteen years.

Mr. W. Worth who had previously occupied the position of superintendent and foreman of the great Union Iron Works of San Francisco, came to Petaluma in 1880 and bought out the foundry business then owned by Mr. Hatch. On his acquiring possession he turned his attention to the wants of Sonoma and Marin counties, the former being largely interested in grape growing and wine making, and the latter principally dairying. Mr. Worth, who possesses more than ordinary genius for mechanical appliances, has patented his justly celebrated dairy horse-power, which has proved a great success and can be found in nearly all well equipped dairies in the State. He next turned his mind to assist the vigneron in the production of wines, and therefore manufactured a wine press, which he had invented and patented in 1884. Previous to Mr. Worth's introducing his press there was in use the old Spanish style of press, consisting merely of a timber 20x24 inches thick and about thirty feet long, built usually where they could find a tree for a fulerum using a basket held by two hoops with the staves bolted to them, leaving spaces between for the juice to escape.

The Petaluma Woolen Mills have the reputation of turning out the best flannels and blankets manufactured in the State. Its flannels are in such demand that our local merchants can hardly secure their fair share for the home trade. As time progresses its manufacturing capacity will be enlarged and we expect to see the day when the woolen goods manufactured in Petaluma will be sought for far and wide. The wool from Sonoma, Mendocino and Humboldt counties is the best and cleanest in the State, which enables this mill to do superior work.

Petaluma is not behind any city in the State of her size in reference to her capacity to turn out good merchantable flour. The Oriental Mills have for long years turned out a good quality of domestic flour, and have built up a wide trade. The Golden Eagle Milling Co. has established a large manufactory by the roller process, which is turning out flour of as good

quality as can be found in the State. This mill is a four-story brick structure with one of the largest warehouses in the county from which it draws choice grain for milling purposes.

Petaluma has become famous for its manufacture of wagons and carts. All up and down the State her wheeled vehicles are in common use. This attests that our various manufacturers in this line have the capacity and mechanical skill to manufacture all kinds of wheeled vehicles of best quality and pattern. Wherever you go in California you see Petaluma inscribed upon the axles of vehicles.

Next to natural advantages a manufacturing enterprise is conducive to the welfare of any community in which it is situated, but when one like the Petaluma Fruit Packing Company. purchasing the products of the surrounding country, paying the highest market price therefor, and producing an article that is in demand all over the land, is there situated, it becomes an institution such that the benefits resultant therefrom can hardly be computed. In this respect the citizens of Petaluma have special cause for congratulation, and regard the Petaluma Fruit Packing Company as one in which they take an individual pride; and not only is the industry of local interest, but it is one whose renown is as wide as the boundaries of the State. The company was organized in 1883. The firm of De Long, Ashby & Co. succeeded to the interests of the Petaluma Fruit Packing Company about three years ago, and have under the able management of Mr. D. E. Ashby, established a business that is equal to any in the State.

The Odd Fellows have a fine iron front block in which they have a large, commodious hall. This organization has a large membership, and is financially prosperous. It is one of the solid and enduring institutions of Petaluma.

For long years a planing mill has been in successful operation in Petaluma. In all Petaluma's vast improvements it has turned out the sash, doors, moldings, cornice and brackets for local use. It is one of her useful and permanent industries.

There are but few cities on the Pacific coast with the population of Petaluma (about 5,000) that has four banks. Petaluma has four banks capitalized as follows: First National Bank, paid-up capital, \$200,000, surplus, \$75,800; Bank of Sonoma County, paid-up capital \$300,000, surplus, \$26,000; Petaluma Savings Bank, paid-up capital, \$100,000, surplus, \$60,000; Hill & Son, capital, \$150,000. It will thus be seen that the capital of our banks alone amounts to over \$900,000.

There is not a city in the State of like population that has a better showing of public school edifices than Petaluma. She had already five school edifices, but to meet a growing need, a new building costing over \$16,000 is just nearing completion.

The outlying country around Petaluma, embraced in Petaluma Township, amounts to over 40,000 acres of good farming, fruit and dairy lands. Immediately north of Petaluma, and bordering on the city limits, are several thousand acres of choice fruit land. Two Rock Valley is in this township, and it is one of the richest and most productive little valleys in the county. West of Petaluma, and extending to the San Antonio Creek, is a fine dairy and stock region. The assessed value of property in city and township is over \$3,200,000.

Stony Point (sometimes designated Washoe House) is in Petaluma Township. It is in the midst of a productive fruit country, and has a hotel, postoffice and blacksmith shop.

The following members of the medical profession have occupied the Petaluma field:

Dr. S. W. Brown, died in 1862.

Dr. Wm. Wells is a pioneer of Petaluma.

Dr. T. A. Hylton, died on his way to Nevada, in 1859.

Dr. T. L. Barnes left Petaluma about 1865, and went to Ukiah, where he now resides.

Dr. Hoffman staid but a short time.

Dr. Bond died here about 1870.

Dr. Burnett was elected State Senator and died before his term expired.

Dr. Cluness was partner of Dr. Burnett; went

to Sacramento in 1870, to succeed Dr. J. F. Morse, and still resides there.

Dr. Voellen went to Sacramento, and is there at present.

Dr. Alex. Stewart succeeded Dr. Wells; went to San Francisco about 1875 and died there.

Dr. Gildersleave succeeded Dr. Stewart, and left about 1878 for Arizona.

Dr. Patty succeeded Dr. Gildersleave, and is now in Petaluma.

Dr. McTaggert resided in Petaluma a short time, then went to Sonoma and from there to San Francisco.

Mrs. Dr. S. Nichols resided in Petaluma about seven years and left in 1887; is now in San Diego County.

Dr. McWhinnie came to Petaluma from New York, practiced two or three years and died at Petaluma.

Mrs. Perkins practiced in Petaluma, where she is now living.

Dr. and Mrs. Remarque have been in Petaluma for twenty years and still remain.

Dr. and Mrs. Fifield have been in Petaluma five or six years.

Dr. Ivancovich has been in Petaluma about eight years.

Dr. Proctor came to Petaluma about two years ago and is still practicing.

Dr. J. B. Smith came to Petaluma from Ukiah about fifteen years ago and is still in practice.

Dr. Trenholtz has been in Petaluma three or four years.

Dr. G. B. Davis succeeded Mrs. Nichols and is still practicing here.

Dr. W. W. Carpenter came here about twenty years ago and died lately in San Francisco.

Dr. Goshen, specialist.

Dr. M. Donald, specialist.

Dr. Warren came to Petaluma from Valley Ford; died recently in San Francisco.

Dr. Shepperd has been in Petaluma over twenty-five years and is now here.

Dr. Christie came to Petaluma from Canada; practiced a few years and died.

Dr. McGuire practiced a few years in Peta-

luma, then went to Guerneville, where he

George Walker Graves, M. D., born in Virginia, near Richmond, in 1831; commenced medical studies in 1855; entered Medical College of Virginia and graduated March 9, 1858; came to Petaluma in spring of 1869; been here since.

Josiah II. Crane, M. D., born in Warren County, Ohio, August 31, 1820, near Lebanon; commenced the study of medicine in St. Louis; graduated from St. Louis Medical College in 1844; located in the spring of 1844 in St. Joseph, Mo.; came to Petaluma in 1865.

In the following we summarize a few of the most important institutions and industries of Petaluma:

Petalama Lodge F. & A. M. Organized January 15, 1855; with Dr. T. L. Barnes, S. J. Smith, W. R. Swinerton, Uriah Edwards, H. Bassett, B. Newman, A. P. Barton, L. Hancock, L. Walker, Wm. Conley, James Samuels, J. G. Huff, I. K. Walker and J. C. Derrick, as charter members.

Petaluma Chapter, No. 22, R. A. M. This chapter was organized under dispensation and granted a charter, the members applying for such being Thomas L. Barnes, Philip R. Thompson, L. E. Brooks, M. R. Evans, William Burnett, P. W. Randle, S. Powell, Job Cash, William Ross, and others. The first holders of office were: High Priest, Thomas L. Barnes; King, Philip R. Thompson; Scribe, L. E. Brooks.

Arcturus Lodge, No. 180, F. & A. M. This lodge was organized on Octobler 11, 1866, and a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of California to Right Worshipful Master, C. Simmons; Senior Warden, Simon Conrad, and Junior Warden, Benjamin F. Tuttle, who held office under dispensation. The lodge now has a roll of seventy-five members.

Relief Encampment, No. 29, I. O. O. F.— Was instituted July 11, 1868, the charter members being David Sullivan, G. Warren, B. Bowman, J. S. Cutter, L. Ellsworth, James K. Knowles, William Zartman, Moses Korn. The first officers of the encampment were: G. Warren, C. P.; J. S. Cutter, H. P.; L. Ellsworth, S. W.; B. Bowen, Scribe; William Zartman, Treasurer; David Sullivan, J. W.

Petaluma Lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted on September 30, 1854, with the following charter members: Daniel McLaren, S. C. Hayden, S. M. Martin, Thomas M. Murray, E. S. McMurray, Stephen Payran, Charles Purvine, William Ayers. The original officers were: Daniel McLaren, N. G.; S. C. Hayden, V. G.; S. M. Martin, R. S.; William Ayers, Treasurer.

Petaluma Lodge, No. 161, I. O. G. T. This lodge is the result of the consolidations of the lodges Star of the West, No. 380, and Starlight, No. 161, which was effected February 3, 1879. The number of charter members was thirty-five, and the officers under that grant: William C. Ordway, W. C. T.; Clara Wright, W. V. T.; J. S. Fillmore, Chaplain; Ella Gale, W. S.; A. G. Twist, W. A. S.; L. D. Gale, W. F. S.; Mrs. C. A. Ten Eyck, W. T.; Gordon Cameron, W. M.; Jennie Cameron, W. D. M.; Dollie Schlosser, W. I. G.; Aleck Connelly, W. O. G.; Sadie Wright, W. R. S.; Ella Benjamin, W. L. S.; J. B. Schlosser, P. W. C. T.; II. II. Jessup, L. D.

Methodist Episcopul Church. In August, 1855, a church was organized at Petaluma, and a building erected where now stands the new city hall. In the very early days Rev. Jonas Speck was the minister in charge of the Petaluma circuit as was also Rev. A. L. S. Bateman. Petaluma was then made a station and Rev. James Hunter was the first pastor. It has always been a prosperous church. The church building, on the northwest corner of Keller street and Western avenue, was begun in 1865, and finished in 1874, during the pastorate of Rev. A. J. Nelson. It is of brick, gothic in style of architecture, is 85 by 56 feet in dimensions, and 35 feet from floor to ceiling. It is handsomely finished and furnished, and is lighted with gas, by means of two large sun burners. It has gallery, orchestra and class-rooms. The building was erected at cost of \$18,000.

The First Baptist Church, Petaluma, On Sabbath, the 17th day of July, 1853, in Bodega, Sonoma County, upon a call made by Rev. A. A. Guernsey, the following brethren and sisters presented themselves for the purpose of being organized into a Baptist church: John C. Hughes, Jane Hughes, Worham Easley, Elizabeth A. Easley, Ari Hopper, Susannah Hopper. The church was duly organized as the First Baptist Church of Bodega. Rev. A. A. Guernsey was elected pastor, and Worham Easley, clerk. Articles of faith and practice were adopted. The church held its regular monthly meetings at Bodega until the second Saturday in October, 1853, when it was voted to adjourn, to meet in Petaluma. The meetings were continued in Petaluma statedly. On the Saturday before the first Sabbath in November, 1854, the church, by vote, changed the name from the First Baptist Church of Bodega to the First Baptist Church of Petaluma. In February, 1855, a movement was set on foot to secure a suitable lot and procure funds to erect a meeting-house. In March, 1855, a corporation by the name of the Baptist church and society was formed, with James Hogal, William Conley and Mr. Mathews as trustees, Fleming Spencer, clerk, and deacon Michael Barnes, treasurer. During the year 1857, a church edifice, 40 by 60 feet, was completed, with a seating capacity of about 400. The same edifice, with some improvements, remains to the present time.

Methodist Church, South. This church which is situated on the southeast corner of Liberty street and Western avenue, Petaluma, was the outgrowth of the labors of Samuel Brown, who came to this city by direction of the Pacific Conference, commenced preaching in the fall of 1859, and finally established a church under the rules and regulations of the above-named body. The organization was represented by about twenty-five members, who held their first services in the Baptist Church and McCune's Hall until the present edifice was erected in the year 1860. This structure is 40 x 60 feet, built of brick, and has a seating capacity of 250.

St. John's Episcopal Church is located at the corner of C and Fifth streets. The church is gothic in its style of architecture, with a seating capacity of from 300 to 400. The interests of the parish of St. John were first entrusted to Rev. G. B. Taylor, who after a time was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Smeathman, the vestry being at that period composed of Messrs. Huie, Wickersham, Carder, Weston, Sprague, Sweetland and Cooper. Messrs. Carder, Cooper, Sprague and Wickersham being nominated treasurer, secretary, and wardens respectively. On January 29, 1860, the church was declared ready for consecration, which was duly done by the Right Reverend W. Ingraham Kip, bishop of the diocese of California, before a large con-

Congregational Church. This is one of the oldest church edifices in Petaluma. It is on the corner of Fifth and B streets. The building was erected in 1857, Rev. A. A. Baker being its first pastor. After a few years the building was found inadequate for the size of the congregation and it was enlarged. Around it cluster a great many pioneer memories.

St. Vincent's Cutholic Church.—The old Catholic church stood on the hill, on Prospect, between Liberty and Walnut streets. The present fine edifice, at the junction of Howard and Liberty streets, was completed and dedicated in May, 1876. Father Cleary has been in charge for many years.

First Presbyterian Church. This is a neat edifice on Fourth street, Rev. W. H. Darder pastor. The church edifice was completed in 1885, and has a seating capacity for 275 people. The first elders were: David Stuart, C. S. Gibson, John P. Twist, David Ross, William C. Dunning and Dr. J. H. Crane. The trustees were: David Stewart, A. Higgins, John Todd, John E. Gwin and N. M. Hedges.

Christian Church.—The neat edifice of this denomination is located on Western avenue. The building was completed in 1887, and the society is in a prosperous condition.

Two Rock Presbyterian Church. Was or-

canized October 21, 1860. The church building was built in 1863. The church was organized by Rev. Thomas Frasier, of the Benicia Presbytery, and assisted by Rev. Frederick Buel, of the Presbytery of California. There were taken in on the organization fourteen members, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schuler, Samuel Schuler, Alexander James Waddel, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. David Morton, Mrs. W. H. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wigam, and R. A. Morton. The following persons, Stephen Fowler and Robert Andrews were elected elders on the organization; also, David Morton. The present church building is at Two Rock, eight miles west of Petaluma. The membership at the present time numbers fifty-two persons, seventeen males and thirty-five females. The present elders are: Robert Andrews, Silas M. Martin, and Solomon Q. Barlow. Rev. George W. Hays has been the stated supply for the past three years.

Library Association.—The public library in Petaluma was organized under the auspices of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Petaluma, in January, 1867, the first officers being: T. F. Baylis, President; L. Ellsworth, Vice President; Dr. J. II. Crane, Secretary; William Zartman, Treasurer. In October, 1878, the institution was turned over to the city and organized as a public library. The library now contains several thousand volumes. The rooms are on the upper floor in the new City Hall building, and are as fine library rooms as can be found outside of San Francisco. Mrs. J. P. Lackie, who has been librarian for more than a decade, keeps everything in good order.

Washington Hall Association.—This company was incorporated February 22, 1870, the first officers being: Lee Ellsworth, President; Philip Cowen, Secretary; C. P. Hatch, Treasurer. It consists of a theater, stage, side and end galleries, auditorium and basement of the following dimensions: Stage, twenty-four feet; two dressing rooms under the stage, and one on each side of the first entrance, 14 x 20 feet; the

whole is lighted by 140 burners, the gas being generated by a pneumatic gas machine. The building, which was opened on September 7, 1879, includes an auditorium 56 x 66 feet while its entire dimensions are 60 x 100 feet, erected at a cost of \$25,000.

Cupress Hill Cemetery. To the northward of the city of Petaluma, on an eminence commanding a beautiful prospect of the fertile vallevs and bold mountains, is situated this handsome cemetery. This cemetery is the result of the private enterprise of one of Petaluma's most prominent citizens, John A. McNear. Previous to 1866 there had not been any very suitable place for a cemetery provided for by the citizens of Petaluma, but in that year Mr. McNear put into execution a project for providing for this pressing necessity. Accordingly the present site of Cypress Hill was chosen and burial lots laid out. Thousands of trees were planted and miles of road made, and other work done at great expense, to make it as attractive and well adapted as possible for a cemetery.

NEWSPAPERS

The Petaluma Weekly Argus is a representative journal of Sonoma County, having not only a good home circulation, but a liberal patronage in surrounding counties. As it is the outgrowth of a combination of journals, its history very fitly illustrates the mutations and changes attending journalism on this coast. In chronological order the Sonoma County Journal is entitled to precedence, its publication commencing on the 18th of August, 1855, with Thomas L. Thompson as editor and proprietor. It was strictly neutral in politics, and soon won for itself a high standing as a news and family journal. In 1856 Mr. Thompson sold the journal establishment to II. L. Weston, who continued its publication as an independent journal, enlarging it from time to time as the growth of the population of the county seemed to require. It held Petaluma as its exclusive field until the fall of 1859, when the Petaluma Argus, under the proprietorship of J. J. Pennypacker, as a

Republican journal, made its appearance, to share the field with the Journal. The latter, under the continued and exclusive proprietorship of Mr. Weston, pursued the even tenor of its way without change or variableness until February of 1864. During these years the 1rgus passed through many changes. Pennypacker having become involved, the Argus material was sold under execution in May of 1860. Samuel Cassiday getting possession of the material, in June following started the Petaluma Republican, six issues of which appeared, when Pennypacker recovered back the material, and on the 25th of August of the same year resuscitated the Petaluma Argus. In December of the same year, Pennypacker sold the Argus to A. Drouillard, who on the 4th of January, 1861, formed a partnership with J. H. McNabb. Drouillard & McNabb continued the publication of the Argus until July, when Drouillard retired from the paper, and Samuel Cassiday became Mr. McNabb's partner in the proprietorship and editorial management of that journal. From this time until February of 1864, the Argus and Journal divided a field between them which it required but little practical business sagacity to see was not more than equal to the support of one good paper. As a consequence, at that time the two journals were united under the name of the Petaluma Journal and Argus, Mr. Weston retiring from the management, but retaining a third interest in the paper. From this time until June of 1866, McNabb & Cassiday published the Journal and Argus, when the former retired, and Cassiday remained as sole editor and publisher until February of 1869, when he sold the establishment to H. L. Weston. For a year Mr. Weston remained sole proprietor and publisher, when in February of 1870, he took in as partner J. E. Guild, who filled the office of business manager. This partnership was terminated in May of 1871, by Mr. Guild selling out to James H. McNabb and N. W. Scudder, who became equal partners with Weston in the Journal and Argus establishment. Under the firm name of Weston, Scuddur & Co., the paper for a brief period was under the management of these three gentlemen, when Mr. McNabb receiving the appointment of Deputy Collector of the Port of San Francisco, retired from the management, leaving Weston and Scudder sole publishers and editors of the Journal and Argus. During 1872-'3, Messrs. Weston & Scudder published a daily paper in connection with their weekly. At the commencement of their new volume of date February 7, 1873, the name Journal was discontinued from the title of the paper, and from thence forward its title has been The Petaluma Weekly Argus. Under the proprietorship of Weston & Scudder the Argus was enlarged to its present size, and its office furnished with all the appointments of a first-class country journal. In April of 1879, Mr. Scudder sold his interest in the Argus and retired, giving place to Samuel Cassiday, who, after a rest of ten years resumed his connection with that journal. In August of 1881, the firm became Weston, McNabb & Cassiday. In 1883, H. L. Weston having been appointed postmaster of Petaluma retired from the firm and Hast. A. Downer became a partner for a year. Then S. P. Weston became a member of the firm for a short time, and afterward Harry McC. Weston was of the firm. In November, 1887, B. H. Cottle, long of the San Jose Mercury, bought the Weston interest, and the firm is now Mc-Nabb, Cassiday & Cottle.

Following are sketches of the members of the above firm:

James Henry McNahawas born in Springfield, Illinois, in 1833. His father, James Crawford McNabb, was born near the city of Richmond, in Virginia, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His mother, Ann Rebecca Watson, was born at Maysville, Kentucky. Mr. McNabb took the "gold fever" in the spring of 1849 and crossed the plains as an ox-driver that year, landing in the Territory of California September 17th, 1849, at the point on the Sacramento River now called Vina. He mined with good and bad luck for a few years and then bought an interest in

a printing office and completed the trade of printer. He published a paper called the Plumas Argus, at Quiney. Plumas County, which he disposed of in the spring of 1860, and during the same year he removed to Petaluma. and became interested in the Petaluma Argus, with which he has been connected ever since, except from June, 1866, to June, 1871. He has held several official positions, and so far as we know, always came out clean. He was justice of the peace and associate justice of the Court of Sessions in Plumas County, where he also served one year as assessor. He served one term as State Senator from Sonoma, 1862-'3. He was Deputy Collector of Customs in San Francisco, in charge of the Warehouse Department for nine years, from July, 1872, to July, 1881. In 1859 he was married to Mary E. Scudder, at Quincy, California. His wife was born in Morris County, New Jersey. They have had six children born to them, and five are now living. Adelaide and May Louisa, the eldest daughters, are compositors in the 11rgus office.

Samuel Cassidat was born April 12th, 1830, near Reedsburgh, Wayne County, Ohio. Of his grand parents three were natives of the north of Ireland, and the fourth a native of Pennsylvania. His father, John Cassiday, was a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah McGee, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio. In 1841, when eleven years of age, he moved with his parents overland to the then Territory of Iowa, settling near Libertyville, Jefferson County, and within fifteen miles of the boundary between government and the hunting grounds of the Sac and Fox Indians. From this time until 1847 he worked upon the farm nine months out of the year, receiving the benefit of such education as the rude log school-house of the frontier afforded during the winter months. In 1847 he entered the office of the Des Moines Talley Whig, published at Keosauqua, to learn the printer's trade. Having completed his apprenticeship the winter of 1849-'50, he filled the position of assistant teacher in a private academy at Oskaloosa. From that place he started overland the spring of 1850, and arrived at Sacramento in the early part of September. From the time of his arrival in California un to the spring of 1854 he was engaged in various mining operations, mostly in the neighborhood of Rough and Ready, Nevada County, and Parks and Long Bars, Yuba County. In 1854 he came to Sonoma County, and from that time until 1861 he was engaged in farming, dairying, and stock raising. In 1861 he embarked in journalism as one of the editors and proprietors of the Petaluma Argus. In 1866 he assumed the entire proprietorship of that journal, which he retained until 1869 when he sold that establishment to H. L. Weston, Esq., and leasing over 11,000 acres of land in Monterey County, for a term of years, moved to that portion of the State where for ten years he followed the varied pursuits of farming, sheep raising, and general real estate business. With the exception of a brief residence at Gilroy, Santa Clara County, he resided most of this time at Salinas City. In 1868 he passed an examination and was admitted to the practice of law in the District Court of the Twentieth Judicial District. In the spring of 1879 he returned to Petaluma, and resumed his connection with the Petaluma Argus. In 1864 Mr. Cassiday was united in marriage with Miss Cynthia Francis Denman, a native of Sullivan County, New York. Her father's name was William Den man, a native of England, and her mother's maiden name was Nancy Curry, a native of New York. He has five children; the oldest, Sarah Francis, born June 18, 1866; the second, Elizabeth Louisa, born May 29th, 1868; the third, Benjamin Franklin, born January 16, 1870; the fourth, Samuel Denman, born August 14, 1873; and the fifth, Minnie Belle, born May 2, 1875.

Benjamin Hinekley Cottle was born in I ennebec County, Maine, in 1833. His parents, Isaac and Abigail (Hinekley) Cottle, were natives of the same State. He was brought up on a farm until he was seventeen years of

age, when he began to learn the printer's trade in Gardiner, in his native county. In 1856 he came to California by the Nicaragua route; was delayed in Nicaragua about six weeks on account of the filibustering operations of William Walker. After mining gold for awhile in Stanislaus County, Mr. Cottle settled in Stockton, at his old trade of printing, continuing there for a period of three years. Next, after visiting in the East for a year he returned to the Golden State and settled in San Jose, where he became one of the proprietors of the San Jose Mercury, in partnership with J. J. Owen, which relation he sustained for thirteen years. He then employed himself in the job printing business in that city until the latter part of 1887, when he came to Petaluma and purchased the interest of H. L. Weston in the Petaluma Argus. Mr. Cottle has ever been a zealous and consistent Republican, and is a member of the Orders of Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor. While in San Jose he was a member of the city council for a number of years. In 1867 Mr. Cottle married Miss Nellie D. Skinner, who is a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Judge H. C. and Susan Skinner. Her parents came across the plains in 1849 and located at San Jose, where her mother is still living; her father died at San Diego in 1877. The children of Mr. Cottle are Bertha, Claire, Harrold and Estelle.

The Petaluma Weekly Courier was started by Wm. F. Shattuck, October 5, 1876. From a small patent outside sheet it soon grew to be a pretentious eight-column paper and an established institution, being considered one of the reliable Democratic journals of the State. The first year of its existence the Courier was edited by Professor E. S. Lippitt, a gentleman well known throughout the coast. His vigorous, well-written editorials brought the paper into notice, and gave it considerable influence. Mr. Lippitt was succeeded by F. W. Shattuck in the editorial management, a prominent attorney of Sonoma County. By an independent style the Courier won its way to public favor. Mr.

Shattuck continued to publish the paper until December, 1888, when he sold the establishment to Woodbury & Ravencroft, who are now the publishers.

The Daily Morning Imprinted was established December 15th, 1884, with J. W. Hoag, H. B. Hinkle and J. T. Studdert as publishers and proprietors. The interest of Hinkle and Studdert has been purchased by J. W. Hoag, and the paper changed from a morning to an evening publication. It is the only daily paper published in Petaluma, and is prosperous.

The Orchard and Farm is a monthly illustrated journal that has just reached its third number. It is a neat publication and is gaining a good circulation. Samuel E. Watson is publisher and proprietor.

The First National Bank of Petaluma. -This banking institution, which holds a prominent and honorable position in financial circles not alone within the limits of Sonoma County, but likewise throughout the Pacific coast generally, was originally established as a private bank by I. G. Wickersham, and was first opened to do business on February 1, 1865, in a building on the northeast corner of Washington and Main streets. In 1868 the building still occupied by the bank was erected, being the first bank building in Petaluma. It is a solid and substantial structure, with fire and burglar proof vaults, etc., and elegant and tasteful fittings. On September 23, 1874, the bank was organized as a national bank, receiving its charter and entering on business on January 1, 1875. It is the oldest bank in existence north of the bay and is the first that was established in Sonoma County. Its history of now nearly twentyfour years has been one of continued progress, possessing to the fullest extent the confidence of the community. It has been conducted upon a liberal yet conservative basis, meeting with but few losses, but employing its capital where it would manifestly benefit the county, both in the way of developing its natural resources and of extending its trade. This bank has been the in Sonoma County, as when no other institution of its kind was in existence in this part of the State, its money was freely loaned to those who were laboring to build up the material interests of this section, at a time when without it the wheels of progress would have met with serious delays. The capital stock of the bank fully paid in consists of \$200,000, and in addition to that a surplus fund has been accumulated of \$80,000; this large surplus fund showing the careful and conservative management. The total assets of the bank amounts to the large sum of \$563,955.61 at the close of business, October 4th of this year. As showing the trust reposed in this bank by the people it should be stated that there are private deposits in the bank of almost a quarter of a million dollars. Hon. I. G. Wickersham has always been the president of the bank, and, ndeed, it is largely with his capital that it has been carried on. Mr. H. H. Atwater has been its trusted cashier since the spring of 1866, and Mr. Fred A. Wickersham has been assistant cashier since 1883. The board of directors consists of Messrs. Wichersham and Atwater already mentioned, and of Messrs. L. Ellsworth, L. G. Nay, Daniel Brown, C. P. Hatch, and Anton Meyer, gentlemen well known and of the highest standing in this section.

Matual Pelint Association of Petalama. It is with peculiar pleasure that the writer undertakes a description of this well-known institution, which is not only the oldest, but is also the most successful of all societies of its class upon this coast, and has aided more than anything else by its careful management and solid career, to prove the efficacy and necessity of this method of life insurance. The thinking public has long tired of paying the enormous premiums required in advance by the old-line stock companies to be used by them for the support of a horde of high priced officials and other unnecessary expenses, and turns with relief and gratitude to an institution such as this which affords the same safe and reliable insurance at the real cost of such insurance, and on the fair and equitable principle of calling for funds only when needed to meet claims. In the long life of this association, which has now extended over almost nineteen years, the beneficial working of its methods have been completely proven and its practical and successful career has demonstrated not only the correctness of its plans but also its wise and careful management. During its existence it has paid in the shape of benefits the large sum of \$460,000 to its benificiaries, relieving many destitute widows and orphans from want at a period when most in need-namely, upon the removal of the bread-winner and head of the household. It has also accumulated during the same period a reserve fund of \$80,000 which is securely invested, thus placing it on a sound financial basis and assuring payment of all just claims against it. It has also erected a fine building for its own use on the corner of Western avenue and Kentucky street in Petaluma. It is the finest erection in town and a credit architecturally to the county.

The Mutual Relief Association of Petaluma is incorporated under an act passed April 22, 1850, entitled, "An Act for incorporating Religious, Social, Beneficial and Literary Associations," and reincorporated under the act passed March 23, 1874, entitled "An Act relating to Mutual, Beneficial and Relief Associations." This latter act was passed especially for the protection of this and similar societies and to guard them against the unjust encroachment of the life insurance companies. These statutes are very strict in their requirements especially in regard to the funds, which cannot be applied in any other manner than that set forth in the act of incorporation. If they should be wrongfully diverted from their proper use, they can be reclaimed at any time within six years upon the complaint of any member of the association-thus securing an absolute safeguard to the members.

A few words may not be amiss as to the origin of this method of life security. This class of mutual associations originated, it is believed, with the Episcopal clergy for the pro-

tection of their families. Other denominations, as also the Masons, Odd Fellows and other orders, soon adopted the same plan. It gave such general satisfaction, accomplishing its de signs with such a certainty and at such a trifling expense that it has steadily and rapidly grown in favor throughout the eastern States for more now than a third of a century. Realizing these facts, the citizens of San Francisco formed an association, confining its membership to that city. Some citizens of Petaluma applied to become members, and having been denied, by reason of its restrictions, they determined to organize an association in Petaluma, but on a more liberal scale. A meeting was accordingly called by a number of its leading citizens, and the result was the organizing of the Mutual Relief Association, embodying all the best principles of its predecessors. Notwithstanding it has met with the most strenuous opposition on the part of the old-line life insurance companies, misrepresenting it in the most subtle and stealthy manner by every means fair and unfair in their power, through almost innumerable publications and their hundreds of paid agents, still this association has steadily increased in numbers and influence, until it is known throughout the land, and has had the satisfaction of relieving the needy to the extent already mentioned, and has a list of members that steadily averages about 2,000, which are all that are sought.

The following in reference to the objects of the association is clipped from their paper, the Mutual Relief:

"The object of the association is to secure pecuniary aid of \$2,000 to the families or dependents of deceased members. This is accomplished in the most perfect and substantial manner, as has been substantiated within the last few years by this and kindred societies; and that, too, with an expense so light that it has not proved a burden upon its members, which fact not only increases its popularity but brings it within the reach of those most needing its protection and aid.

"Any person, may become a member of the

association, if in good health and not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age.

"Each member pays, according to age, four to eight dollars annually, and one dollar on the death of a member.

"On proof of the death of a member of the association, his family, or the person he has appointed as his nominee, receives immediately from the association \$2,000 in case the deceased has been a member for ten years, or if not, a like proportion to the number of members.

"All surplus funds are loaned on good and sufficient security (on real estate) to form a 'permanent reserve fund,' the interest on which annually reverts to members in the form of a dividend. In case of death a notice is sent to each member. Agents in each town receive the assessments.

"The association, as well as its funds, is under the control of a board of twelve directors, who are elected annually by the members of the association, and is also incorporated under the beneficiary act of the State, which act does not allow any funds to be used for purposes other than set forth in the rules and regulations, while the secretary and treasurer are required to give heavy bonds for the faithful performance of their duties.

"The officers and directors of the association, receive no compensation whatever for their services except the secretary, who is simply paid for keeping the books of the association.

"The association is designed to save money, not to spend it. None will feel poorer for belonging to it, while many will bless the day that their father, mother, husband or brother joined it.

"The annual payments are: For those under thirty years when they join, \$4; over thirty and under thirty-five, \$5; over thirty-five and under forty, \$6; over forty and under fortyfive, \$8. These payments are not raised.

If a member prefers, he can make the following full payments in advance, and not be required to make any further annual payments: For those under thirty years at time of joining, \$30; over thirty and under thirty-five, \$35;

over thirty-five and under forty, \$40; over forty and under forty-five, \$45.

"Do not confound this association with life insurance. It is a 'protective association,' and does business in a different way, for the same purpose, but for one-half the expense to members.

"The board of directors is a representative list of some of the most prominent business men of Petaluma. They are all residents of this place, and are men of means and integrity. The names of the officers and board of directors are as follows: D. W. C. Putnam, President; E. Newburgh, Vice-President; P. B. Gilbert, Secretary; A. B. Hill, Treasurer. M. Walsh, Wm. Camm, H. L. Weston, D. W. C. Putnam, E. Newburgh, John Cavanagh, Wm. Zartman, J. L. Dinwiddie, Kelly Tighe, Wm. Robinson, H. Johnson, P. B. Gilbert, directors."

The Pacific Benefit Association. This association incorporated November 18, 1880, was designed to afford a cheap and safe means of insurance for those unable or unwilling to pay the cost of a policy in one of the old-line companies. Its inceptor and founder, G. R. Codding (since deceased), at the time of its organization had been engaged in the insurance business some ten years as secretary of the Mutual Relief Association, and had made a careful study of the various plans of the mutual or co-operative insurance companies. This association was the result of his labors. It combines some of the best features of the mutual relief (now in successful operation nearly twenty years) with that of graded assessments now so popular.

During the few years it has been in existence it has paid in benefits over \$100,000. Its present officers are: F. A. Meyer, President; J. A. Cowen, Vice-President; Geo. C. Codding, Secretary, and H. B. Higbee, Treasurer.

The Real Estate Association of Petaluma, California, was organized and incorporated in 1876 with a capital stock of \$50,000. Its object was and is to buy and sell real estate for cash and on the installment, to loan money on real estate or other security and to carry on generally the business of trading and dealing in real

estate. G. R. Codding, its organizer, was its first secretary, and L. F. Carpenter its first president. They have done much for the city in the way of subdividing tracts, opening streets and building houses for those unable to do so without help. Its present officers are: T. A. Gilbert, President; S. J. Hopkins, Vice-President; Geo. C. Codding, Secretary, and Philip Cowen, Treasner.

William Hill & Son, Bankers, Organized January 1, 1887; Wm Hill, President; A. B. Hill, Cashier; was organized with capital stock of \$100,000, which was afterward increased to \$150,000.

Statement made, July, 1888:

Capital, \$150,000; profit and loss account, \$11,036; deposits, amount, \$125,882; real estate of bank premises, \$11,000; loans on real estate, \$114,745; loans on personal security, \$148,000; money on hand, \$27,800.

Alfred Borel & Co. is their San Francisco correspondent. The bank draws direct on New York, London, German and other European cities.

Bank of Sonoma County. - This bank was incorporated May 10, 1866, with an authorized capital of \$100,000 in one thousand shares of \$100 each. The incorporators were: J. A. Mc-Near, G. W. McNear, W. Hill, W. Dutton, E. Denman, J. R. Rose, A. Mills, G. W. Case, A. B. Case, H. Mecham, C. Railsback, G. R. Codding, H. Hall, W. S. M. Wright, R. Bailey, W. R. Roberts, W. P. Hinshaw, G. Woodward, I. Bernhard, E. Newburgh, S. C. Hoag, J. E. Fowler, Jno. Sroufe and A. Sweetland. The first Board of Directors were: J. A. McNear, W. Hill, W. Dutton, E. Denman and A. Mills. Wm. Hill was elected President and E. Sprague, Cashier. The prosperity of the new bank was remarkable; only 90 per cent. of the capital stock being actually paid in. The remaining 10 per cent. was capitalized from the earnings.

In November, 1872, the bank took possession of the present location on the northwest corner of Main and Washington streets, the building having been especially erected for its use. February 1, 1877, the capital was increased in

pursuance of the certificate of the Secretary of State from \$100,000 to \$300,000. No assessments were levied on the stockholders as there had accrued a surplus of \$200,000 from earnings subsequent to April 22, 1867.

Since organization the bank has paid \$340,-500 in dividends, besides capitalizing the above mentioned \$200,000.

The present officers are:

Directors: E. Denman, Geo. P. McNear, J. E. Gwin, Thos. Hopper and T. C. Putman. E. Denman is President; Geo. P. McNair, Vice-President; Frank H. Denman, Cashier, and H. B. Higbee, Assistant Cashier.

The bank is now in a very flourishing condition with a constantly increasing business, having the entire confidence of the public.

Petaluma Navings Bank. Incorporated by H. T. Fairbanks, J. M. Bowles, A. P. Whitney, B. F. Tuttle, A. Poverton, J. H. Crane, F. T. Maynard, Wm. Zartman and S. F. Carpenter on August 30, 1870.

The first president was J. M. Bowles, who filled the office until January, 1871, when he was succeeded by H. T. Fairbanks, who has filled the position to the present time.

The first cashier was O. V. Walker, who remained with the bank till 1874. W. B. Haskell then followed until January, 1878, when D. B. Fairbanks was elected, and has been in continual service till the present writing.

The officers of the bank are: H. T. Fairbanks, President; J. M. Bowles, Vice-President and D. B. Fairbanks, Cashier. The finance committee is composed of H. T. Fairbanks, president, and Messrs, J. M. Bowles and F. T. Maynard.

The bank does a general banking business and was the first to establish the rule of paying interest on deposits. It has met with unvarying success, occupying commodious and well furnished quarters on Main street, and having burglar and fire-proof vault with Hall's patent steel burglar-proof safe and time lock. The capital stock is \$100,000, and the stockholders have been paid sixty-one dividends amounting to \$205 per share since the bank started. The

surplus now carried amounts to \$79,000. The correspondents of the bank are: The Bank of California, San Francisco; Agency Bank of California, New York; N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, England.

The Petaluma Incubator, one of the lewling manufactures of the county was awarded medals at the California State Fair in 1881-'82-'83 and '84. The first one a silver, the others gold medals. Also a gold medal at the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, 1883, besides eleven diplomas of merit at various district fairs.

The machine, in its original form, was introduced by I. R. Jacobs and I. L. Dias, the former, however, withdrew before the business assumed any practical shape, and was soon after succeeded by L. C. Byce. The business was thereafter conducted under the name of the Petaluma Incubator Company.

Mr. Dias died in November, 1884, since which time the business has been owned and conducted by Mr. Byce, under the same name.

The first year there was less than fifty machines sold, but the practicability having been so thoroughly demonstrated, the demand has steadily increased until the sales for 1888 exceed 1,000 machines.

Mr. Byce is the original patentee, to whom several additional patents have been granted for improvements. With many of the machines there are sold from one to three brooders.

The factory is large and commodious and occupies a prominent location on Main street.

Petaluma Woolen Mills—Torr & Newburgh, proprietors. Was built April, 1875, and started as a stock company; it run as a stock company for about a year, when they rented it to R. H. Duncan & Co. They had it for about eighteen months. It then laid idle for about two years and a half. It was then taken in charge by Charles L. Torr, who bought the controlling interest. In January, 1886, Mr. Manrise Newburgh came in as partner, under the present firm name. They made extensive addition by enlarging the builting and putting in

two-thirds new machinery. Previous to the time Mr. Torr took the mill the most they run per day was 160 yards of flannel; he increased it by improving the machinery to about 350 yards per day. Since Mr. Newburgh came in it has still increased, so at present it turns out 750 yards per day. At present turning out forty-five pair of searlet blankets per day, and 250 yards of flannel. The plant cost the stock company, when put up, \$22,500. There has been in the neighborhood of \$1,800 added since in the machinery, addition of buildings, and other improvements. They have their own artesian well, which also supplies the railroad with water.

American Hotel.—This is the oldest hotel in the city of Petaluma, dating its history since the latter part of 1852, when it was erected by Mr. George B. Williams. It was then little better than a boarding-house, but being the only place where shelter was furnished to strangers it enjoyed an extended patronage. It was then a small story and a half wooden building, with not over three or four rooms. It has grown since then, until now it is a substantial brick, three stories in height, and containing no less than fifty rooms. Twice it has been burned; the first time when it was a wooden building, being entirely consumed, and the second time when a brick, being gutted. It has had many owners and proprietors, nearly all of them popular with the public, but none so much so as the present proprietors, Messrs. Soldate & Giacomini, mention of whom is made in another place. A list of the various proprietors is given, although it is not certain whether the catalogue of the earlier times is quite complete. After George B. Williams came Douglass & Adams, in 1852, who ran it until it came into the hands of Anthony G. Oaks, the well-known "Toney," now of Alameda County. On December 1, 1858, the men who kept the American were Brown & Rexford, well known by all the old-timers. The building had been rebuilt in brick by this time and was owned by William Ordway. From his hands it passed into those of J. M. Bowles, and then to the banker, H. T. Fairbanks; and from him to Mr. J. A. McNear, the present owner, through Mr. Matzenbach, who kept the hotel for a long time and was one of the most popular bonifaces. In 1883 the lessees were Roberts & Smith: then, in quick succession, Messrs. Beggs & Soldate, Beggs & Tornasini, F. R. Shield, M. Giacomini, and now Soldate & Giacomini, who took possession on the 11th of December, 1884, and in their management leave nothing to be desired. Since they have had the house it has been thoroughly overhauled and partially refurnished, and has been placed upon a modern and popular basis. It is a three story brick building of solid and substantial construction. having a fine Gothic front on Main street, sunported by massive fluted iron pillars. The rooms are large and airy, and are arranged so as to be used either single or en suite. The dining-room will seat eighty guests, and the commissary department is not the least important of the house. The cuisine is presided over by a skilled chef, and the service and attendance is perfect. Connected with the house is a well stocked bar, a spacious billiard-room, commodious sample-rooms, barber shop, and other conveniences. In short, the house possesses all customary modern conveniences, and is a thoroughly first-class establishment. Lastly, we must not forget to mention what is certainly not the least attractive feature of the house, and that is the genial Joe Soldate, who knows so well how to make his guests at home.

OTHERS OF THE CHY OF PETALLMA.

John Cavanaugh, Recorder; John P. Rodgers, City Attorney; Charles Polk, Assessor; F. M. Collins, Marshal; H. B. Higbee, Treasurer; W. Worth, George F. Allen, John A. McNear, J. L. Winnans and William Lewis, Trustees. H. Pimm is chief of Fire Department.

City Board of Education: James Singley, President; Henry P. Brainerd, Frank H. Denman, Joseph Campbell; Frank T. Maynard, Secretary.

P. Hall is the present postmaster of Petaluma.



CHAPTER XXIX.

Mendocino - Cloverdale — Sonoma — Analy - Bodega · Russian River · Washington — Red. wood -Ocean Salt Point Knights Valley-- Vallejo.

MENDOCINO TOWNSHIP.

XCLUSIVE of Healdsburg, this township includes 79,232 acres, assessed at \$779,850, an average of \$10 per acre. The entire taxroll of the township, excluding Healdsburg, is \$1,242,056. The taxable property of Healdsburg amounts to \$595,338, which makes the assessed value of the property of the township \$1,837,394. In shape, it is the most irregular of all the townships in the county. It is bounded by Lake County on the northeast, and following the meandering of steams or convolutions of mountain ranges it encompasses Cloverdale and Washington townships on three sides, winding between them and Mendocino County on the north, with Knights Valley, Russian River, Analy and Redwood townships on the south, and Salt Point and Ocean on the west. Healdsburg, containing a population of 2,000 is the principal town, and is splendidly situated on the north bank of the Russian River. Property in this section is changing hands very rapidly, its fertile plains, fine grazing lands and splendid fruits and vine-growing areas being justly appreciated. The products of this township are almost as varied as the wants of man, and in quantity and quality are not surpassed. Its

population in 1880 was 2,874; now about 3,500. There is not a vacant house or store in Healdsburg, and building is progressing rapidly. In common with all parts of the Russian River Valley the farm houses are, many of them, fine substantial structures, and many improvements are continually being made. In this section no little attention is being paid to hop raising. The celebrated Geyser Springs are in the eastern part of this township.

As Cyrus Alexander had settled in this township at a very early day, Americans coming in were naturally attracted to his neighborhood. Of those who came to California previous to the discovery of gold, were the Gordons, Morrow, Storey, and W. J. March, who all found their way to the Russan River Valley and in 1848 settled on land now comprised in this township. As month followed month, and year succeeded year, so did the population increase. In 1849 arrived William T. Allen and others; in 1851, Richard E. Lewis and many more. In these years the gold fever had stocked California with denizens from every known part of the globe; every tongue spoken on the face of the globe was to be heard in the gold mines, while all were bent on acquiring a large and

rapid fortune. Failure or success caused many to leave the pursuit of treasure and look for somewhere to settle, and thus in the next five years every portion of the State received a marvelous increase to the number of its residents. In Mendocino Township the few residents that were not taken with the gold disorder, watched carefully passing events and tilled their ground, and planted their produce, waiting for a certain harvest of dust. Our old pioneer Cyrus Alexander knew that wealth was now within his grasp; he sent his cattle to the mines and there received fabulous prices for them. In the summer of 1850 he succeeded in raising a good crop of large sized onions -about two tons in all; these he dispatched to the mines by an oxteam and cleared about \$1,200 on the venture by retailing them at from 40 to 75 cents per pound. Hog's flesh had been up to that time a scarce commodity; they had been, however, introduced by Alexander in 1850 or before then. At any rate, in that year a drover named Olmstead came from the mines and wanted to strike a bargain with Alexander for certain pigs, the price wanted being \$50 each. After much haggling, Olmstead paid the \$1,000 and took the twenty pigs.

Some of the immigrants coming to the Russian River Valley at this period cast longing eyes upon the fertile lands of Alexander Valley, and taking it for granted that they knew all the intricacies of the land law as relating to California, occupied such portions as they had a mind to; among others who were thus honored by the presence of self-invited guests was Cyrus Alexander. With these, however, he never quarrelled, but would simply warn them off, advising them of the consequences should they remain. As a rule they went away quietly, Alexander always paying them a fair price for any improvements made. Afterward, finding that his property was absolutely needed by those who would pay for it, he concluded to dispose of all his wild cattle and have the ranch surveyed. This he did, dividing it into two reserves, and offering the remainder for sale in lots to suit

purchasers. The valley in this way became soon peopled by immigrants from Illinois, Iowa, Temessee, Missouri, Indiana, and New York.

HEALDSBURG,-" As the crow flies." Healdsburg is about sixty-five miles west of north of San Francisco, being thirty-five miles from Petaluma and fifteen from Santa Rosa by the railroad. It occupies a beautiful location on Russian River, near its confluence with Dry Creek, and rests pleasantly on rising ground between the two valleys of Russian River and Dry Creek, near to it being the eminence usually known as Fitch Mountain, though there are those who name it by the more euphonious title of Sotoyome, the name given to the grant made to Cantain Henry D. Fitch. It is a hill of much symmetry, the upper portion being well wooded, while at its base are rolling lands, offering the advantage of magnificent pasturage; around the foot of it meanders the Russian River, clinging to the fertile region as if loth to part with the luxuriant vegetation on its slopes.

The site of the city was originally a portion of the grant named above. In the year 1852 Harmon Heald, who had crossed the plains in 1849, and settled in the county in 1850, not far from the position of the future city, located the land, the proper ownership of which was at that time in dispute. Heald arguing that should it turn out to be Government property he could pre-empt it, and if owned privately he would have a like opportunity offered for purchase. On this ground he erected a small clap-board cabin, placing it on the side of the main road to Mendocino and the counties to the north. then the only artery for wagon travel in this part of the country; he thus seized the opportunity, and procuring a small assortment of goods, opened a store in the fall of the year, and that winter disposed of them, principally to the Indians, of whom there were a great number, who usually paid for their purchases in cash, and the travelers on the route. This election stood on the site of the present express office of Wells, Fargo & Co., the original building being until lately still standing, a little to the rear

thereof. This was the first building in Healdsburg. In this winter there came to live with Heald, Thomas W. Hudson and wife, who assisted him in his household and other cares, and in the following spring, having disposed of his original stock in trade, he set to work to replenish his shelves, the goods being procured in San Francisco, and thence transported by steamer to Sonoma, and by wagon or pack, or both, to their destination. A blacksmith's shop was shortly after built by a man of the name of Morse, on the site of the store now kept by Sam Myers; he, however, was succeeded by William Dodge and William Dow, who had moved their smithery business from the Russian River banks, thus making the second building in the embryo city. The third house was constructed by August Knaack, on the ground now occupied by the eastern end of the Sotoyome House, where he established himself, making chairs and repairing wagons. This house adjoined the blacksmith shop already mentioned; Knaack, it is said, performing all the woodwork in connection with that business. This was in the winter of 1853-'4, at which time there also came II. M. Wilson, who, with A. B. Aull, entered into partnership with Harmon Heald, who built an addition to the store, the business of which was afterward controlled by Wilson alone for eighteen months. Early in the year 1853, Harmon Heald lost his youngest brother, who had crossed the plains, with his mother, sister, and another brother, in 1851, his being the first funeral in the little settlement. He was interred by the side of a cluster of madronas, in what is now the school lot, then apparently far away in the backwoods, now surrounded on every side by houses. His remains along with those of many others, were afterward removed to Oak Mound Cemetery. In May of this year there also happened the first birth in the city, in the person of Henry H., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Hudson, who soon after moved from the little settlement, for we find that in 1854 the town, which at that time knew no other name than that of Heald's Store, was composed of the buildings mentioned above, with their occupants, Harmon Heald and his wife, for he had married at Mark West Creek in the previous year; H. M. Wilson, William Dow, William Dodge, and August Knaack. About this period was established in Heald's store the first postal station, the nearest office prior to that time being at Sonoma, whence the mail service was conducted by private enterprise, at a charge of two, and, sometimes, four bits a letter.

Nothing of any importance transpired in the following year; in March, 1856, however, Mc-Manus moved his store from its position in Russian River Township, making the second store within what is now known as the corporate limits of the city of Healdsburg. There was still another store, but outside the limits, kept by a man named Engle.

In the spring of the year 1857, the town site was surveyed by H. P. Mock, and the lots, with the exception of those donated for a district school, cemetery, Methodist Episcopal church, Baptist church, Methodist Episcopal church, South, Presbyterian church, and plaza, sold by private contract.

In the year 1867, the town was incorporated under the law of the State as it then existed, but during the twentieth session of the Legislature a special law was passed incorporating the city of Healdsburg, which was adopted by the vote of the city on April 18, 1874.

The First Baptist Church.—This church was first organized at a school house about four miles below Healdsburg in the summer of 1854, with a membership of ten persons, under the pastoral care of Rev. S. S. Riley. Subsequently a house of worship was erected in Healdsburg, where the congregation held their meetings. The building was located about two blocks south of the plaza, near West street. In 1868, a new church edifice was constructed, and dedicated on July 31, 1869, by Rev. J. B. Saxon, who labored in Healdsburg for six years or thereabouts. The new building, which is the one now occupied, is 34 x 55 feet, and has a seating capacity of 300.

The First Presbyterian Church of Healdsburg. The history of this church begins with the early history of the place—being among the first of the churches established. It was organized on the 10th of October, 1858, by the Rev. James Woods. The following named persons formed the church: Mrs. Elizabeth Bledsoe, Mrs. Jane Drum, Mrs. M. M. Bonham, Mrs. E. A. Woods, Cyrus Alexander, A. P. Wilson, Charles Shult, A. B. Bonham, H. M. Wilson. Cyrus Alexander was chosen ruling elder, and having previously been ordained in the Presbyterian church of Santa Rosa, was immediately installed in office.

The Church of Christ. This, usually designated as the Christian church, was organized in Healdsburg on December 5, 1857, by Elder F. M. Marion, upon the Bible, and the Bible alone as its foundation. The building is situated in North Healdsburg, on West street. Originally the membership was few, only ten; William H. Tombs was elected bishop and Nathan Morehouse, deacon.

Advent Church, Healdshurg. The Seventh-Day Adventists of this place have a comfortable house of worship, free from debt, built in A. D. 1871, with a seating capacity of 200. The organization was effected by Elder J. N. Loughborough, November 5, 1869.

Protestant Episcopal Church.—The Episcopal parish at Healdsburg was first founded as a mission early in the year 1878, with the Rev. T. W. Brotherton, M. D., as Missionary; F. C. S. Bagge, Senior Warden; John N. Bailhache, Junior Warden, and R. H. Warfield, Treasurer and Secretary. Services were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. One year afterward it was changed to a parish, with Rev. Dr. T. W. Brotherton as rector: F. C. S. Bagge, Secretary, and B. G. Lathrop, Dr. J. M. Willey, R. H. Warfield, R. D. Moore and W. G. Swan, Vestrymen.

Soluzione Lodge, No. 125, F. & A. M.— The first meeting of this lodge was held under dispensation on January 23, 1858, the charter being subsequently granted under date, May 13th of that year, the members making application being John N. Bailhache, Worshipful Master; E. Sondheimer, Senior Warden and Ransom Powell, Junior Warden. The first meeting under the charter was had on May 30, 1858; the officers at the time being, John N. Bailhache, Worshipful Master; E. Sondheimer, Senior Warden; R. Powell, Junior Warden; J. G. McManus, Treasurer; A. B. Aull, Secretary; Joseph Albertson, Senior Deacon; Johnston Ireland, Junior Deacon; William Thornton, Tyler.

Healdsburg Encampment, No. 56, 1, 0, 0, F.

This encampment was instituted March 7,
1876, the charter members being: J. H. Curtis, J. F. Seaman, J. L. Bates, George J. Turner, William B. Tucker, George Allison and John R. Paul. The first officers were: John R. Paul, C. P.; George J. Turner, H. P.; George Allison, S. W.; William B. Lucker, J. W.; John L. Bates, S.; Jesse F. Seaman, T.; J. H. Curtis, Sentinel.

Healdsburg Lodge, No. 64, 1, 0, 0, F. This lodge was originally started in Analy Township, the meetings being for the most part at the town of Bloomfield. Its number then was the same as that borne by it now, but in the year 1863 it was moved from that place to Healdsburg and its name changed from Analy Lodge, by the Grand Lodge, to that which it now bears. The following officers served from their election in November, 1863, when the lodge was moved, and were re-elected on January 1, 1864, their names also appearing on the charter granted by the Grand Lodge: H. M. Wilson, N. G.; John Young, V. G.; D. Lamphier, Secretary; Ransom Powell, J. J. Piper and G. Allison.

Star of Hope Lodge, No. 32, I. O. G. T.— This lodge was instituted May 12, 1861, by D. S. Cutter, of San Francisco, the following being the charter members: Mary Jane Downing, Mary E. Fenno, E. Antoinette Bagley, Livonia M. Lombard, Vesta L. Macey, John D. Hassett, Henry D. Ley, J. H. Colwell, T. O. Thompson, W. A. Maxwell, Henry Sargent, Edwin Collins, S. E. Hassett, Thomas R. Ley, John W. Bayley.

The Bank of Healdsburg. - This institution was organized on June 3, 1874, with a capital of \$100,000, paid up, in United States gold coin. Its original management was under W. S. Canan, President, and Charles E. Hutton, Cashier; the directors being W. S. Canan, J. B. Smith, John D. Hassett, H. M. Wilson and J. N. The bank building occupies a Bailhache. prominent position on the northwest corner of the Plaza, where a general banking and exchange business is transacted. It issues letters of credit available in all parts of the United States and Europe, while its correspondents in San Francisco and New York are Lazard Freres and Lazard Bros. & Co. in London.

The Sonoma County Tribune was founded by Isidore Abraham and Louis Meyer in Healdsburg, California, on March 21, 1888. On that day the first number of the paper was issued. It has a fair circulation, and has found a permanent footing in the confidence of the people in Northern Sonoma. The firstnamed is an attorney at law and graduate of Hastings College of the law (State University law department), class of '84. He is now practicing law in conjunction with the editing of the *Tribune*, and is its editor-in-chief. has been a resident of this county for about eighteen years, during which time he was a merchant in Cloverdale, and as a lawyer, practiced respectively at Cloverdale and Santa Rosa and Healdsburg. Louis Meyer is a young man of eighteen, and a practical printer. He received his education at the Litton Springs College (now located in San Mateo County) under the care and guidance of its eminent head, Prof. John Gamble. He is young in years but old in experience as a printer, his entrance into that profession dating almost back to his infancy. The Tribune is a stanch advocate of Republicanism, and its columns were devoted during the last campaign to the advancement of that party to power and to its old-time prestige.

ISIDORE ABRAHAM, editor in chief of the Sonoma County Tribune, is a native of Eastern Prussia, born March 14, 1859, his parents being Casper and Sophia Abraham. The father followed mercantile pursuits in his native country. In 1866 the family came to America, locating for a time in San Francisco. Afterward they removed to Oregon, and after a residence there of two years, they came to Sonoma County, locating in Santa Rosa where the father engaged in business. Isidore Abraham, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of Santa Rosa and Cloverdale. In 1872 he came to Healdsburg and engaged as clerk with his brother-in-law, Samuel Meyer. 1875 he went to Cloverdale and there took the place of an elder brother (who had gone to Oregon) in his father's store. By 1878 he had accumulated enough to buy his father's interest, and the firm became R. Abraham & Bro., and so continued until 1883. In the meantime he had decided to adopt the profession of law, and in 1881 went to Ukiah, Mendocino County, where he read with Thomas L. Carothers, a gentleman prominent in legal and political circles. After seven months of close application he entered Hasting's College of the Law (law department of the State University), from which institution he graduated in May, 1884, and on motion of Professor Pomerov, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California. He soon commenced practice in the firm of Abraham & Schlessinger, San Francisco. Eight months later he returned to Sonoma County, and after a short time spent in practice at Cloverdale, removed to Santa Rosa, and in January, 1888, located at Healdsburg.

On the 21st of March following, in company with Louis Meyer, he issued the first number of the Sonoma County Tribune, which was soon established on a paying basis. Mr. Abraham is conductor of Lodge No. 64, I. O. O. F., Healdsburg, and a member and officer of Encampment, No. 56. He is Past Master Workman of Cloverdale Lodge, No. 32, A. O. U. W., and belongs to Bay City Lodge, No.

117. K. of P. San Francisco, of which he is Past Chancellor. He is also a member of Curtis Lodge, No. 140. A. F. & A. M., Clover dale. Politically, he is a Republican, and supports the party in an able manner through the columns of his paper. He conducts his journalistic and legal business with singular skill and success, and his high character and unimpeachable record as merchant, lawyer and journalist, extending over a period of eighteen years, have placed him high in the estimation and confidence of the people in the county.

Healdsburg Enterprise. This is a combination of the Flag and Enterprise. There have been many changes of proprietors. The present proprietors are J. M. Alexander and C. H. Pond. They publish a good local journal.

Julies M. Alexander, of Healdsburg, is a native of Sonoma County, having been born in Alexander Valley, October 14, 1857. father, Charles Alexander, came to California from Illinois in 1850, and for eleven years resided in Sonoma County. In 1861 he went to San Jose, three years later came back to Sonoma County and has lived at Healdsburg ever The mother of the subject of this sketch, whose maiden name was Achsah Smith, was born in Wayne County, New York. Julius M. Alexander was reared mostly at Healdsburg and received his early school training in Alexander Academy. He afterward attended Napa College, from which he graduated in the class of 1878, with the degree of B. S. After leaving school he entered the office of Wells, Fargo & Co. In the year 1882 he was car express and baggageman on the Carson & Colorado Railroad. After this he located at Sonora, Tuolumne County, where he was operator and express agent for a year. He then came to Healdsburg and became a member of the general mercantile firm of Alexander Bros. & Co. That partnership continued until 1883, when he bought out the dry goods department, and ran it alone until the firm became C. H. Pond & Co. His next undertaking was in the newspaper business. He is Past President of Sotoyome Parlor,

N. S. G. W., and is Vice Commander of the local lodge, Legion of the West.

CHARLES H. POND, of the Enterprise Publishing Company, Healdsburg, is a native of California, born at Todd, Placer County, February 13, 1858, his parents being A. A. and Olive M. (Constable) Pond. His father came to California in 1849, and located in Placer County. In the early days he ran a pack train between Sacramento and the mines, and became a large mine owner and operator. He died in 1880. Charles H. Pond, the subject of this sketch, received a public school education in Placer County, and afterward attended Napa College, where he graduated in 1877. For three years after he was engaged in mining in Placer County, and then went to Hollister, San Benito County, where he was in the drug business for a year and a half. He then went to San Francisco to complete his education as a druggist and pharmacist, but his father's death caused his return home to settle up the estate. He next opened a general merchandise establishment at Los Gatos, and after a year returned home. In May, 1886, he came to Healdsburg and engaged in the grocery business in the firm of C. H. Pond & Co. With Julius Alexander he became a partner in the publication of the Healdsburg Enterprise, the first number being issued by the firm March 2, 1888. Mr. Pond is a member of the A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F., and is President of Sotoyome Parlor, N. S. G. W. In the latter order he is District Deputy for Sonoma and Marin counties, having been elected in April, 1888.

DONA JOSELA PITCH.

As history, at best, deals mostly in dry details of prosaic occurrences, it is a real relief to the reader to be relieved by an occasional interpolation of the spice of romance. Mrs. Dona Josefa Fitch, who long resided in Mendocino Township, and who is yet living, a very aged matron, is the heroine of the following romance, as related by Hubert Howe Bancroft:

"Here I may introduce the romantic episode

of Henry Fitch's marriage to a daughter of California, a lady still living in 1889. The young American sailor had first arrived in 1826, and had soon surrendered to the charms of Dona Josefa, daughter of Joaquin Carrillo, of San Diego, who in turn was won, as she states in a narrative written fifty years later, by the handsome person and dashing manners of the Cap-· tain. In 1827 he gave her a written promise of marriage. There were legal impediments on account of the fact that Fitch was a foreigner; but the young lady's parents approved the match, and a Dominican friar consented to perform the ceremony. It was hoped there would be no interference by either civil or ecclesiastical authorities, yet a degree of secrecy was observed. As an essential preliminary, Padre Menendez baptised the American, April 14, 1829, at the presidial chapel of San Diego. The friar promised to marry the couple the next day; preparations were made and a few friends assembled late in the evening at the house of the Carrillos. At the last moment, however, Domingo Carrillo, uncle of the bride, refused to serve as witness; the friar's courage failed him, and the ceremony could not proceed. Neither the arguments and angry ravings of the Yankee novio nor the tears and entreaties of the novia could overcome the padre's fears and scruples; but he reminded Fitch that there were other countries where the laws were less stringent, and even offered to go in person and marry him anywhere beyond the limits of California. "Why don't you carry me off, Don Enrique?" naively suggested Dona Josefa. Captain Barry approved the scheme, and so did Pio Pico, cousin of the lady. The parents were not consulted. Fitch, though somewhat cautious on account of his business relations and prospects on the coast, was not a man to require urging. Next night, Pio Pico, mounted on his best steed, took his cousin Josefa up on the saddle, and carried her swiftly to a spot on the bay shore, where a boat was waiting; the lovers were soon reunited on board the Vulture; and before morning were far out on the Pacific.

They were married on the evening of July 3, at Valparaiso, by the curate Orrego, Captain Barry being one of the witnesses. Subsequently they returned to Callao and Lima.

"The elopement of Senorita Carrillo was naturally much talked of in California; rumors were current that she had been forcibly abducted from her home, and the ecclesiastical author ities were greatly scandalized. Next year, however, Fitch made his appearance in command of the Leonor, having on board also his wife and infant son. He touched at San Diego in July, 1830, and thence came up to San Pedro. Here he received a summons from Padre Sanchez at San Gabriel, vicar and ecclesiastical judge of the territory, to present himself for trial on the most serious charges; but he merely sent his marriage certificate by Virmond for the vicar's inspection, and sailed up the coast for Santa Barbara and Monterey. Sanchez at once sent an order to Monterey that Fitch be arrested and sent to San Gabriel for trial, Dona Josefa being 'deposited' in some respectable house at the capital. This order was executed by Echeaudia, at the end of August on the arrival of the Leonor. The lady was sent to Captain Cooper's house, and the husband was placed under arrest. He claimed, however, to be unable to travel by land. He protested against imprisonment as ruinous to his business, complained that the trial had not been begun at San Diego and asked that at least he might be allowed to travel by sea. Jose Palomares, to whom as fiscal, Padre Sanchez submitted this request, gave a radical report against Fitch, September 17th, declaring him entitled to no concessions, his offences being most heinous, and his intention being evidently to run away again. Yet Sanchez concluded to permit the trip by sea, on Virmond becoming bondsman for the culprit's presentment in due time; and on December 8th, Fitch arrived at San Gabriel and was made a prisoner in one of the mission rooms.

Meanwhile Mrs. Fitch petitioned Echeandia at the end of October for release, and permission to go south by sea. The Governor con-

sente I, and Dona Josefa sailed on the Agacucho for Santa Barbara, whence she proceeded on the Posithontas to San Pedro, arriving at San Ga brief on November 24th, where she was committed to the care of Eulalia Perez of later centenarian fame. When her husband came, the house of Dona Eulalia was deemed too near his prison, and Josefa was transferred to the care of Mrs. William A. Richardson. The fiscal pronounced Echeaudia's act a gross infringment on ecclesiastical authority, declared him a culprit before God's tribunal, and urged that he be arrested and brought to trial. But Vicar Sanchez, though taking a similar view of Echeaudia's conduct, thought it best, in view of the critical condition of affairs and the nearness of the time when Victoria was to take command, not to attempt the Governor's arrest.

In December, Fitch and his wife were repeatedly interrogated before the ecclesiastical court, and Fiscal Palomares for a third time ventilated his legal learning. He now admitted his belief that the motives of the accused had been honest and pure, also that the affair might be settled without referring it to the bishop, but still maintaining the nullity of the marriage. Fitch presented in his own behalf an elaborate argument against the views of the fiscal, complaining of his business losses, and of the threatened illegitimacy of his son, but for which he would be glad to have the marriage declared null and to marry over again. Many witnesses were examined, both at San Gabriel and San Diego. On the 28th of December the vicar rendered his decision, Christi nomine invocato, that the fiscal had not substantiated his accusations; that the marriage at Valparaiso, though not legitimate, was not null, but valid; that the parties be set at liberty, the wife being given up to the husband; and that they be relados the next Sunday, receiving the sacraments that ought to have preceded the marriage ceremony. Yet, considering the great scandal which Don Enrique has caused in this province, I condemn him to give as a penance and reparation

a bell of at least fifty pounds in weight for the church at Los Angeles, which barely has a borrowed one. Moreover, the couple must present themselves in church with lighted candles in their hands to hear high mass for three dias festivos, and recite together for thirty days one-third of the rosary of the holy virgin. Let us hope that these acts of penance were devoutly performed. The vicar did not fail to order an investigation of the charges against Padre Menendez, who had acted irregularly in advising the parties to leave the country, but nothing is recorded of the result."

THE WICKERSHAM TRAGEDY.

To Mendocino Township can be accredited one of the most tragic occurrences in connection with Sonoma County history. The Petaluma Argus of January 23, 1886, contained the following:

"About three o'clock P. M. Thursday, the citizens of Petaluma were shocked by the receipt of a telephone from Skaggs' Springs to I. G. Wickersham, announcing that his nephew, J. C. Wickersham, had been found murdered on his mountain ranch, about twenty miles west of Cloverdale. The news was carried from mouth to mouth, and soon the horror was the theme of conversation on every hand. Following the telephone came a dispatch to Coroner King similar in import, but with the additional information that it was supposed that Mrs. Wickersham, who is a sister of the wife of I. G. Wickersham of this city, was also murdered. This but intensified the excitement, and added to the gloom of our people.

"As it was near time for the up-train, Fred Wickersham, Coroner King and Marshal Blume got ready and started for the scene of the tragedy."

The down-train Saturday morning brought tidings that but lent density to the general gloom.

The news came in the shape of a letter from Fred Wickersham to his father, I. G. Wickersham, the well-known banker. It was as follows: "CLOVERDALE, Saturday, 1 A. M.

"My Dear Father: Blume and I have just arrived here after an eight-hour ride. We found the dispatch too true. Uncle Jesse and Auntie are no more. We got to the ranch at 9 o'clock Friday morning, and went immediately to the house. Jesse sat in his accustomed place at the table, with a table-cloth wrapped around his head and five buckshot wounds back of his ear, and a charge of the same in his side.

"Auntie was found in her bedroom in horrible condition. I have made all arrangements to have them taken to Healdsburg to-day (Saturday), and will have them placed in plain boxes for shipment, unless otherwise ordered by you, and they will be down on the 4 o'clock train.

"Meet us at the depot with all necessary preparations. Without a doubt the Chinese cook committed the act, as he has not been seen this week. He fired the fatal shot while standing about seven feet from Jesse, through a crack in the door. Will be with you this evening, and will explain further. Break this as gently as possible to mother. I have everything of value belonging to them with me. He was killed Monday evening at the supper table. Must go to bed and catch a few hours' sleep. Blume is doing everything possible to catch the Chinaman. Good-by.

The first information in reference to the tragedy was through J. E. Jewell, who has a ranch adjoining the Wickersham place. It seems that there were four Indians who had a camp on the latter ranch and were engaged in cutting wood for Mr. Wickersham. Mr. Jewell states that about half-past five o'clock on Wednesday evening, two of these Indians visited his place and asked: "You see Wickersham?" "No," I answered. "I no see," was the reply. Then they asked for some tobacco, which I gave them, when they again queried: "Where Wickersham?" and then again: "You come Wickersham?" I pacified them by saying that I would go over the next day. I rode over early the next morning and got as far as to the barn, when I looked over the picket fence and determined to go and get the two Indians who had been to see me to accompany me to the house. They were encamped some 300 yards away. I asked them again when they had seen Wickersham, and they replied 10 A. M. Monday, but not since. They said they had gone down to the house, and fearful of approaching it, they had stood afar off and hallooed for Wickersham, but without an answer. Taking the two Indians with me I attempted to open the door of the sitting room, but found it locked. The window was down and I pulled out the sash. The Indians suggested that I should come round to the dining-room. I did so. The door did not yield. I went to the window, pulled aside the blind, and there my eyes fell upon the rigid form of my old friend -a blanket about his head and his feet in a pool of blood. I was horror-stricken. I left the spot immediately, knowing that the foulest of foul crimes had been committed, and I hastened to Skaggs' Springs to give the alarm."

From the time to which the above relates until 9 o'clock Friday morning the stillness of death reigned in the recently happy Wickersham home.

At about 8 o'clock Thursday night, Fred. Wickersham, Marshal Blume, and Constable Truett, of Healdsburg, with a man named Martin as guide, left Healdsburg for the tragic scene. In consequence of the darkness and swollen condition of Warm Spring Creek, they, with great difficulty, reached Skaggs' Springs late in the night. Early in the morning they started forward, joined by J. E. Jewell and George Skaggs, and reached the Wickersham house about 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

They found Captain J. C. Wickersham rigid in death, and in the same position in the chair at the dining-table as he had been seen by the horrified Mr. Jewell. Search was then made, and Mrs. Wickersham was found in her bedroom murdered in the most cruel and atrocious manner. So black and shocking would be the recital that it is but charity to the stricken rel-

atives living in our midst to refrain from particularizing

All surrounding circumstances clearly pointed to the missing Chinese cook, Ang Tai Duc, as the perpetrator of the deed; and the statement of the Indians taken in conjunction with the fact that the diary of Captain Wickersham was written up to Sunday evening, indicated that the fiendish deed was perpetrated at the time the unsuspecting victims had taken their places at the table for their Monday evening meal. The biscuits were on the table and the stove. and were but little eaten. Fried potatoes were on Mrs. Wickersham's plate, and the cake and pie were untouched. The gun stood in the corner, close to or in the kitchen. The Chinaman fired through the partly open kitchen door, where he was evidently out of sight of Mrs. Wickersham, who sat opposite to her husband. The shot evidently killed the Captain instantly. His plate and food were overturned in his lap. Mrs. Wickersham jumped up, turned over her chair, dropping her napkin on the floor, and ran to her bedroom. Having reloaded the gun he fired both charges at her, the shot passing through her body under the arms. Two empty cartridges found on the stove had evidently been removed from the gun when it was reloaded after the shooting of the Captain. The Chinese cook took a few things from his trunk, leaving a Chinese memorandum book and several bottles of whisky. Marshal Blume also found in the Chinaman's trunk a melanotype of a group of four Chinamen, conspicuous among whom was Ang Tai Duc, the missing cook. So far as known the murderer got about \$80 in coin, but left Mrs. Wickersham's gold watch and other jewelry, together with some odd pieces of coin.

The next thing was to pay the last kind offices to the dead. Fred. Wickersham, and those who attended him on this sad pilgrimage, had the deceased each habilitated in appropriate apparel, and arrangements made for their conveyance to Healdsburg, and from thence to Petaluma by the cars.

Those in charge of the bodies started Saturday morning, using a covered wagon as a conveyance, and aiming to reach Healdsburg by way of Skaggs' Springs. The storm and tempest was rioting in the mountains, and the winds crooning in dirge-like notes through the forests seemed a fit accompaniment to this lonesome funeral march. The mountain streams were swollen into mighty torrents, and although every effort was made to combat and overcome the obstacles interposed by the elements, the bodies did not reach this city until four o'clock Sunday evening.

At that hour hundreds of our citizens were congregated at the depot, and sorrow and sadness brooded over the assembled throng. On the arrival of the cars the boxes containing the bodies were quickly transferred to the vehicles in waiting and taken to the undertaking establishment of C. Blackburn, where they were placed in elegant caskets and conveyed to the residence of I. G. Wickersham, Esq., on Sixth street.

Ten o'clock Monday was fixed upon as the time for the funeral, to take place from the St. John's Episcopal Church. From that hour to one o'clock r. M., every place of business and the hanging of flags at half mast attested the high esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Wickersham were held by all. The services at the church were short, but most solemn and impressive. At the church the members of Petaluma Lodge, No. 77, F. & A. M., of which lodge Mr. Wickersham was a member, took charge, and the two hearses with their precious burthens, followed by a long procession, wended their way to Cypress Hill cemetery. There this ill-starred and deeply mourned couple were laid peacefully to rest in the lap of mother earth.

We close this sad chapter about these two so ruthlessly stricken down in the prime and usefulness of life with a few words biographical. They were both fifty-three years of age. At the commencement of the late civil war Mr. Wickersham enlisted in the Second Iowa Infantry, and when discharged with Sherman's army after

the war, was Regimental Quartermaster of his regiment, with rank of Captain. At the close of the war in 1865, he came to Petaluma and was with his uncle, I. G. Wickersham, president of the First National Gold Bank, and for some years was assistant cashier of that institution. Mrs. Wickersham, whose maiden name was Picket, and who was a younger sister of Mrs. I. G. Wickersham, came to Petaluma in the latter years of 1850, being then Mrs. Linsley. Her husband died, and after a widowhood of many years she married Captain J. C. Wickersham. Both husband and wife were in rather poor health. Mr. Wickersham purchased the ranch where they met their tragic death, and stocking it with sheep, the twain decided to seek a renewal of health in mountain life. From the lips of both the writer of this had the assurance that their health was never better than in their chosen mountain home. Neither earth nor heaven gave to them or their many friends any portent of the terrible calamity impending. Joyous and happy together in life-but a brief period intervened, and they were united in death. They sleep in one grave. Peace to their ashes.

Ang Tai Duc, the perpetrator of this black crime, in the meantime had reached San Francisco, and before his victims were buried was well out to sea, on his way to China. But the swift-winged electricity was put upon his track, and when the vessel reached Yokohama, Japan, Ang Tai Duc was arrested and sent on to China to be held until a requisition for him could be sent from the United States. An officer armed with the necessary papers, and accompanied by S. P. Weston, of Petaluma, to identify the criminal, started to China, but before they reached Hong Kong, Ang Tai Duc had hung himself in his prison cell.

CLOVERDALE TOWNSHIP

Situated at the most northern point in the county, Cloverdale Township is a gateway to Mendocino and Lake counties. It contains 62,-406 acres, assessed \$345,110, or an average of

\$5.50 per acre. Total assessed value of all property \$820,660. Much of this land is covered with chemisal, with here and there "bald hills" and grassy glades where cattle and sheep pasture. Russian River extends along the center of the township, forming one of the most lovely and fertile valleys in the State. Its population in 1880 was 1,265, increased to over 2,000 since then. The only town within its limits is Cloverdale, comprising about 1,000 inhabitants, and at the present northern terminus of the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, and from here wagons haul freight and the stages convey passengers north through Mendocino County, northeast through Lake County and west to the Geysers center. Wool, wine, fruit, cattle and cereals all are produced in abundance. The climate is superb. Cloverdale was named by the late F. G. Hahman, of Santa Rosa. A railroad has been graded and most of the rails already laid which will unite Cloverdale with Ukiah, the county seat of Mendocino County.

CLOVERDALE .- This is the only town in the township, and had its commencement in this wise: In the year 1856, R. B. Markle and W. J. Miller purchased 850 acres, which included the present site of Cloverdale, from Johnson Horrell, who claimed a portion of the Rancho de Musalacon. In 1859, J. A. Kleiser bought the property of the above named parties and, in October of that year, had the site surveyed and the town laid out by J. B. Wood, county surveyor.

A man named Levi Rosenburg opened the first store in this part of the country, on the east side of the Russian River, near its confluence with Sulphur Creek, some time early in 1856. In October of that year J. H. Hartman and F. G. Hahman of Santa Rosa conceived the idea of establishing a trading post at Markle's place-by which name Cloverdale was then known-it being on the route taken by travelers to Mendocino and Humboldt. The first hotel was opened by R. B. Markle about this time in the house now occupied by John Fields on East street, and was called the Cloverdale Hotel.

On Kleiser becoming possessed of the property he succeeded Markle in the hotel business as well, and kept it for one year from September, 1859. The first house within the town of Cloverdale was an adobe, owned by a Spaniard.

On February 28, 1872, an act incorporating the town of Cloverdale was approved. Under this act the following were appointed trustees in May, 1872: Harry Kier, Amasa Morse, John Field, W. E. Crigler and Theodore Harper.

The town is cozily nestled among the hills and possesses a number of neat residences, more in proportion than in most places of no greater population.

Of the principle business blocks, Union Block, located on the corner of West and First streets, deserves special mention. It is a two story well appearing brick building. The first floor is divided into three large store rooms, occupied by Pinschower & Humbert, dealers in dry goods and notions; Fred Yordi, groceries, etc.; post-office, real estate office of J. F. Hoadley, Sr., and A. C. Walsh, dealer in stationery. A fine, large, commodious town hall and theater is on the second floor, also lodge room used by the A. O. U. W.

Another imposing block is the Cloverdale Banking and Commercial Company's building, corner West and Second streets. It is a two-story brick building; the first floor is used entirely in the display of goods carried by the company, as is seen by their advertisement elsewhere, and the banking department, with \$200,000 authorized capital. The second floor is one of as finely cquipped lodge rooms as is found in the State. It is used by the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Chosen Friends and Independent Order of Good Templars. These two buildings would reflect creditably to towns of larger population.

Besides the above mentioned, with other prominent houses, there is the Carrie-Moulton brick block, occupied by W. T. Brush, dealer in groceries, hardware, etc., and J. A. Carrie, dealer in dry goods and notions.

First Congregational Church. The out-

growth of this church was from the labors of Rev. James S. Burger, a missionary of the American Home Mission Society, who commenced his labors in that district on November 1, 1868. A congregation was organized by Rev. James H. Warren, D. D., then agent in California for that society, on January 17, 1869, consisting of the following members: Rev. James S. Burger and Mrs. Burger, Mrs. Charles Cooley, Mrs. J. A. Carrie, Mrs. H. F. Gerkhart, Mrs. Sarah Hall and Mrs. John Edwards. It was then resolved to erect a place of worship, and a building committee appointed, consisting of David C. Brush, Charles H. Cooley, James A. Kleiser, Thomas S. Calvin and Harry Kier. This edifice was commenced in 1870 and completed during the following year, being situated in Block L, West street, and cost about \$2,500. It is 30 x 50 feet, and has a belfry, in which hangs a well-toned bell, presented by J. B. Ford, of Mendocino City, which cost \$300.

Cutholic Church.—This church commenced holding services about the year 1870, in the Cloverdale Hotel and other places till 1878, when the present beautiful little church on Block A, corner Main and Broad streets, was erected. It was dedicated May 7, 1870, by Archbishop Alemany, of San Francisco. Services are held once a month by Father J. M. Conway, of Santa Rosa.

Societies. Cartis Lodge, No. 160, F. d. A. M.—This lodge commenced work under dispensation, August 8, 1859, with William H. Hollis, W. M.; Eli Lester, S. W.; T. J. Gould, J. W.; J. B. Estees, Treasurer; Thomas Johnson, Secretary; James Ramey, S. D.; N. L. Morrey, J. D.; Samuel Larson, Tyler, who with J. W. Belden, were the charter members. The first meetings were held in a building now occupied by Charles Cook as a saloon in block J. On May 10, 1860, the charter was granted. In the summer of 1870, the lodge moved into a building, the first one north from their former room, where they are now located.

Cloverdale Lodge, No. 193, I. O. O. F.— This lodge was organized December 2, 1871, with R. A. Zimmerman, N. G.; J. L. Dougherty, V. G.; Jasper A. Linville, Recording Secretary; F. D. Mize, Treasurer; who were with Philip How, the charter members.

Clorevalale Lodge, No. 32, A. O. U. W. The Lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen at Cloverdale was granted its charter May 3, 1878, the following being the officers at the time: Isaac E. Shaw, P. M. W.; C. A. Williams, M. W.; W. D. Sink, G. F.; W. F. Brush, O.; C. H. Bean, Recorder; J. A. Carrie, Financier; J. F. Hoadley, Receiver; John B. Cooley, Guide; W. N. Waite, I. W.; Frank Spencer, O. W.

The Cloverdale Reveille is a well established journal, and is well conducted. Baer & Wilbert are its present proprietors, and they make of it a good newsy local journal.

GEORGE B. BAER, of the Cloverdale Reveille, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1863, his parents being H. L. and Lucy E. (Schall) Baer. Both parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and the paternal greatgrandfather on his mother's side was a Huguenot exile, and on his father's side of German descent. George B. Baer was reared in his native county, and was educated at the Elderidge Academy, Elderidge, Pennsylvania. in the meantime learned the printer's trade in the office of the Somerset Herald. In 1884, after finishing his education, he came to California, and, locating at Cloverdale, February, 1885, embarked in the newspaper business. In September, 1887, he formed a partnership with P. Wilbert in the real estate business, and in August, 1888, the two became associated also in the newspaper business. While residing in Cloverdale his business relations have been as newspaper publisher, real estate broker and insurance agent. In 1887 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Markell, a native of Wales, Stormont County, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Baer is master of finance of the local lodge, K. of P., secretary of the Cloverdale fire department, and chief councilor of the order of Chosen Friends.

P. Wilbert, of the firm of Baer & Wilbert.

Cloverdale, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born September 12, 1849, and a son of Valentine and Elizabeth (Kling) Wilbert, both of whom were natives of Germany. His father was born in 1792, and was a soldier in the war between Russia and Prussia in 1812, and lived to the age of eighty-six years, settling in Ohio in the year 1832. P. Wilbert resided in his native county until 1869, when he came out to California, locating for a time at San Francisco. He obtained employment on Government work, and was for some time engaged in building light houses, also on the Fog Signal at Point Reves. Marin County. He next went into the employ of the California Pacific (now Donahue) Railroad, as engine wiper, and after six weeks was employed at firing. He was promoted to be engineer in 1873, and remained on the road in that capacity until 1881. Then he went on the South Pacific Coast Railroad, on which he was engaged, and was next employed in the same capacity on the Central Pacific, running for a time out to Sacramento, then out to Los Angeles. At the latter place he was taken sick, and went to Bartlett Springs. Recovering his health, he came to Cloverdale in September, 1887, and entered into partnership with Mr. Baer in the real estate and insurance business. In August, 1888, he became a partner in the newspaper business. Mr. Wilbert was married in 1876 to Miss Carrie Petty. She died in Oakland, in February, 1885. Mr. Wilbert is a member of Garden City Lodge, I. O. O. F., San Jose, and of the encampment at Petaluma. He has passed all the chairs in the Pacific Lodge, No. 7, A. O. U. W., Oakland, and is a member of Leland Stanford Division, No. 283, B. of L. E. Mr. Wilbert is an enterprising, active man, and, with Mr. Baer, has done his share toward advancing the interests of Cloverdale.

Cloverdale is now well supplied with hotels and all kinds of business houses. It is a favorite resort for people in quest of health and pleasure. Its close proximity to several resorts at mineral springs, and being close to mountainous regions that will always afford amusement to

sportsmen, it will ever be a place where will congregate people of means and leisure. The Cloverdale Receille says:

As a summer resort Cloverdale is a most desirable place. Nestled, as it is, among the mountains of the Coast Range, it affords amuse ment and recreation for all classes of people. Game of every description, including bear, deer, and a large variety of smaller game, abound in the vicinity, and the mountain streams, well stocked with trout, invite unlimited sport for the angler. The artist is in his glory amid the romantic scenes that abound in the surrounding mountains.

Localities with refreshing springs, affording delightful shady nooks for picnic parties and campers, are found with surroundings to suit the taste of the pleasure seeker, and in close proximity to town, so that headquarters can be had in Cloverdale, while your time can be most enjoyably spent among nature's handiwork.

Mineral springs in great number are to be found in the immediate vicinity of town. The most conspicuous of which we could mention is Alder Glen, about two and a half miles from town. There is no place in the State, we can truthfully say, so beautifully and conveniently located as Alder Glen. There is a fine driveway to the place, and as you enter the glen you are at once impressed with the grandeur of the place. The mammoth redwoods afford a most cool shade. The water is indeed sparkling and bursts forth from four springs, each containing different minerals. The soda and sulphur spring is most prized for its health giving properties. Around the springs the grounds are laid out and pleasant walks are made through the cañon. Arrangements are being made to build a hotel to accommodate those who go there to enjoy its waters and beautiful mountain scenery. This place is destined to become a very popular resort.

The most popular and famous health resorts of the State abound in this vicinity. The Geysers, which rank with the Yosemite in grandeur of scenery, only sixteen miles distant, is one of

nature's greatest wonders, and attracts thousands of people yearly to witness these seemingly demoniacal demonstrations. His Satanic majesty seems to be near the surface in that section. The eternal fire that is produced by chemical action, and the water from the mountain stream, causes steam to emit from the crevices of the rocks, and as the creek continues in its course the water boils and bubbles furiously, and great clouds of steam are continually arising.

Hood's Warm Springs, some ten miles northwest of Cloverdale, is one of the finest camping grounds in this section of the State, and hundreds of people steal away from the cares of business and the humdrum of city life to spend a few weeks or months among the pleasant scenes that surround the springs. A number of bath houses have been erected for the accommodation of those who wish to enjoy the medicinal properties of the waters. The neighboring mountains, valleys and streams are a paradise for both hunters and anglers, as deer, rabbits, grouse, quail and brook trout are plentiful, and an occasional opportunity is offered to hunters to try their nerves and skill on a bear or panther. Lovers of honey will be pleased to learn that these mountains abound in bee trees, and in one cañon of only two miles in length a person can count over two hundred of these trees, each occupied by a colony of bees.

Oak Mountain, the home of Madame Preston and her religious followers, is located on the sidehill about two miles from Cloverdale. A prettier site cannot be found in California. The prominence of the location commands a view down the valley that is indeed impressive. The result of man's labor is seen throughout the length and breadth of the fertile valley. Only a few years ago, comparatively speaking, you could have stood on the same prominence and, looking upon the valley, all that could have been seen to break the monotony of scenery was a continuous sheep and cattle range. Now, how changed, the view presents an extensive chessboard laid out in blocks of orchards, vineyards and fields of green alfalfa. But the king of the

valley is making conspicous moves, and ere long it will checkmate all of its contemporaries for prestige, and drive them off the board. Wine is king, and his kingdom will grow and become more popular every year. Madame Preston has devoted her life to the sufferings of poor humanity. Whether rich or poor, and of whatever nationality, when in sickness and prostration, a panacea for the ills that our mortal body is heir to, as well as kind and gentle assistance can always be found on Oak Mountain. A church has been established, and a large and attractive building erected, which is called the Covenant Meeting House. A tower clock in the dome rings out the hours, and foretells the cheerfulness and contentment of the people that live there. The home of the Madame is a most inviting one. Dr. Henry Hubbard, Frederick Rindge and Mr. Clark also have handsome residences on Oak Mountain. Extensive vineyards and prune orchards are to be found in these foothills, which are very productive under the management of Colonel Preston.

Near Oak Mountain is the boarding house of C. Worth. Mr. Worth has the largest fig and almond orchard in the district. The figs, when well dried, command a good price and are very marketable.

There are a number of fine ranches in Oak Valley, and to mention one is to mention them all, and when we say that J. G. Heald, John Cooley, William Sink and D. Wambold have as well improved places as you see anywhere, it remains for you to more thoroughly convince yourself by a personal visit.

Of the suburban places, Conrad Haehl has a winery and well cultivated and profitable vineyard. The winery is built on a slight rise of ground and commands a view of the surrounding valley. The dwelling house faces the town and is surrounded by a good variety of fruit trees.

William Caldwell, residing south of town, is surrounded by a ranch that compares favorably in improvements to any in the county. His extensive vineyard, reaching across the valley, and the large orchard of excellent fruits near the dwelling-house, are all in the highest state of cultivation.

McElarney and Smith have the finest strip of land in this section reaching from the foothills to West street in the town. The vineyard is located on the best of foothill land, and is just coming into bearing. The dwelling-house and improvements are situated in a sheltered nook of the hills, and is a delightful place to live.

Prescott's Grove, adjoining the town limits, is a very picturesque and delightful retreat. A more natural park is hard to find in close proximity to a town, and its cooling shade during the warm summer days extends a pressing invitation to the weary mortal to pass a few pleasant hours under the protecting foliage of its grand old oaks and laurel trees. It is the scene of many a pleasant picnic party and is the pride of our townspeople.

SONOMA TOWNSHIP.

Sonoma Township in the southeastern part of the county, is bounded by Napa County on the east and south, Vallejo Township on the west and Santa Rosa on the northwest. The principal town is Sonoma, in the south, near which is San Luis or the Embarcadero. In the northern part, Glen Ellen is rapidly becoming an important center. This section is the pioneer wine-producing region of the State, and is better known on account of this fact than most other portions, Its history in connection with the early settlement of the State has also brought it into notice. The township includes 66,695 acres, assessed at \$977,225, or \$142 per acre. The total assessed value is \$2,124,225. Its population according to the last census was 2,153, which has considerably increased since then. The whole township may be said to be in a high state of cultivation.

There were some notable exceptions to the Mexican system of hides, horns and tallow farming; among them was General M. G. Vallejo, so often quoted in this history. General Vallejo was not a man to rest satisfied with so crude a system. He was far above the average

of his countrymen in native ability, which had been improved by intercourse with all the prominent men who had visited California from the various parts of the world. He cultivated on his large Petaluma and Sonoma ranches all the staple crops, fruits and vines. Sir George Simpson gives a very interesting account of the General's farming operations in 1841. He says that "a water-spout that year had burst in the valley, sweeping away the newly-sown grain from several large fields of wheat. These fields had been highly prized by General Vallejo, as the grain had been purchased from Columbia River, and was superior in quality to his own. As the surface of the plain presents so few obstacles to cultivation, the same land is never cropped for more than two successive years; and as the General's farm consists of many hundreds of acres, he annually breaks up about 300 acres of what may be called wild lands, either fresh from the hand of nature, or refreshed by rest." General Vallejo had also a fine fruit orchard, had revived the Mission vineyard, extended its area, and was a manufacturer of both wine and brandy. Commodore Wilkes, in 1842, was in San Francisco with his fleet, and being in want of supplies, dispatched an officer with a note to General Vallejo. He says the General treated the officer with great politeness, and returned for answer that he could supply us with Lima beans, wheat, potatoes and other vegetables which we had been unable to

The beautiful Sonoma Valley is one of the richest and most productive districts of the State. Being within a short distance from San Francisco, and having superior transportation facilities, it is above all comparison with other valleys in the State. The climate is mild, equable and delightful. Fogs and harsh winds are shut out by the mountain barriers and high hills on the east and west. Nature seems to smile on this gem of California valleys, and has endowed it with all the gifts within her disposal. Here the orange tree, heavily laden with its golden fruit and decked with bridal blossoms, nods

lazily in the balmy air. The olive—the emblem of peace, the sacred tree of the ancients—takes firm root in this soil and bears most prolifically. The sloping hills are mantled with the foliage of the vine, the fruitage of which yields a rich harvest of wine.

The vine-clad hills and citron groves of Southern Europe find their exact counterpart in the valley of Sonoma. The soil is of volcanic formation, impregnated with iron, magnesia and other minerals, which give flavor, color and strength to the wine. The soil is similar to that of France, Spain and the Rheinish grapegrowing provinces. In the growth of the walnut, almond, peach, pear, prune and apricot this valley cannot be excelled.

The display at the mechanics' fair made by the Sonoma Valley for the year 1887, was magnificent, from the diversity of productions presented. Of grapes, over 300 varieties were shown. There were five pyramids of wine in bottles—Clarets, Burgundies, Rieslings, Gutedels and Hocks, with Brandies.

Dried and preserved fruits occupied an important place. The exhibit of natural silk worms in all stages, from the larvæ to the eggs, excited much interest. Olive oil and pickled olives were shown. Every variety of pickles, cucumbers, melons, English marrows, corn (some of it fourteen feet high, with four ears on each stalk), Japanese persimmons, English hawthorne, Scotch rowan tree, tomatoes, peppers, gigantic sunflowers, plants, wild flowers, ferns, grasses, mosses, cereals in sheaves, sacks and bottles, Indian chutney, building stones, chalk, cork, oak, cotton, wool, bamboo, cheese, butter, milk, leather, charcoal, coal, hops, argols, 150 specimens of native rocks, mineral waters, natural fire and petrified woods, Rhus tox, and fourteen samples of earth and vine cutting were exhibited.

It can be truthfully said that a more complete or magnificent exhibit of the resources of a district was never made in California than that of Sonoma Valley. The fact was established that Sonoma Valley in its climate, fertility of soil, and productions has no superior, and few, if any, equals.

SONOMA CITY The main business of the town is done on the blocks surrounding the historical plaza, and many of the old adobes remain, some in rains but mostly in excellent preservation. There are a number of excellent two-story buildings of stone or brick including the Union Hotel, Poppe's Hall and others. An octagon one-story building used as a city hall, occupies the center of the plaza, and on a strip on the northern side the railroad depot is built, but the larger part is laid out in grass with trees, walks and a good fence. This square with its evergreens, grass plots, broad gravel, walks, famous flag pole, framed by two-story adobe buildings and modern masonry, alternating between Mexican and American architecture, with its back-ground of everlasting hills, makes a picture worth looking at. The water supply of the town comes from a small cement reservoir fed by the famous spring Lachryma Montis, which bursts from the hills immediately behind General Vallejo's house. The city vote of Sonoma at the last election was 125. Neither the city nor the school district are in debt. The State and county taxation within the city limits, taxpayers being relieved from taxation for the district road fund, is \$1.10, and the municipal tax is thirty-five cents on the \$100 of assessed values. The personal property in the municipality is valued by the assessor at \$92,-649, and the real estate and improvements at \$266,805 or a total of \$359,454. The total revenue of last year was \$2,500.

Temple Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M. This lodge was organized on April 9, 1851, with the following charter members: J. Hendley, George H. Derby, James R. Long, M. Pelty, Jesse Davidson, William Burris, P. Hicklin, Stephen Acres, Jason Smith, E. Peabody and George Stevenson.

Sonome Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F. This lodge was instituted July 1, 1854, with J. A. Brewster, P. G.; F. Rohrer, P. G.; W. Ayers, S. C. Hayden and Calvin Rohrer as charter

members. The inaugural ceremonies were presided over by Edward B. Eaton, D. D. G. M. of Napa district, and the following officers elected: J. A. Brewster, N. G.; Fred. Rohrer, V. G.; Martin, Secretary; G. W. Miller, Treasurer.

Sonoma Valley Bank.—This institution was incorporated in June, 1875, with a paid-up capital of \$53,100, and commenced business on July 12, 1875.

Newspapers.—The first printing done in Sonoma County were two small pamphlets in the Spanish language, published in 1838 by the Government press in Sonoma. One of them contained a list of remedies for the common complaints which all flesh is heir to, even in this favored clime; the other is a series of reports made by General Vallejo to the Governor of Alta California.

The Sonoma Bulletin.—This was the first periodical published in Sonoma County, its initial number being issued June 12, 1852, by A. J. Cox, who had been a resident of the town of Sonoma since 1847, having been a member of a company of Stevenson's regiment, which was stationed there. Mr. Thompson says: It was a very lively sheet for several years, and would have done credit to a much later period in the history of the State. Contributions from the inimitable Derby, and other army officers stationed at Sonoma, were not infrequent in its columns. The paper was continued at intervals up to 1855, when the editor, in a characteristic notice in the Petaluma Journal of September 15, 1855, announces its final demise as follows: "Hon. Q. Smikes wishes to return his thanks to the editorial fraternity for the kind notices of his debut, and to the public generally (the rest of mankind included) for their liberal patronage, and to announce that the Blunderbuss has dried up."

The Sonoma Index-Tribune has run the gauntlet of several proprietors, and H. H. Granice is now at the helm. He makes of his journal a representative local paper.

HARRY H. GRANICE.—The subject of this sketch is the able and enterprising owner and

editor of the Sonoma Index-Tribune, the only newspaper published in Sonoma Valley. This paper was first established in 1879 as the Index, edited by Benjamin Frank. It seemed to have had a rather precarious existence, changing hands nearly a dozen times until 1884, when Mr. Granice purchased it. Immediately upon his assuming the editorial chair he changed the name to the Index-Tribune, and determined to make a paper worthy of the support of the people of the valley. In this he has been eminently successful. His paper is issued each Saturday, and is a live, newsy and readable paper, devoted to the general interests of Sonoma Valley and County. Mr. Granice has also one of the most complete job printing offices in Sonoma County. He is a practical printer, fully conversant with all the details of his calling, and to this must be attributed much of his success. Mr. Granice is also a member of the firm of Raschen & Granice, real estate dealers of Sonoma. As an intelligent, energetic citizen, whose interests are closely identified with Sonoma County, a brief sketch of his life is of interest in a work of this character. He is a native of New York, and dates his birth December 3, 1849. When five years of age he accompanied his widowed mother to California. She took up her residence in San Francisco, and afterward in Sacramento, where, in 1861, she married R. J. Steele. Their home was then established in Auburn, Placer County, where Mr. Granice first engaged in his present calling as a printer. He worked at this until eighteen years of age, and then spent a year in the Pacific Business College of San Francisco. After graduating from this college he located in Merced, Merced County, where he established the Merced People, a newspaper which he conducted for some months. This paper he sold to Mr. Steele, who consolidated it with the San Joaquin Valley Argus. Mr. Granice then entered the employ of Mr. Steele, remaining with him until 1874, in which year he went to San Francisco and followed his profession as a journeyman printer until 1884, eight years of the time being in the employ of

the San Francisco Bulletin. In 1884 he located in Sonoma and purchased the Index, as before stated. Although the Index-Tribune is independent and fearless in politics, Mr. Granice, personally, is a Republican. He is a member of Sonoma Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F.; also of the Clay Literary Society of Sonoma, in which he takes a deep interest. Mr. Granice is a strong believer in the future prosperity of Sonoma Valley, and is always ready to support any enterprise tending to develop its resources. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Miss Katie Keogh, daughter of Richard J. and Kate Keogh, residents of Stanislaus County. From this marriage two children have been born-Cecilia and Julie.

Los Guillos is situated in Sonoma Valley, being eighty miles distance from Santa Rosa. It is partly encircled by a high and imposing mountain known as "Hood's Mountain," which has done good service to the traveler in the early days as a land mark. It is at the very base of its peak, which rises to an altitude of 3,000 feet or more, that the home proper is located, and this together with many beautiful features which we will endeavor to describe lends enchantment to a tout-ensemble which go to make Los Guilicos Ranch one of the prettiest spots in California.

ELVERANO is a newly laid out town on the line of the Santa Rosa & Carquinez Railroad, about two miles north of Sonoma, and near the Calienta Springs. Its future is undetermined.

GLEN ELLEN is a little paradise of resort at the north end of Sonoma Valley. It was laid out about five years ago, and has good accommodations for tourists.

ANALY TOWNSHIP

Analy Township contains 57,681 acres at an assessed value of \$1,222,340, an average of \$21 an acre; the assessed value of all the property is \$1,779,412. According to the census of 1880, this township contained 1,851 souls. At the present time its population will not fall short of 2,500. It is bounded on the north by

Russian River, Mendocino and Redwood townships, east by Santa Rosa and Vallejo townships, southwest by Marin County and west by Bodega and Redwood townships. It includes the towns of Sebastopol, Bloomfield and Forestville. Its name is said to be given by Jasper O'Farrell, in honor of his sister. Its soil is mainly a sandy loam, and its products are fruits, vegetables, cereals, wine, wood, hops and dairy products. During the past few years the area in fruits and vines has been increased at least twenty-five per cent. The real value of the land for orchards and vineyards seems not to have been appreciated until now; and lands have advanced in price fully 200 per cent. during the past five years. Cosy, comfortable and permanent homes are characteristic of its residents, and it rivals in this respect all other portions of the county. The improvements now under way and contemplated will make this section boom during the coming years.

There is no doubt but that to Joaquin Carrillo belongs the honor of being the first settler in Analy Township. He located and applied for a grant to the "Llano de Santa Rosa" rancho as early as 1844. In 1846 he built an adobe house on the western end of the rancho, within the present limits of the township, and near the present site of the town of Sebastopol. This was doubtless the first house ever built in the township. The remains of it are still standing. The tidal wave of American emigration did not seem to strike this township until 1850. During that year quite a number of families settled in the northern end of it in what is now known as Green Valley. Among those who settled there during that year may be mentioned J. M. Hudspeth, P. McChristian, and Judge Josiah Morin. Farther south, in the neighborhood of the present site of Sebastopol, Otis Allen, James Delaney, M. Gillian, James M. Miller, John Walker, and Orlando Sowers settled also in 1850, while W. D. Canfield was the only settler in that year in what is known as Blucher Valley. It was not until the next year that any one made any permanent settlement in Big Valley, in the extreme south end of the township. The very first man to pitch his tent upon a claim in that valley was William Abels. He was a man of family, and he and his estimable wife are still in the enjoyment of fine health, and are residents of Santa Clara County. Their children and grandchildren are living in different parts of the State, and point to the fact of first settlement in this section by their hardy ancestors with a just degree of pride. During the same year Elliot Coffer, Henry Hall, William Nutting, Robert Bailey, George Woodson, G. W. Wolf, Edward F. Thurber, Mr. Larkin, W. P. Henshaw, L. D. Cockrill, Jacob McReynolds, Mr. Turtelot and Mr. McAllen came into this valley and settled. Nearly if not quite all of these men were unmarried, however, and did not prove to be permanent settlers. There settled in Blucher Valley during 1851, Martin Reed, Dr. W. G. Lee, John White, Samuel Powers, Thomas Miller, Gideon Miller, John Rice, George Campbell, and W. Easeley. We are unable to discover the names of any who settled in the vicinity of Sebastopol that year, but in Green Valley we find that James Gregson, John Marshall, Henry Marshall, Major Isaac Sullivan, and Mitchell Gilham became permanent settlers during 1851. Some time during this year Major Sullivan and Miss Polly Gilham linked their destinies together in the silken bonds of marriage. This was probably the pioneer marriage in the township, and a right royal jolly time was had at the wedding. In 1852 A. Stark, Robert Gordon, William Jones, William H. White, and a great many others came into Big Valley; in fact, all the land was taken up during that year. During that year A. T. Davidson, S. J. Smith, and D. Woodworth settled near Sebastopol. During this and the next year or two the settlement of the township was very rapid. The settlers of those early days were very migratory in their habits, and but few of them remained more than a year or two. The title to the land was not very good, and many of them were merely squatters; so that when ordered off they had to

go. In Blucher Valley the only original set ther there now is W. D. Canfield. In 1852 a postoflice was established at Miller & Walker's store, then located about one mile south of where Sebastopol now stands. The commission was issued February 20th, and James M. Miller was the postmaster. The name of the office was Bodega, and it supplied all the section of the county lying west and northwest as far as the Gualah River.

BLOOMFIELD .- Bloomfield is situated at the head of Big Valley, or the Valley of the Estero Americano, on the Rancho Cañada de Pogolome, and was named in honor of the owner of that grant, F. G. Blume. The first house was built in the town by Wm. Zellhardt, in 1853. He soon afterward built a blacksmith shop. L. D. Cockrill built the next house here, also in 1853. In 1854 a man by the name of Horace Lamb opened a store, using a part of Mr. Cockrill's house for the purpose. During the year, however, he erected a building of his own and occupied it. Two years later, July 12, 1856, a postoffice was established at this point, with Horace Lamb as postmaster. During this year also the town was laid out, C. and J. Hoag owning the western part of the site and Isaac Kuffel the eastern portion. From this time on the town flourished as well as could be expected under the circumstances. It was an inland trading point, with no direct communication with San Francisco for a number of years. Stores, hotels, blacks mith shops, churches, schools, etc., were established. The cemetery, which is situated to the westward of the town, and on an eminence commanding a beautiful view of the town and adjacent country, was laid out in 1860. The first person buried in it was Mrs. Stephen C. Fowler, daughter of L. D. Cockrill.

Valley Ford Lodge, I. O. O. F. Valley Ford Lodge, No. 191, I. O. O. F., was organized September 7, 1869, at Valley Ford; hence the name. Its charter members were William Hamilton, A. S. Perrine, A. C. Wood, S. N. Hudson, Edward Hare and William Withrow. The first officers were: William Hamilton, N. G.; William Withrow, V. G.; S. N. Hudson, Secretary, and Edward Hare, Treasurer.

Bloomfield Encampment.—Bloomfield Encampment, No. 61, I. O. O. F., was organized January 10, 1877, with the following charter members: H. C. Crowder, B. F. Hickleman, Bruce T. Cockrill, S. H. Manzy, Valentine Wilson, O. M. LeFebvre, A. H. Knapp, G. W. Knapp and Chas, Hoag.

Vitravious Lodge, F. & A. M. Vitravious Lodge, No. 145, F. & A. M., was instituted under dispensation May 31, 1860. The charter members were as follows: T. G. Cockrill, R. Dickens, J. M. Hinman, S. Honigsberger, I. Kuffel, D. Markel, J. R. Ross, J. W. Zuver. The officers U. D. were J. M. Hinman, W. M.; D. Markel, S. W.; I. Kuffel, J. W.; and T. G. Cockrill, Secretary. The charter was granted June 7, 1861, and the first officers under charter were: D. Markel, W. M.; I. Kuffel, S. W.; C. R. Arthur, J. W.; R. Dickens, Treasurer, and T. G. Cockrill, Secretary.

Bloomfield Lodge, I. O. G. T.—Bloomfield Lodge, No. 256, I. O. G. T., was organized August 19, 1878. Following is the list of charter members: W. H. Haskins, James Hoag, C. C. Farnsworth, D. L. Knapp, Ada Haskins, Louis McReynolds, Albert Crose, Horace Lamb, Edward McReynolds, Lizzie Gregory, Ida M. Haskins, Chas. McReynolds, Carrol Jones, John McAllister, Emil Baker, A. E. Kellogg, W. W. Parks, Sarah Stone, Ernestine Walker, Anna Crose, E. M. Sharon, Maggie Sharon, Clara Farnsworth, Mary Jones, Alice Pharis, Clarence Wilson, Frank Lamb, Thomas Gregory, E. L. McReynolds.

Bloomfield School.—The first school in this section was taught in what was known as the Big Valley school district. The school-house was situated about one mile east of the present site of Bloomfield. The first school ever taught in the town was under the charge of James Harlow, and was inthe Methodist Episcopal church building. The present large and commodious building was erected in 1866. It is two stories high, and is amply large for all the requirements

of the town. There are two teachers employed, and, of course, two grades in the school. There is a good library of over 200 volumes attached to the school. Among those who have taught there in days gone by may be mentioned: A. H. Hall, James Radeliffe, T. H. Hopkins, A. H. Pratt, J. H. Wilmer, T. C. Powers, E. D. Roberts, and others.

Churches.—A gentleman known as Father Walker organized the Methodist Episcopal church at this place in 1857. He was the pioneer minister of this county.

Sebastopol.—This is a beautiful little hamlet lying near the foothills, on the west side of the Santa Rosa Valley. As has been stated above, to Joaquin Carrillo belongs the honor of being the first settler in this section of the township, coming here as early as 1846. It seems that James M. Miller and John Walker followed him, coming as early as 1850. They erected a building and opened a store about one mile south of the site of the present town. In this store was a postoffice, and it seemed that if a town ever sprang up in that section it would be near it. But in 1855, J. H. P. Morris, a man of enterprise and energy, entered a tract of Government land, consisting of 120 acres, north of the store site. Mr. Morris came to Sonoma in 1853, and was in business for a while at the Miller & Walker store. After locating his claim upon this tract of land, he moved a building, which he procured of Miller & Walker, to his claim, in which he opened out a grocery store and saloon combined. That same year he deeded to John Dougherty a lot, upon the conditions that he should put a store upon it. This was complied with. Mr. Morris called the embryotic town Pine Grove, a very appropriate name indeed, as it is surrounded by a perfect nursery of young pine trees. We are informed by Mr. R. A. Thompson that its present formidable name of Sebastopol originated in this way: A man named Jeff Stevens and a man named Hibbs had a fight; Hibbs made a quick retreat to Dougherty's store, with Stevens in hot pursuit. Dougherty stopped Stevens, and forbade him to come upon his premises. The Crimean war was raging at that time, and the allies were besieging Sebastopol, which it was thought they would not be able to capture. The Pine Grove boys, who were always keen to see a fight -- chagrined at the result -- cried out that Dougherty's store was Hibbs' Sebastopol, and from this incident the town eventually took its name. As stated above, Dougherty opened the second business place in the town. George H. Jacobs began the business of blacksmithing and wagon-making next. Marion Howe was his wagon-maker. Captain Auser then erected a hotel building on the present site of the Wilson Exchange. Other business and dwelling-places followed in rapid succession, until the town has now probably 300 inhabitants. It has a daily stage connecting with the railroad at Santa Rosa, which carries both the United States and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s mail.

Lafayette Lodge, F. & A. M.—Lafayette Lodge, No. 126, F & A. M., was organized under dispensation January 8, 1858. At the time of its organization and until August 25, 1860, the lodge convened at a place known as Pleasant Hill, some two and one-half miles south of Sebastopol. Since the last named date its communications have been held in Sebastopol, where they have a very nice lodge-room over the Presbyterian church. The charter members were Wm. G. Lee, Jacob Fouts, Losson Ross, Benj. S. Burns, Wm. Henry, John Ryan, R. Dickens, Andrew Fife, Wm. Ely, J. 11. P. Morris and Wm. L. Taber. The charter was granted May 13, 1858. The first officers were: Wm. G. Lee, W. M.; Jacob Fouts, S. W.; Losson Ross, J. W.; Win. Henry, Treasurer, and R. Dickens, Secretary.

Evergreen Lodge, I. O. O. F.—Evergreen Lodge, No. 161, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 12, 1869, with the following charter members: B. B. Berry, W. P. Berry, Wm. Wilson, John K. Smith, M. Edwards, Mathew A. Williams, and James Burnett. The first officers were W. P. Berry, N. G.; Wm. Wilson, V. G.

M. Edwards, Treasurer; and B. B. Berry, Secretary.

Schostopol Rebrea Degree Lodge. This lodge. No. 44, was organized June 20, 1878. The charter members were as follows: B. B. Berry, G. H. Stowell, Chas. Solomon, S. B. Berry, W. F. Elliott, M. V. Morin, M. H. Chenoworth, J. H. Berry, A. Crawford, V. Piezzi, T. G. Wilton, J. M. Dockham, D. Seeley, and J. S. Jones, Mesdames Elizabeth Berry, E. A. Stowell, Sarah A. Solomon, L. J. Berry, Jane M. Elliott, M. Donner, Emma G. Wilson, Minerva A. Berry, Mary L. Crawford, Luella Piezzi and Harmonia Jones. The first officers were T. G. Wilton, N. G.; Jane M. Elliott, V. G.; Mary L. Crawford, Treasurer, and B. B. Berry, Secretary.

Camberland Presbyterian Church. The Sebastopol Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized October 2, 1851. It was known until September, 1876, by the name of the Bodega Cumberland Presbyterian church, at which time the name was changed to Sebastopol. The organizing menbers were Rev. J. M. Cameron, Mrs. Mary Cameron, C. Kavanagh, William M. Reed, L. Clyman, Mrs. Harriett Morin, Mrs. Nancy Hudspeth, J. C. Thompson and J. M. Paod.

Schetstopol Lodge, I. O. G. T. -This lodge, No. 167, was organized January 21, 1879. The following names appear upon the charter: J. H. P. Morris, Fannie Wadsworth, Emma Berry, Mary Hulbert, Ira Manville, C. S. Berry, Lizzie Berry, W. T. Cromwell, Rebecca Cromwell, Hannah Thompson, Lou Berry, R. Ewing, C. Bonham, H. Hulbert, Geo. S. Briggs, B. B. Berry, Elizabeth Berry, Julia Hulbert, Grace Wadsworth, L. B. Bonham, J. T. Bonham, Jas. B. Bonham, H. M. Grayson, H. P. Hulbert, Mary B. Hulbert, Wm. Marshal, D. M. Kelly, Bertha Greyland, George L. Allen, Thomas Hale, Hattie Ross, Emma Lee, Alice Crawford, Emma Hensley, and Clara Hensley.

FORRESTVILLE.—This is a little village situated near the extreme north end of this township, in what is known as Green Valley. It is on the

border of the redwood belt, and its inhabitants are mostly wood-choppers and lumbermen. The Guerneville branch of the North Pacific Railroad passes near by affording ready communication with San Francisco. It is said that the town derived its name from its founder, and first settler, A. J. Forrester. There is a good public school in the town, a Methodist Episcopal church, and an Advent church near by. The business interests are represented by one general store, one blacksmith shop, one saloon, one hotel, one meat market, etc. etc. The rustic-chair factory is located here. Forestville is now developing into a great fruit-growing center; grapes and olives being a specialty.

Taken as a whole, Analy is one of the most productive townships in the county. Extending as it does from the Santa Rosa Valley to a point within a few miles of the sea-shore, it presents a diversity of soil and climate seldom compassed in the boundaries of a township. At a very early day it became one of the most populous districts in the county. There are now some very consequential counties in the State that have not been as productive of real wealth as has the single township of Analy. The western portion for long years was mainly devoted to potato and grain raising, and the land paid for itself over and over again. Of late years the land has been largely used for dairying and stock-raising. This is a good paying industry. But even yet the people of that region do not seem to have a full appreciation of the real worth of that country. The day will come when all that region from Two Rock Valley northward will be cut up into small holdings; and apple and berry orchards will be common where now are stock ranges. The easterly end of Analy Township is already famous for its fruit orchards.

BODEGA TOWNSHIP

In early times no portion of our State gained a wider reputation than Bodega for butter and potatoes. It contains 45,032 acres, assessed at \$689,120 or \$15\frac{3}{2} per acre. Total assessed value of all property \$950,209. Its population in 1880 was 1,385. It is located on the southwest coast line of the county, being bounded on the north by Ocean and Redwood townships, on the east by the Pacific Ocean. The Estero Americano is the dividing line between this township and Marin County. It includes the towns of Bodega Corners, Bodega Port, Freestone, Occidental, Howards and Valley Ford. Its products are varied and include potatoes, cereals and all kinds of vegetables, fruits, dairy products, lumber of all kinds and wood. The North Pacific Coast Railroad runs through the eastern portion of the township. The population of the township has increased, but at what ratio we are unable to ascertain.

Elsewhere has been recorded the early occupation of the Bodega country by the Russians—also the settling of Captain Stephen Smith, and his enterprise.

We will now take up the settlement of this township by the Americans, as distinguished from the Russians. The first settlers of this kind of which there are any records were: James Dawson, James Black, and Edward Manuel McIntosh. These three men came to California probably as early as 1830 with Captain Juan B. R. Cooper, brother-in-law of General M. G. Vallejo, as sailors on board of his vessel. Once here, and getting into the free and careless habits of the natives, they preferred to remain on shore. We find that Dawson and McIntosh applied för citizenship under the Mexican government as early as the year 1833. General Vallejo says that upon assuming the position of commandant of the military of California in 1835, he was ordered to extend his settlements as far in the direction of Fort Ross as possible, and to thus encroach upon the Russian territory and usurp their claims. For this purpose he chose the three hardy pioneers mentioned above, and promised to give them each a large grant of land provided they would go and settle right upon the border limits of the Russian claim. The gentlemen consented as they were sure they could live on amicable

terms with the Russians. Black settled upon what is now known as Cañada de la Jonive Rancho, while Dawson and McIntosh settled upon the Estero Americano Rancho.

Bodega Port.—This was a shipping place atthe head of the bay of that name. It was here that the first faint attempt at founding a town in this township occurred. As was stated above, the Russians had erected two buildings on this bay, but they were near to the mouth of the bay, and hard of access to those who came to the port from the interior, hence settlers naturally built their stone houses at a point the most accessible. Captain Smith owned a small schooner called the Fayaway, which plied regularly between the port and San Francisco, in the early days. We do not know how long this was continued by him, or what became of the vessel. He used it principally in shipping his lumber to market. In the year 1850, two men named John Keyes and — Noble, put in a crop of potatoes. This was the first crop of the kind that had ever been grown in that section. They were merely squatters, not having leased the land of Captain Smith. They raised the crop on the headland known as Bodega Point. After the crop was matured they had to get a vessel to take it to market. A small schooner of about fifteen tons burden was purchased and run by John Keyes. It was called the Spray. Keyes continued to run this vessel until the spring of 1857. The fare on this schooner was \$8 to San Francisco and \$15 for return. Sometime during this year one Captain Tibbey began to run a schooner, which he called the Mary, in this trade. This schooner was built in Australia. The principal exports from the port at this time were lumber, shingles and potatoes. Cattle and sheep were sometimes shipped, also.

A schooner called the *Sheriff*, in 1853, Captain Tibbey, master, went ashore near Cape Mendocino, and all on board perished. In the fall of 1850, or spring of 1851, a large schooner called the *Caroline*, with a valuable cargo on board, bound for Trinidad, went ashore on the sand-pit which projects into Bodega Bay. The

vessel and cargo were lost, but the officers and sailors escaped. Captain Andrew Rutherford ran a propellor between the port and San Francisco a few trips about 1858, but could not make it nay, and hence discontinued the trips. From 1852 to 1860 there were several vessels plying in this trade, there being often as many as six at one time making weekly trips to the city and return. The first man to rent land of Captain Smith was Edward Cheeney. He leased 200 acres from him during the winter of 1850-'51. on the point. This land had been cultivated previously, first by the Russians, and during the previous season by Keyes and Noble. The terms of this lease were that Cheeney was to pay \$2 per acre for rent, payable when the crop was sold; Smith would allow five cents a rail for fencing the land. Smith sometimes rented land on shares, furnishing everything to the renter and taking half the crop. This was really the better way for him to rent his land, as the half of the crop would net from \$50 to \$100 per acre. It a man were poor and appeared to be honest, Captain Smith would advance him the necessary amount of money to put in his crop, without interest. It is said that many of his renters took advantage of his liberal terms, and rewarded his kindness by disposing of the crop and leaving the Captain's claims unsettled. This land in that early day was very productive. Mr. Cheeney raised sixty bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of oats to the acre, and one renter had an acre of potatoes which brought him \$500. February 20, 1851, Stephen L. and James E. Fowler, two brothers, and Messrs. Loper and Hedges arrived at Bodega. We have at hand a diary which was kept by Stephen L. Fowler at that time. To it we are indebted for a number of facts contained in this sketch.

The four men mentioned above formed a company, and styled themselves the "Suffolk Company," for the purpose of farming. They located about two and a half miles from the port, across a creek (from Captain Smith's house), and on a tract which would not need to be fenced. This was quite an object. This company planted

quite an extensive crop this year, and the yield was very good both in quantity and price. The seed they used for their garden came from the colonies (Australia). A box for which they paid \$15, contained six quarts of peas, two of beans, four ounces of onion seed, five ounces of cabbage seed of different kinds, celery, raddish, broccoli, mustard, spinage, cucumber, beets, carrots, capsicum, pepper-grass, lettuce, all in small parcels; also one-half pound each of three different kinds of turnip seeds. All these seeds were planted, and all throve well in the rich soil of that section. As high as eight cents a pound was paid by them for seed potatoes that spring. It rained until very late into the season that year. They moved wild oats for hav. This hay was easily cured, and served the purpose well. They raised quite a crop of barley. It was harvested and threshed in the month of July. The following description of the modus operandi of threshing the grain is copied from the diary mentioned above: "A corral is constructed of poles driven in the ground in a circle. Several cart-loads of barley are then drawn in and placed within the corral. Forty or fifty horses are then turned into the corral, and driven around at a furious rate of speed. As soon as the grain is tramped out of the upper layer the straw is thrown out, and the process repeated until the bottom is reached. The grain is then removed, and carefully cleaned by hand."

During the year 1851 several new-comers put in an appearance, and the opening of the spring of 1852 saw the greater portion of the land near the port taken up by renters. Of these but few remain in that section now, and their names have passed into oblivion. In fact, no name but a nick-name was known for many of them. Of those mentioned above, Mr. Cheeney still resides near this [port, a genial old gentleman, with whom it is a pleasure to meet and talk of the early days. James E. Fowler is now a retired merchant, living a life of leisure upon a handsome competence gained in this township. His beautiful home is located at Valley Ford. He, too, is a most estimable and pleasant gentleman.

The first warehouse at the port, at the head of the bay, was built by Captain Smith, in 1848. This was a small building, and was erected rather for the purposes of a freighthouse than a store-house. It was only 16x20. The next warehouse was built in October, 1851, by the Suffolk Company. It was 24x18, with ten feet studding. This company also constructed a boat at this time in which to ferry their potatoes over the creek mentioned above. This creek has its debouchure just north of the point where the landing was at the head of the bay. This boat was a sort of a lighter, 36x10 feet, and one foot deep. In 1852, Samuel Potter built a warehouse 30x60 feet in dimensions. During the same year Stephen Smith, a nephew of the captain, and Mr. Cheeney erected a warehouse 40x25. This building is still standing. The first store was built at this point in 1853, by Donald McDonald, It was a small affair, with its foundation extending into the bay, causing the whole building to stand over water at high tide. It was reached by a platform extending from the main land. The building is still standing, but in a most dilapidated condition. In the same year or the next, Jasper O'Farrell built a warehouse 50x100. In 1858 James Stumpf erected a warehouse which was 60x80; and during the same year Tyler Curtis constructed one which was 40x150. In 1852, Captain Smith erected the buildings for a hotel and bowling alley. In 1860 Tyler Curtis erected the last building ever put up there. It was a warehouse, 30x80. After this the glory of Bodega Port departed forever.

Bodeca Corners. We will now pass from the port of Bodega to the town of the same name. This is situated near the site of the Smith Ranch House, and of course he was the first settler in that section. It took its first start in 1853. A man by the name of George Robinson went up from Bodega port and opened a saloon at this point that year. It was a place where three roads met, hence the name of Corners was applied to it. A man named Hughes

soon followed, and built a blacksmith shop. He was soon joined by another named Bowman and the two built the first hotel in the place, which was afterward burned. Donald McDonald had a store at the port, which he moved to the new town quite early in its existence. The Rositer Bros., also opened a store about the same time. The old settlers of that vicinity were: Jas. Watson, ex-Sheriff Samuel Potter, M. Hagler, J. L. Springer, Dr. A. K. Piggott, Thomas Murray, James Stumpf and William H. Stewart.

Bodega Corners, so-called, is virtually Smith's Ranch, and the latter is the postoffice name of the place. On the 20th of February, 1851, Stephen L. Fowler wrote as follows in his diary: "We walked from Bodega port to Captain Smith's, a distance of about five miles. He has a very pretty valley to live in. The most of the buildings were erected by the Russians. The old captain is very hospitable. He has been here about eight years. He has quite a great deal of poultry, a number of hogs, and a great many cattle." He next gives us a glimpse at the domestic economy of the Smith household: "They have coffee about sunrise, at ten o'clock, breakfast, and dinner at dark. This is a Spanish custom." Ile next pays a visit to the mill: "We walked to the Bodega steam saw-mill, where we were kindly treated. We took dinner, and they showed us through the mill. They put the saw in motion, and explained what we did not understand. There are a number of buildings near the mill. The place is called ' Mount Pleasant.' I think it very appropriately named, as it is a very pleasant place."

The above name of Mount Pleasant is probably the writer's translation of the name "Buena Vista," which was applied to a high hill in the neighborhood of the Smith Ranch, and being a stranger he probably supposed it to apply to the entire immediate section. He remarks, further on: "Near Captain Smith's there is a brook where salmon are caught during their season. We saw here a Russian dog, said to be forty years old. The Captain's nephew (Stephen Smith) has charge of the ranch. The Captain

is about to start a tannery." On the 23d of June, 1851, the contract for the woodwork on adobe house, which now stands there, was let to Stephen L. Fowler and one of his partners, Mr. N. M. Helges. An extract from the diary of that date says: "To-day Hedges and myself (S. L. Fowler) rode to Captain Smith's, to make arrangements about doing some carpenter work. We contracted to do the work of an adobe house, 27x70 feet. We have two floors to lay, ceil it overhead, partitions to run to make six rooms, twelve windows to case, besides casing doors and hanging them, and putting in and trimming a front door, and ceiling under the piazza. We are to be boarded and receive \$450 for the job." While at work on this contract and boarding at the house he gives us another glimpse at the internal management of the domestic affairs of the family; also, a bill of fare for one day: "We eat four meals a day. At sunrise we have a most excellent cup of coffee, with bread and butter; at ten o'clock we have breakfast, which consists of coffee, soup, meat, vegetables, and bread; at one o'clock we have a lunch of roast beef, bread, etc., and at six o'clock we have dinner, which consists of about the same as the breakfast, except the coffee. We can have a cup of tea any time during the evening, and brandy and water when we wish. We do not eat with the family, as they have much company, and the table is generally full." On the 5th day of August, 1851, we find the following entry: "We had a very good dinner to-day, it being Mrs. Smith's birthday. We had roast turkey and pig, with plenty of vegetables and a good pudding. To-night the ladies came into the building, and the children danced several Spanish dances to the music of a guitar. James (E. Fowler) declaimed, 'Richard the Third,' and, with singing, etc., we passed the evening very pleasantly. There were several bottles of wine sent in by the Captain and Mrs. Smith." Being sixteen at the time of her marriage in 1843; she was born August 5, 1827. Two days later, on the 7th, we find the following entry: "To-day the Captain has given us

the dimensions of the two buildings he wants built for his tannery. One is twenty-four feet square, and ten feet studding: the other is 24x50 feet, and two-stories high." For this contract they were to receive \$450. We find that a man by the name of Watson was the tanner; that he had a birthday, when the boys got a little jolly. T. B. Carv, long of Petaluma. and now a resident of Lake County, was Smith's head tanner for several years. It was doubtless in this tannery that the first real leather was made in Sonoma County by the American process of tanning. Of course the Russians tanned leather in their way, and probably made a good article; too. After them, and using their appliances, came Major Ernest Rufus. Cyrus Alexander, of Alexander Valley, is reputed to have tanned some leather in a crude way. It would therefore seem that to Captain Smith belongs the honor of establishing the first successful tannery in the county. This tannery afterward passed into the hands of James Stewart. After him came a man hy the name of Henry Lane. The building was destroyed by fire in 1868, after doing duty for seventeen years.

Bodega Lodge, F. & A. M.—Bodega Lodge, No. 213, F. & A. M., was organized December 17, 1870. The following named gentlemen were charter members: William H. Manefee, A. S. Patterson, N. R. Shaw, L. S. Goodman, A. S. Perrine, H. M. Barnham, C. C. Robertson, G. N. Sanborn, D. Hakes, M. Kiernan, W. W. Gilham, E. O. Stratfon, William Hamilton, and W. M. Doran. The first officers were: W. H. Manefee, W. M.; A. S. Patterson, S. W.; N. R. Shaw, J. W.; L. S. Goodman, Treasurer, and G. N. Sanborn, Secretary.

No Surrender Lodge, I. O. G. T. This Lodge, No. 375, was organized November 9, 1875, and had the following names on its charter; C. N. Andrews, James H. Brown, John Cunningham, Theo. Wright, Tim Keegan, James Piggott, John Piggott, Alf. Sayton, Cordelia A. Brown and Vesta Nickols. The first officers were: C. N. Andrews, W. C. T.; Vesta Nickols, W. V. T.; James H. Brown, W. S.;

John Piggott, W. F. S.; Cordelia A. Brown, W. T.

Catholic Church. The first mass was celebrated in this place in March, 1860, by Rev. Father Rosse. This mass was celebrated in the school-house. In October, 1860, the church building was erected, but was not dedicated until 1862 or 1863. This is a very neat church building, and serves the purpose of the congregation admirably. The following pastors have officiated here: Fathers Rosse, Onetta, Welch, Fagin, Slattery, Kelly, Cullen and Cushing.

FREESTONE.—This charming little village is located near the eastern line of the township, and on the line of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, and near the corner of three ranchos, viz.: Jonive, Pogolome and Estero Americano. The early history of these ranchos has already been given, but a few more points of interest are related here. James Dawson made application for the Pogolome grant, but before it was confirmed to him he died. His wife under her maiden name, Donna Maria Antonia Cazares, secured the confirmation of the grant to herself as the widow of Santiago (James) Dawson. This confirmation was made by Manuel Micheltorena on the 12th day of February, 1844, and was approved by the Departmental Assembly December 26, 1845. The grant contained 8,788.81 acres. In November, 1847, F. G. Blume married Mrs. Dawson, and the charge of the property passed into his hands. He resided in Sonoma at that time, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He sent his brother-inlaw, Henry Hagler, to the ranch as his agent. Hagler, it will be remembered, was the man who came from Baltimore with Captain Smith as a ship's carpenter." He remained in charge until 1848, when Mr. Blume and his wife moved upon the rancho and took charge. They have resided continuously in the same house ever since. About this time his father-in-law, Francisco Cazares, with his family, came from Monterey and settled on the banks of the Ebabias Creek. The settlers league forced Mr. Blume to sell much of his valuable estate at nominal figures, so that he now owns but a small portion of the original grant.

The town of Freestone derived its name from a kind of easily worked, or free, sandstone quarry which is near the place; this rock is used extensively for building purposes on account of this quality. After a town had been started and the dwellers therein were casting about for an appropriate name, one Frank Harris bethought himself of this freestone quarry, and at once suggested it, which, after due consideration, was adopted. Mr. Blume had kept a small stock of goods in one room of his residence since 1848, but the first business house erected in the town was a saloon with a small store attached kept by Ferdinand Harbordt. This was in 1849. Probably during the same year or the next at least, S. Bruggerman erected a large store building at O'Farrell's place. In 1853 Mr. Blume built a large twostory hotel, which he rented to James Dobson. During the same year W. H. Sailhardt built a blacksmith shop. The town is nicely located, and is fast becoming popular for country residences for city people. It is within easy reach of San Francisco.

VALLEY FORD .- This thriving little village is situated on the Estero Americano, four miles from its mouth. It received its name from the fact that an old Indian and Spanish ford across this stream was located at this place. Stephen L. and James E. Fowler were the first settlers here, having purchased of Mr. Blume 640 acres lying between the Estero and Ebabias creeks. In July of 1852, they built a house about 200 yards from the old ford. The same year Thos. Smith built a cabin near where John Vanderleith now lives. Sanford & Webber located across the creek. They received a portable grist-mill from the east, and during that winter were kept busy grinding grain for the neighbors. The flour was coarse and unbolted. Whitehead Fowler and E. Thurber also located in this part of Big Valley during that year. During the next year the greater portion of the valley land was taken up. In 1854 a crop of oats, vielding 100 bushels to the acre, was raised on the present town site. During this year Stephen C. Fowler and his family, consisting of his wife and sons, John H. and Nathaniel, arrived at Valley Ford. Mrs. Fowler was the first lady resident of that section. In 1856 the Thos. Smith above mentioned began operations with a grist-mill on a small scale. He had two run of burrs, and used twelve horses as a motor. Two years later a steam engine was placed in the mill, and it soon became famous for its extra brands of flour. In the fall of 1861 Daniel Hall opened a blacksmith shop. That same year J. H. Fowler and O. M. Perkins opened a general merchandise business; Jas. E. Fowler opened a lumber yard, and E. B. and J. W. Palmer built a carpenter shop. J. N. Rien built the Valley Ford Hotel in 1864. In the summer of 1876 the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company extended their line through the town and erected a neat depot. This brings the people of this place within four hours of San Francisco, instead of the old-time tedious route via Petaluma. The populati 2 of the place is about 100.

Valley Ford I. O. G. T. -This lodge, No. 156, was organized March 2, 1865. The charter members were: Rev. J. R. Hammond, Mary E. Stanley, Benj. Harrington, A. M. Huntley, Miss Lizzie Mills, Geo. P. Stanley, Wm. Huntley, Rev. A. Fairbairn, E. D. Mills, Wm. Withrow, A. J. Blainey, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Mrs. A. E. Huntley and E. M. Dibble. Rev. J. R. Hammond was the first W. C. T., and Benj. Hammond the first Secretary.

Presbyterian Church.—This church organization was effected December 5, 1863, by Rev. Thomas Fraser, as the Old School Presbyterian Church of Big Valley, under the Presbytery at Benicia, and the Synod of the Pacific Coast. The organizing members were Stephen C. Fowler, Mrs. Rebecca Fowler, Mrs. Mary J. Palmer, Mrs. Olivia N. Gordon, Mrs. Elizabeth Pettit, Mrs. Laura Mecham, Miss Olivia E. Mecham, G. W. Case, Mrs. Adelaide L. Case, Mrs. Hannah N. Hall, Mrs. H. Cain and Mrs. Sarah B. Palmer.

OCCIDENTAL .- This is a beautiful little village situated in a most delightful location. It is on the line of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, at the point where it crosses the divide between the waters which flow into the O'Farrel Valley on the south, and into the Russian River, through Howard's canon, on the north, From this fact the place is called Summit. The railroad company have named the station Howards, in honor of William Howard, the oldest settler living in that section and on whose land a portion of the town is situated. The other portion of the town is built upon land belonging to M. C. Meeker. The first start of this town was far different from most California towns, and we hasten to record the fact that the first building in the place was a church. The committee who were appointed to choose a location for the proposed church building met, and after selecting the site, took into consideration what name they should give to it. They decided upon Occidental. The postoffice was also petitioned for under that name, hence the place is mentioned indifferently as Howard's Station, Meekers, Summit and Occidental. The town lies in the heart of a redwood forest, and the old stumps still stand in the streets. One hundred and twenty thousand shingles were made out of a tree which stood on the town site. The church building mentioned above was erected in 1876. That same year the railroad reached this point, and the first passenger train arrived here October 16, 1876. M. C. Meeker erected a hotel building which was occupied by J. W. Noble. He began operations in January, 1877. The first store was opened by McCaughey & Co., April 4, 1877. Other buildings followed in rapid succession, and now Occidental is a lovely mountain town and a delightful summer resort.

The first permanent settler in this immediate section was Michael Kolmer. He arrived in California in 1846, having with him his family, consisting of his wife, two daughters and one son. They spent that winter at Sutter's Fort, then went to Fort Ross, and spent the year of 1847. In 1848 he came down and leased

land of Captain Smith, on the Bodega Rancho. This tract of land was located about two and one-half miles west of the present site of Howard's Station, in what is known as Coleman Valley. The original name was Kolmer Valley, taking its appellation from the Kolmer family. It has since been modified to Coleman. One of the daughters married William Howard, and still resides with her husband at their homestead near Occidental. The other daughter married William Bennitz, and is now residing in the Argentine Republic. A man named Patrick McCue was the next settler. He located in a little valley just east of Howard's Station in 1849. McCue came to California in 1847 with Samuel Brannan and the Mormons in the ship Brooklyn. He came to Bodega and worked at the blacksmith business for some time for Captain Smith on his rancho and at his mill. He soon, however, came to the mill run by James Black and others, near the present site of Freestone. He followed his trade here for a while, and finally settled as stated above. In 1852 he left the country. The next permanent settler was William Howard, who came to California in 1848, and located on his present homestead in 1849. He was the first settler who actually owned the land he was upon, and is the only old settler who still resides in this vicinity. Mr. Howard had a partner by the name of Charles Romer. They remained together until 1855. During the next few years several squatters came and went. but none made permanent homes. From that time on till the advent of the railroad, nothing occurred to cause a ripple upon the even tenor of its way. The town has assumed quite an importance as a shipping point, cord-wood, fence-posts, tan-bark and charcoal form the bulk of the exports.

Methodist Episcopal Church. The Occidental (M. E.) church edifice was erected in 1876, but a church organization was not effected till the following year.

Salmon Creek Lodge, I. O. O. F.—This Lodge, No. 234, was organized August 2, 1875,

at Bodega Corners, and was moved to Occidental May 25, 1878. The charter members were: J. K. Smith, G. C. Taylor, J. H. Brown, A. Willis, David Robinson, H. Samsel, W. J. Lewis, L. F. Wormell and J. Sutter. The first officers were: J. K. Smith, N. G.; G. C. Taylor, V. G.; J. H. Brown, Secretary, and D. Robinson, Treasurer.

Saw-Mills.—As has already been stated, the first attempt to make lumber in this township was made by James Dawson, in 1835, with a saw-pit and hand rip-saw. The first mill was that of Captain Smith, which was the first steam saw-mill in California, established in 1843. The next saw-mill was located on the Jonive Rancho, and was put in operation sometime previous to 1849. We find no record of when the mill was built, but find that it was disposed of in 1849. This mill was situated on the little creek which passes through Freestone, very near the present site of the town, and was run by water power. Edward M. McIntosh, James Black, Thomas Butters, William Leighton, Frederick Hegel, Thomas Wood and a pioneer who was known by the peculiar name of "Blinking Tom," put the mill in operation. In 1849 it is said that they disposed of their mill and lumber to F. G. Blume and went to the mines. The next milling enterprise was inaugurated in 1848, and was known as the "Benicia" or "Blumedale Mill and Lumber Company." This company was composed of mechanics who were at work on the Government barracks at Benicia. Charles McDermot was President and John Bailiff, Secretary; Lieutenant, now General George Stoneman, and a Mr. McKnight, and others, were members of the company. F. G. Blume rented the land to this company, hence the name of "Blumedale." It was a circular saw and the power was steam. It was put in operation in 1849. The site of the mill was on Ebabias Creek, about one mile south of Freestone. The next mill built was what is now known as the Joy mill. It was put in operation in 1855, by three brothers by the name of Thurston. It is located northward from Bodega

Corners, and is still standing on the original site, and is doing good service yet. It has a capacity of about 3,000 feet per day. Messrs. Mudge, Phelps and Perkins, the parties who purchased Captain Smith's mill, and leased the timber land for ninety-nine years, moved their mill, in 1859, to a site about one mile south of Occidental. In 1862 they removed it to Mendocino County. In 1866 M. C. Meeker put his mill in operation. It is located near the old site of the last named mill, south of Occidental. It is a fine mill, and has a capacity of 15,000 feet daily. There is one pair of double saws in it, the bottom saw being sixty inches in diameter, and the top one fifty-eight. It is also supplied with a full outfit of all the necessary machinery and appliances to make it a first-class mill in every respect. In 1867 Mr. Smith built a mill in Coleman Valley. It has a capacity of 12,000 feet, and is a first-class mill.

A correspondent of the Sonoma County Journal in 1860, gave the following account of the death and burial of an Indian at Bodega:

Died, November 23, 1860, at the Rancharie, near Bodega Ranch House, Juan Grande, for many years a faithful vaquero of the Bodega rancho.

Juan Grande is dead, and his dusky sons and daughters and gray-haired kindred stand around his lifeless body, tearing their hair, beating their breasts with stones, throwing themselves upon the earth, and weeping and wailing with frantic violence over the lost and gone.

Juan Grande had been sick for several days, and one night as he lay awake in his cabin, he thought he heard his old squaw—who died a short time previous—calling upon him to go and live with her in the spirit land. He took his knife, drove it to the hilt in his body, turning upon his side, and died.

Many years ago, before the advent of "the pale faced Yankees," when these hills were all covered with elk and antelope and deer, and from every valley curled the smoke over the Rancharies of his people; in that golden age of diggerdom, when the priests fed and clothed their bodies and looked after their souls, and received in return their easy labor, Juan Grande had listened to the teachings of the good old padre, and been christened at the Mission of San Rafael. His body, therefore, could not be consigned to the flames, but must receive an attempt, at least, at Christian burial.

In a rough board coffin, fashioned by unskilled hands, they bear his remains to the burial place of his fathers -a small enclosure set apart by the old padre, and marked by a rude cross as consecrated ground. There, with loud lamentation and a weird like-chant, said to be an incantation to the spirits of evil, he is lowered to his rest. His clothes, beads and other trinkets are laid in his coffin. The stone mortar and pestal, with which he ground his atole, is broken and placed by his side. One by one, with noisy demonstrations of grief, they cast a handful of earth upon his coffin, and then the grave is quickly filled up with a spade. Again they raise their wild incantation, beat their breasts, pull their hair, and dash themselves violently upon the ground, giving themselves cuts and bruises that must last for weeks. Then, silently, one by one, in different directions, they disappeared. But morn after morn, at break of day, they revisit the spot, and as the first rays of the sun rest upon his grave, the sound of lamentation floats down the valley on the morning air.

Martin, one of the old man's sons, was absent; but he saw a circle around both sun and moon, and he knew that his father had been killed. Silently he shouldered his rifle and hastened to avenge his death. He is just arrived at the Rancharie, thirsting for vengeance. But his brothers all tell him that the old man died by his own hand, that he might rejoin their mother; and Martin, pacified, lays down his rifle and says, "Todo esta bueno," it is all right.

The Petaluma Argus of April 15, 1869, says:
"A correspondent writing us from Bodega
relates the following singular incident. He
says: A novel sight was witnessed a few days

since by Mr. Gaffany, who lives near Bodega Bay. While plowing near the coast his attention was directed to an unusual commotion in the water, nearly a mile from shore, which proved to be a conflict between five sword fish and a sperm whale. The ocean was quite calm, and as they neared the shore their movements could be plainly seen. The whale was no match for his smaller antagonists, who seemed to understand his only means of defense, and displayed considerable knowledge of tactics in parrying with their formidable adversary. In making their thrusts into his sides they would keep clear of his tail, one blow of which would have been fatal to them. With maddened fury the huge monster of the deep would strike right and left, causing the water to boil by the force of the blow-and then he would dive deep to escape the relentless fury of his tormentors, but he was followed and soon brought to the surface. Deep gashes could be seen in his sides, and the blood flowing freely. The fight was witnessed for nearly an hour, when the whale in the agony of despair, started for the shore, flinging himself upon some low rocks, and soon died from the effects of his wounds. Gashes two feet deep and six feet long were made in his sides. Many in this vicinity went to see him. He was between fifty and sixty feet long. The third day the tide rose high enough to float him from the rocks and he floated out to sea."

A recent writer on the past and present of Bodega Bay says: "From the days of '49 until well up toward 1860, one of the most active and important shipping points along the Pacific Coast was that of Bodega Port. From here during the early days of California were sent into the San Francisco market the largest portion of all the potatoes consumed not only in the great commercial metropolis of the State, but along the Sacramento and in the mining camps of the Sierra Nevadas. In those days the waters of Bodega Bay were whitened with the canvas of a fleet of schooners and sloops employed in the transportation of the celebrated "Bodega Spuds." Then it was that Bodega

was honored by being declared a port of entry, and the ponderous Mike Doherty filled the responsible and arduous position of collector. Its warehouses and wharves were filled with the products of the surrounding hills and vales, and all was alive with the bustle and activity incident to its receipts and shipments. But a change, a sad change has come over the scene! Bodega Bay has filled and shallowed until it is no longer navigable; the white-winged fleet has disappeared from its placid waters; its hills and plains are the homes of herds of lowing kine: its people have departed; its bustling, busy wharves fallen to decay, and its rubicund collector sought other climes; in short, the stillness of death well-nigh reigns round about Bodega Port and Bay!"

RUSSIAN RIVER TOWNSHIP

Lies between Mendocino on the north and east, Knight's Valley on the east, and Sauta Rosa and Analy on the south. It contains 41,423 acres, assessed at \$729,495, or \$17\frac{5}{8}\$ per acre. The total assessed value of all property is \$994,160. It includes the towns of Windsor and Mark West. Its population in 1880 was 1,076. The present population is about 1,200. The town of Windsor and the country about it has taken a start, owing to the increase in the area of vineyards and orchards. A new winery has been erected, and improvements of all kinds are noticeable on every hand. Every variety of agricultural and pomological or viticultural product is raised easily and in abundance.

Allen, Bowan & Co., in their excellent history of Sonoma County, give the following historic reminiscences: "In the year 1840 Cyrus Alexander completed his arrangements with Fitch, took charge of the ranch, and selected a spot whereon to build a house. This he found on the east side of Russian River, opposite to the site now occupied by the flourishing town of Healdsburg. In the construction of the domicile, access was had, as may be imagined, to but few mechanics' tools, and no nails, the sidings were split and hewed from the well known red-

wood, a timber somewhat similar to white pine, but not so heavy nor close-grained, still it is easily worked and of wonderful durability: grooves were cut in the sills and plates, and after framing these, the sidings were set up in the grooves and aforesaid sills, and the plates being placed on top of the sidings, all were firmly bound together with raw-hide. The only sawed lumber used throughout the construction of this dwelling were two planks, subsequently procured from the town of Sonoma, which were made into doors. Thus we find the first settler in Russian River Township was Cyrus Alexander, and the first house erected in it was by the same pioneer. What a change has come over the spirit of the dream. When we look around and see the elegant structures which have since sprung up, we can hardly realize that so few years can have worked such magic. Alexander's life was now one of care; he had his flocks to tend, and himself to keep from despondency. He taught the Indians to place confidence in the word of a white man; he fed them to the best of his ability, spoke kindly to them, for he had acquired the Spanish tongue while a resident of Southern California, and Digger Indians conversed in a patois of that language, and in time, so truly had he worked, they aided him in his labors, and became company for him in his solitude. The only suit of clothes which he had brought with him soon showed signs of wear and tear, therefore, in order to manufacture new ones he must start a tannery; this he did on a suitable location on Fitch Mountain. He sank his vats and went to work, with nothing but his indomitable will as his aid. The bark he obtained in the immediate vicinity: the hides were not far to seek, but he found the obtaining of lime an almost insurmountable difficulty. A few moments' reflection solved the impediment: he despatched some Indians to the sea coast, a distance of about thirty-five miles, to procure shells from the shore; these they brought back in their baskets. They were burned and produced good lime; in short, a superior kind of leather was made, thus ensuring for himself

clothes for his back and shoes for his feet. At this period let us note who were Alexander's nearest English-speaking neighbors. These were Mr. Cooper, at Bodega; Mark West, between him and Sonoma; to the north was John Gordon, on Cache Creek, now in Yolo County, one hundred miles away; and east of all, Captain Sutter, at what is now Sacramento.

"This lonesomeness was continued except for an occasional visit to the above named neighbors, until the year 1843, when Frank Bidwell, the second settler in Russian River Township, appeared on the scene. His, too, had been a life of adventure, being passed as a trapper and fur hunter among the Indians. On meeting with Alexander he was induced to stay, and with him made the following terms: Bidwell to remain with him, assisting him in every way, for five or six years, at the end of which time he was to receive 500 acres of land. This he obtained in he year 1850.

"But to return to our subject. In 1842 Cyrus Alexander, with the aid of some Digger Indians, commenced the construction of the house now known as the Fitch Adobe, still standing on the family ranch, near Fitch Mountain. Here he planted the first orchard in this section (in 1843), with sprouts from the Russian settlement at Fort Ross, whither he had dispatched Bidwell and an Indian to procure them. In the spring of 1844 a Mexican family named Peña took up their residence, while in December of that year he married the sister-in-law of his neighbor Gordon, who, as has been said, lived a hundred miles away on Cache Creek. This brings us to 1845, the year when the business compact between Alexander and Fitch was severed. We reproduce the accompanying letter, more as an example of the subject matter on which correspondence was based in these early days:-

"SAN DIEGO, July 14, 1845.

of Mr. Cyrus Alexander—Dear Sir:—Yours of March 25th I did not receive until the 27th of last month. I am sorry to learn that you intend to leave the rancho in October next, consequently I have made arrangements with Moses

Carson to take charge of the rancho, with all my interest in the same; and have given him orders to that effect. Whatever articles I sent you, such as farming utensils, carpenters' tools, etc., that you do not wish to keep, I will take back at the same price, provided they are not too much damaged by wear. The two large whalers' tripods, the winnowing machine, and the American cart-wheels I never considered as sold to you, but delivered them to be used on the rancho. I expect you to leave them, also the auger, grist-mill spindle and tire, log-chain, screw-plates, and other iron and steel ware, sent in 1843, too numerous to mention, such as locks, hinges, etc. I told Mr. Carson that in case you wished to deliver anything he considered not receivable, to give you a receipt and to retain them as on deposit. I hope you have received the three hundred head of cattle from Pico, and those from Marco Baco, and Pacheco, and have taken them to your part of the rancho; in that case you will deliver all of my cattle to Mr. Carson; you will also deliver to him one-half of the wool and one-half of all the grain raised. I have been disappointed in not having received a letter from you sooner. You said nothing about the crops. You stated that you had sent me fifteen fanadas, one of beans, eight of wheat. I expected more beans and corn, and I have not received even that small lot. There must be some neglect somewhere. I have not had a bean in my house for two months. I requested Mr. Carson to ship me some from the rancho in case there were any there. You will please advise and assist Mr. Carson, in so doing you will much oblige me. As to the new house I hope you have the walls up; and as to the boards and shingles, I do not care to engage any more, but will attend to that myself. Wishing you every success, I remain,

"Yours truly, H. D. Firen.

"P. S.—According to my account, I have forwarded to you from November, 1841, to November, 1843, the following number of cattle, viz: 39 oxen, 4 tame cows, 149 cows de rodeo, 468 baquias, large and small, 45 novillos,

64 bulls, 65 bakas, 88 head of cattle from Raphael Garcia. Mr. Leice (sic) delivered 922 head; Mr. Larkins delivered some since. In 1842 I put 22 tame horses, 3 tame mares, 4 wild mares, 4 machos and 1 colt. I have the papers of the rancho approved by the Assembly, and think all will be correct.

"Respectfully, H. D. Firen."
"The American cart-wheels mentioned in the above letter were evidently the first used in the

county.

"The trail beaten out by the first trappers, explorers and settlers, followed the base of the foot-hills, crossing the boundary of the township at the San Miguel adobe, from thence it passed through the present site of the town of Windsor, and left the boundary of the township a few hundred yards below the Fitch House. This road was made by the Spaniards and Indians; but the first immigrants, after Alexander and Bidwell, had formed a settlement in the lower part of the valley; those succeeding turned westward toward this settlement at the crossing of Mark West, and soon had a welldefined road through the open country, which passed near the house of Henry White, crossed the Windsor Creek on the farm now owned by Q. E. Tebbs, and came down into the valley through the hollow on the ranch of Thomas Mitchell; from thence turning northward and joining the first mentioned route at the crossing of Russian River at the locality already named. These two roads were, for some time, the only thoroughfares in the township; it was not long, however, before settlers, desiring a more direct route to 'Felty' Miller's and March's sawmill, made a new ford at Summers Brumfield's, which remained as a direct road to Mill Creek for a number of years.

"As has been already shown, the first house in the township was erected by Cyrus Alexander; the second was put up by Lindsay Carson in 1849, and still stands on the estate of Samuel E. Miller. Both of these structures were built of adobe. The third house was built of logs, on the land now owned by Benoni Hotchkiss,

by one Louis Legendre, a Frenchman, who arrived at about the same time as Lindsay Carson, in 1847. This Frenchman, familiarly known as Louis, also constructed the first house of sawed lumber, the planks for which were procured from March's mill on Mill Creek, he being probably the first purchaser who patronized that enterprise. This house now forms the groundwork of the dining-room and kitchen used by J. W. Calhoun, the timber being to this day as sound and solid as though but a few years old.

"E. Harrison Barnes and William Potter in 1850 started a store in the adobe by Carson the previous year, but soon after removed to another building of their own at the junction of the before mentioned Mark West road and river route. This was the first storein the township, as it was also the first in the whole county north of Sonoma. In 1852 Lindsay Carson bought the interest of Potter and continued the business at the same place with Barnes until the following year, 1853, when the store and all its contents were carried away by the high water of the Russian River, and lodged in a field a quarter of a mile below. Fortunately the building floated upright, and the goods were recovered and carried out in a flat-boat, with but few articles damaged. The firm then continued business in a house on the farm of A. B. Nally, which land was then owned by Carson. Barnes and Carson continued this store until 1856, when in March of that year Barnes had disposed of his interest to Carson, who had in turn sold out to W. G. McManus; it was moved to the just started town of Healdsburg in the adjoining township, and was the second store in that city.

"In 1851 a number of new settlers arrived in the township, while in the latter end of that year there were then residing in its limits, Frank Bidwell, Lindsay Carson, E. Harrison Barnes, William Potter, Tom and Ike Smith, J. W. Calhoun, James Campbell, John Pruett, H. J. Pool, James Brooks, L. Slusser, Chitwood Brothers and Louis Legendre. In this year the first local election took place, and resulted in the election of Harrison Barnes as justice of the peace of

Russian River Township. This election was held at the store of Barnes and Carson, the following one in 1853, being at Pruett's school house, now Shiloah Church.

"In 1852-'53 settlers began to fill up the township, among those arriving being J. W. Yates, Henry White, Thomas Mitchell, Alexander Wilson, Lee Laughlin, George Brumfield, and many others who then located on the places which they now possess, and have made so valuable and beautiful. There were but few families previous to the year 1853, most of the immigrants being single men who sought the accumulation of a rapid fortune and a speedy return to their ancestral homes, consequently the first marriage was an event of no small importance, and to which all were bidden from far and near. The contracting parties on the occasion now noted were John Pruett and Bettie Brooks, the nuptial knot being tied by Harrison Barnes as justice of the neace. The ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. Chitwood, about one mile east of Windsor in the fall of 1851.

"In 1850 J. J. May, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher held service at the adobe of Lindsay Carson, and was therefore the first to preach the gospel in the township; after him came P. Riley, Baptist, and S. M. Smith, Methodist, and in 1856 'Parson' Cox organized Shiloah Church, which was the first religious institution. In 1853 there was a school organized on the present site of the Shiloah Church, and a small shanty built, which bore the name of Pruett's school-house, the district formed being called Russian River district, which included the whole township. This district was divided in 1856 upon the petition of Robert Cunningham, Hiram Lewis, H. J. Pool and others, and the portion thus cut off was called Windsor district, which was partitioned in 1864 into Hill and Windsor, by petition of W. S. Clark, Richard Holloway, H. J. Pool and others; that of Tamater being organized according to the petition of Tamater, Hudson, etc., in 1867.

"The Frenchman, Louis Legendre, and Lind-

say Carson were the first considerable growers of wheat, Legendre owning and farming the land now occupied by J. W. Calhoun. His method of tilling the soil was rude, but the best then in practice. The plow was an odd implement, consisting of the fork of some oak of the right angle, one prong of which served for the beam, and the other, after being shod with a small piece of iron, served to turn up the virgin soil. Two oxen with a stout piece of timber, bound across their foreheads for a yoke, served as a motive power; one Indian walked before to point out the line of march, while another walked behind and held the single upright stick which served for a handle to guide the plow aright. After the wheat was sown, a limb of a tree or brush was called in to act the part of a harrow, and from this crude tillage Legendre reaped from forty to fifty bushels per

Events of a tragic nature have not often disturbed the good people of this section. Mc-Knight was the first man who met death. In 1852 he had a number of Indians at work getting out rails in the field of J. R. Dutton, then abounding in stately redwoods. Despite the remonstrance of certain persons, he had built his cabin in the line of a huge tree, which was at that time being felled. The chopping of the tree was finished one quiet Sunday morning by the Indians, when it fell upon the cabin in which McKnight lay asleep and killed him. Louis Legendre, the Frenchman mentioned above, was the second man killed. He had a considerable sum of money in his house, which aroused the cupidity of a Mexican, who murdered him for the booty, and compelled some Indians to bury him in one of his own fields. This Mexican was afterward arrested, but, effecting his escape, was never caught. Kidd was shot at Mark West in 1864.

WINDSOR.—The village of Windsor, situated on the county road leading from Santa Rosa to Healdsburg, being six miles southeast of the latter and nine northwest of the former, is built on a plateau, elevated some fifty feet or more

above the river bottom, and is known locally to all, except the inhabitants, as "Poor Man's Flat," a name applied to that section of country in 1854 by Tom Sewell, a well-known person in those days.

But "Poor Man's Flat" has proved to be one of the best vine and wine producing sections of the county, and now land that a few years since was considered of little value, is being planted to vines and fruit, and is highly valued.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This township is one of the garden spots of creation. It is surrounded on the east, south and west by Mendocino Township, and on the north by Cloverdale. It includes 20,674 acres, assessed at \$264,340, or \$12\frac{7}{8}\$ per acre. The total assessment roll foots up \$484,960. Geyserville is the principal town and is a thriving village situated amid orchards, vineyards and grain fields. The population in 1880 was 543, but at present few would estimate it at less than 1,000. This section has improved as rapidly as any in the county during the past year, and the area in fruit and vines is still to be increased.

This township consists principally of hill and valley lands, the soil of the former about Geyserville being well adapted to fruit culture, and the growth of wine grapes; indeed, there is every essential in soil and climate for the production of the best varieties of grapes, stone and seed fruits. During the past few years thousands of acres in that township have been planted to vines and orchards, and the work still goes on.

Geyserville.—This has hitherto been an unpretentious village, at which passengers for Skaggs' Springs took stage. But its fruit industries will make it a center of importance in the course of time.

REDWOOD TOWNSHIP

Is bounded by Mendocino on the north, Analy on the east, Bodega on the south and Ocean on the west. It includes what was once the finest lumbering region in the county, but the land has been and is being rapidly denuded of timber and is being converted into dairy ranches or orchards and vineyards. Near its northern boundary is the Great Western Quicksilver mine, which is one of the richest known. This township contains 28,060 acres, valued at \$215,515, or \$9½ per acre. The total assessed value of all property is \$364,540. The only town in this township is Guerneville. It is thriving. The hills north and west of it are being rapidly settled. Its population in 1880 was 913. Now it is estimated at 1,500.

Heald & Guerne established a large mill there in 1865. In the winter of 1867, however, the original structure was carried away by the overflowing of Russian River, therefore they built the present establishment, which has a capacity of producing 20,000 feet of lumber per day, finding a ready sale for most of it within the county, and for the balance in Napa, Lake and San Francisco. The saw-mill is kept running during eight months of the year, it, with the adjacent redwoods, furnishing employment for about fifty men. In connection with the sawmill, the manufacture of moldings and suchlike work is carried on extensively. Belonging to the firm there are 700 acres of timber land, not to be excelled in California.

In 1886 Colonel J. B. Armstrong built a sawmill of large capacity about two miles above Guerneville, and has cut a large quantity of lumber.

The chair factory which was established by S. W. Fandre in 1874, passed into the hands of the present proprietors, Florence & Bruner, in 1877. The establishment has a capacity of manufacturing about seventy chairs per day, the machinery being run by an eight-horse-power engine. The timber used in this business is principally mountain and live oak, while the seats are made of rawhide strips. A ready sale is found for this article of furniture throughout the county and vicinity. Amount of capital invested, \$2,000.

Guerneville.—This is the only town in Redwood Township, and is purely a lumber manu-

facturing center. It is situated on the Russian River, sixteen miles northwest of Santa Rosa, and was originally settled by R. B. Lunsford, on May 1, 1860. Connecting with the main line is a branch of the San Francisco & Northern Pacific Railroad which runs from Fulton, and connects the great central valley of Sonoma County with the prolific timber section. This route, as well as being used for the immense lumber interests, offers an opportunity for tourists to visit the redwood trees of Sonoma, which are second only to the large timbers of Calaveras and Mariposa.

Redwood Lodge, No. 281, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was organized April 3, 1879, with the following charter members: Samuel E. Baxter, James Pell, August Ekburn, William H. Bowier, Charles McBee, Edward Stallard; the original officers being Samuel Baxter, N. G.; William Bowier, V. G.; Edward Stallard, Secretary.

Methodist Episcopul Church.—This place of worship was constructed in May, 1875, and dedicated in June of that year. The building is 28 x 44 feet, and was erected at a cost of \$1,200.

Christian Church.—This church was organized in the month of July, 1879, the charter members being twenty-six in number.

OCEAN TOWNSHIP

This may be called the west central township, as it lies between Salt Point and Bodega, and is one of the three which borders upon the Pacific. Its assessed acreage is 45,891, valued at \$309,955, or $$6\frac{3}{8}$ per acre. The assessed value of all property is \$474,009. Its population in 1880 was 675; now it must reach 1,000. Duncan's Mills, for a long time the northern terminus of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, is the most considerable town in the township. Settlements have been made about Russian River Station, Moscow and Tyrone, also points along the railroad. Markham's, a short distance above Duncan's to which the railroad has recently been completed, is a thriving place. Duncan's and Ocean View are favorite places for sportmen. The products of this township are varied and abundant. Lumber ranks first, the dense redwood forests supplying numerous mills, besides posts, pickets, shingles, and wood; next comes the dairy and sheep interest, and close upon these follow potatoes, cereals and fruit. Shut off from the cold winds and fogs of the coast, Austin Creek Valley is being rapidly settled and its capabilities as a fruit producing region are becoming known and appreciated. It is now a favorite summer resort.

The settlement of this township does not date back as far as many others in the county. From the fact that it was so rough and mountainous it did not appear to be a very desirable location for a home, and while better places remained to be had for the asking as it were, no one seemed inclined to locate here. It is probable that Henry Austin was about the first settler in the township. However, the following named gentlemen all came in about the same time, 1856, and it is probable that as much honor is due to one as to another: Hugh Breen, Mr. Jackson, Philip Crauley, John Orr, James Sheridan, F. Sheridan, and J. Chenneworth. All these gentlemen took up claims, and many of them remain there to this day. Mr. Orr chanced to locate his claim where now the beatiful little town of Duncan's Mill is situated, and now has the satisfaction of having seen the dense wilderness of thirty-two years ago converted into a coterie of happy homes.

Duncan's Mil.—The establishment of the site on which the town of Duncan's Mill now stands was the result of a conference between the officers of the North Pacific Coast Railroad and Mr. A. Duncan, the parties most interested. In the spring of 1877 Mr. Duncan moved his mill to its present location, and the railroad constructed a handsome and durable bridge across Russian River, just below the mill, and erected the necessary station buildings, and also an engine house. Mr. A. Duncan, and his son, S. M. Duncan, erected elegant residences. The residence of Mr. A. Duncan is especially worthy of note; being situated on an eminence to the

northward of the town it commands a lovely view of the town and adjacent valley. Its rooms are spacious and everything about it has an air of substantial and ornamental utility. In the center of the town stands the Russian River Hotel, a very large and spacious building, having room for the accommodation of a great number of guests. During the summer season this house is more than full of guests, as the town is fast growing into favor as a place of resort. It certainly deserves to be a favorite with the pleasure and health seeker. It lies nestled amid the mountains, on the banks of a most beautiful stream of water. Rambles on the mountain sides and boating upon the stream can be indulged in by the gentler sex, while a broad field for the operations of the Nimrod lies on every side of the town. Communication with the city is quick and comfortable. The North Pacific Coast Railroad trains make the round trip to San Francisco and back daily, while on Sundays an excursion train is run from that city to Duncan's Mill and return.

Brotherhood Lodge, F. & A. M. Brotherhood Lodge, No. 251, F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation, June 8, 1878. The charter members were John Orr, Thomas Beacom, Silas D. Ingraham, Samuel Rien, A. H. Heffron, James Sheridan, S. M. Duncan, Charles E. Tibbetts, B. R. Wiltse, A. S. Patterson and Charles F. Roix. The officers, under dispensation, were: John Orr, W. M.; B. R. Wiltse, S. W.; Charles E. Tibbetts, J. W.; Samuel Rien, Treasurer; and S. M. Duncan, Secretary.

Presbyterian Church. The Duncan's Mill Presbyterian church was organized in June, 1878, with the following names upon the church roll: Mrs. Alexander Duncan, Thomas Beacom. S. M. Duncan, P. Shaw, and William Fleming, Rev. Hugh McLeod organized the church.

CAZADERO.—Cazadero, the "hunting ground," is the much more appropriately significant name with which the new owner, G. S. Montgomery, Esq., has most happily christened the place lately known as "Ingrams," the terminus of the Northern Pacific Coast Railroad.

New cottages have already gone up, others are in process of erection, unsightly surroundings have been removed, and improved hygienic conditions carefully secured. Besides all these, commodious foot-bridges to span the creeks at convenient intervals, safe bathing and boating pools, created by the construction of necessary dams, and amply provided with bathing houses, tents, platforms, rafts, floats and skiffs, winding ways along hillsides and through dales leading to romantically located rustic wayside arbors, benches and tables for out-door family and party lunches, croquet grounds, lawn tennis courts, swings, and all possible facilities for safe and delightful out-door games are among the additions and improvements already projected and in process of realization.

Surveyors have already laid out a lovely town site affording large choice of most desirable villa sites, very far superior in both beauty and healthfulness to anything to be found along the cold and foggy beaches of the coast. Austin Creek itself sweeps musically by, rippling under the bridge and murmuring over its pebbly bed. New station, telegraph, express and postoffices, new rooms, new dining hall, new stables, new cottages, new busses, and the recent transfer of the terminus of the Great Northern Stage Line to this point, sufficiently indicate the well merited prosperity of this popular resort, and attests the enterprise of the energetic proprietor. Back of the hotel rises Ingram's Knob (900 feet), a capital place to work up a breakfast appetite; in front, across the bridge, you have two other peaks of nearly 600 feet; while an easy ten minutes' walk beyond, up the bank of the Austin, opens the mouth of Minnehaha Creek, presenting the most beautiful succession of tree-sheltered trout pools, gravelly and pebbly rapids, miniature falls and cascades, and especially of gigantic boulders, inclosing now and then a cool and shady cave, anywhere to be found. Straight up the Austin, five miles, lies Trosper's.

SALT POINT TOWNSHIP.

This is the extreme northwest township, and

extends from Mendocino County and the Gualala River on the north to Ocean on the south: from Mendocino Township on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west. This township is rich in historic reminiscences of the time when the Russians endeavored to gain a foothold in this realm of the furtherest west. Its products are mainly lumber, pickets, posts, shingles, etc., with dairy products. Many small patches furnish vegetables, fruits and grapes. In the summer seasons all along the coast are found campers and tourists. The towns are Fort Ross, Seaview, Timber Cove, Salt Point, Fisk's Mill and Fisherman's Bay. At all these points, and a few others, are chutes where vessels are loaded or unloaded. Salt Point Township contains 97,372 acres, assessed at \$460,047 or \$4.75 per acre. The total assessment is \$683,492. Its population in 1880 was 875. At that time there was but little demand for the products of this section, and the present population may easily be fixed at 1,000 or more.

The soil of this township is mostly of a clayey nature, owing to the fact that the greater part is situated on the mountain sides. In the valleys it is a sandy loam. The clayey soil is well adapted to the growing of vines and trees, while the valleys are productive of vegetables, etc. To tell the truth, there is a remarkable sparseness of soil in almost the entire township, except in the small valleys.

The general surface of Salt Point is very rough and broken. There are no valleys of level land worth mentioning as such in the entire township. There are no mountains of prominence, yet the entire section is very hilly. Near Fort Ross there is an extended section of level country.

Mr. Forbes, in his reliable "History of Upper California," says that the super-cargo of a British ship from India, bound for the coast of Mexico, informed him that, on making the coast of California, they touched at the Ross settlement, called La Bodega, which borders on the Spanish territory, or of right belongs to it, and, although the part which the Russians occupy

does not compare in fertility with the interior valleys occupied by the Spaniards, yet they found, immediately on their arrival, a present, sent on board by the Russian Governor, of most excellent butter, cheese, fat mutton, and good vegetables—all things most desirable for persons arriving from a long voyage.

They soon after proceeded to Monterey, the then capital of Spanish California, where they could find nothing but bull beef. Neither lard, butter, cheese nor vegetables were to be found. "This was," says Mr. Forbes, "in the year 1822, and I am assured by a Mexican officer, lately arrived from Monterey, that the strangers who compose a considerable portion of that town are at this time (1834) actually furnished with butter and cheese from the Russian settlement of La Bodega." Sonoma County still maintains its early celebrity as a butter-producing country. Instead, however, of a few tubs shipped to Monterey, its annual income from butter alone is over \$1,500,000.

Captain Hull, who visited Ross in one of his voyages, says the Russian Governor sent him a tub of butter, two fat sheep and some milk, and that vegetables were plenty. Ross is still shipping butter and cheese, and fat sheep and cattle, and lumber and tan-bark, and a host of other agricultural and forest products. The Russians are no longer there; but the old fort, the work of their hands, still stands, and is owned and occupied by Mr. George Call, who, though not as a much better title to the soil he tills.

The products of this township are confined almost exclusively to lumber, shingles, cord-wood, fence-posts, tan-bark, railroad ties and fence pickets. Not enough of anything else is produced, with the exception of dairy products, for home consumption. There are a few extensive dairies and some very extensive stock farms in the township. Fruits, vines and vegetables do well in little patches here and there, where protected from the fogs and winds, and reached by the warm rays of the sun; outside of this, but little of this nature is grown.

The climate, although the township borders on the ocean, is far different from that of Bodega. On the margin of the ocean it is very foggy during a greater portion of the year. The trade winds strike it fair, and of course this makes it very cool during the summer months. and sometimes disagreeably chilly, but a few miles in the interior the climate is as different as it is fifty miles away. The heavy belt of timber which skirts the ocean seems to break the force and effect of the trade winds, while the fogs are condensed by it to such an extent that but comparitively little ever reaches the valleys a short distance inland. It is consequently warm and dry, and withal pleasant and healthful. Mr. Call, who owns the Fort Ross property, and has kept a rain-gauge for many years, reports the annual rain-fall to be about fifty inches.

Among the early settlers of this township may be named Christian F. Ruoff, who located at Stillwater Cove in the fall of 1851. He entered a tract of government land which lay between the Muniz rancho and Rancho de Herman. He died a few years later. N. C. Irwin came in 1857, and settled on government land some eight miles to the eastward of Timber Cove. David Hopper and R. Moffett came the same year, and H. Carson, Richard Temple, Gibson, Clark, Freeman, George Mapes, Ira Mapes, and J. W. McElroy came in 1858. These all settled on the government land back of the grants.

Fort Ross.—This is the oldest place in the township, as, in fact, it is in the county; and this whole region has been so fully mentioned elsewhere that there can be but little added. At Fort Ross there is a hotel, saloon, store, blacksmith shop, meat market, post and telegraph office. The postoffice was established May 23, 1877, with George W. Call, Postmaster.

TIMBER Cove.—Back in the early sixties, Timber Cove was quite a lively place. The Kalkman Brothers were doing a heavy lumber business. The mill was burned in 1864. The place is now a mere shipping point for cordwood, fence-posts, tan-bark and railroad ties.

STILLWATER COVE. This place is a mere shipping point, having a chute and other conveniences for loading schooners.

SALT POINT. In the spring of 1853 Messrs. Hendy and Duncan moved the mill machinery of the old Benicia or Blumedale Saw-mill Company down from the mines, whither they had taken it upon becoming the owners of it, and located at Salt Point. This was doubtless the first steam saw-mill in the township. At this time the mill was small, only having the capacity of 5,000 feet per day. In 1854 the engine was enlarged to a sixteen horse-power, and this increased the capacity of the mill to 12,000 feet. While here, Mr. Hendy disposed of his interest to A. Duncan, and the brothers continued to run the mill here till January, 1860. While here, it is estimated that they cut 30,000,000 feet of lumber. In its prime days there was quite a village here, but only a few straggling, half tumbled down shanties are left now to mark the site of the milling village.

Fisk's Mill...—J. C. Fisk came to this place and built a mill in April, 1860. He had formerly used the machinery in Napa Valley, it being located about eight miles above the city. The mill was steam and had a capacity of 20,000 feet per day. It was run here for fourteen years and then moved to Cuffy's Cove. It is estimated that in those fourteen years the enormous quantity of 42,000,000 feet of lumber was cut. Mr. Fisk built a chute at this place in 1860. He disposed of his interest in the mill in 1865 to Fred. Helmke. The mill is gone and with it all life.

FISHERMAN'S BAY.—This place was first settled in 1858, by A. L. Fisk, who erected a store and hotel building, and put both in operation. The first saw-mill was put in operation at this point in 1867, by a firm composed of H. B. Platt and H. A. M. Cook, of San Francisco, known as the Platt Mill Company. The capacity of this mill was 30,000 feet per day. It was located near the town, and the building is still

standing, though the machinery is all gone and the tramways all broken up. The Clipper Mill was put in operation in 1869, by Rutherford & Hook. Its capacity was 40,000 feet per day. It, too, has suspended operations. It is doubtful whether these mills will ever be put in operation again or not.

Lodges.-There is but one lodge of any order in the township, and that is a lodge of U. A. O. D. It is Plantation Lodge No. 32, and is located near the "Plantation House," a wayside inn back from Fisk's Mill about three miles. lodge was organized October 9, 1878. charter members were, Jos. Luttinger, Beni, F. Warren, Simon Von Arx, August Raditi, D. A. Raymond, Wm. A. Richardson, Chas. Thompson, Geo. Decker, Victor Durant, Fred Joerjason, E. Rule, Herman Tucker, Jno, Caponal, Angelo Cerena, and Peter Eckhardt. The first officers were, P. Eckhardt, N. A.: F. Warren. V. A.; F. Joerjason, Secretary, and J. Luttinger, Treasurer. The hall building was erected in 1878, at an expense of \$2,000. It is a very neat building, and the lodge room very cosy.

Wayside Inns.—On what is known as the "ridge road," i. e., the road which passes along up the coast, a distance of perhaps three miles back from the ocean, and on a sort of a ridge or back-bone of the first range of hills, are situated two wayside inns, one known as Henry's Hotel, and theother as the Plantation House. Henry's is situated directly back of Fort Ross, and the Plantation not far from Fisk's Mill. The latter was built in 1871. The present proprietor has a fine pond of trout and carp, which he is cultivating successfully.

The following exciting narrative of an encounter with a cinnamon bear in Salt Point Township, will not be devoid of interest. The Petaluma Journal of May 28, 1858, says:

"Mr. David Hopper, who resides on the coast, near Fort Ross, informs us that he had a spirited little brush with a cinnamon bear on the morning of the 15th inst., while out hunting in the neighborhood of his ranch. Coming upon the tracks of a bear he set his dogs upon

the trail, and following them up, he soon came upon a fine sized cinnamon bear. Without further introduction, he raised his rifle and fired. The ball striking the animal in the hind leg, merely broke the limb and served to arouse his bearship's anger. At this stage the dogs closed in, and thinking it a favorable time for the use of his revolver, Mr. Hopper approached and fired his pistol, hoping to cripple the bear by wounding him in the loins. In this he failed, this ball also lodging in his hind leg, and serving but to still further arouse the already infuriated beast. Seizing one of the dogs in his paws, he hurled him a distance of some thirty feet, and then rushed forward at the hunter. As the bear approached, Mr. Hopper aimed a third shot at him, the ball this time grazing the jaw. The pistol now hung fire, and finding that his only hope of safety lay in his hatchet, he drew it from his belt, and prepared to meet his antagonist face to face, and hand to hand. With a terrible growl the bear rushed to the conflict. As he approached within reach, the hunter raised the hatchet, and with a cool and collected mind, and a steadfast eve upon the bear, with one powerful sweep he buried the blade deep into the brains of the beast. With a howl of pain, he tottered and rolled over dead at the feet of the hunter. Mr. Hopper, who is an adept at 'corraling these varmints,' he having killed no less than forty within the past twelve months, says he has had many exciting 'bar hunts' in his day, but this last one just lays over them all."

KNIGHT'S VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

Situated in the eastern portion of the county, its eastern verge extending up the rugged sides of Mount St. Helena, lies one of the fairest of California's valleys, from which this township takes its name. It contains 36,808 acres, assessed \$263,500, or \$7 per acre. Total assessed value of all property, \$385,550. Its population in 1880 was 230. The tide of immigration that set in has caused numerous settlements to be made on chemisal-covered hills, which are rap-

idly being converted into vineyards, the soil and climate for this purpose being excellent. It was named in honor of Thomas Knight, who, in 1853, purchased a large tract of land from a Spaniard named Berryessa. California's staples—wine, wool, and wheat—are produced in great abundance. Kellogg and Fossville are two towns along the road leading from Calistoga to the Geysers. Both are resorts. Many cottages and a hotel are to be found at Kellogg.

The earliest settler in Knight's Valley was William McDonald, who came there from Napa County in the year 1850, and was the first to act as guide to the geysers, vistors to the springs being provided with saddle horses by him.

The scenery in Knight's Valley embraces the characteristic groves of oaks and other woods on the hills and in the hollows, which are to be found all over the county; walks and drives of rare beauty, excelling those which might be devised by man's handiwork, intersect the low-lying grounds and mountain slopes, while through its length passes one of the roads—that from Calistoga—leading to the far-famed geysers, the most marvelous of Sonoma's romantic pictures.

While the principal industry of this township is wheat growing, sheep-raising and fruit culture, yet it has mineral wealth. The Great Western quicksilver mine is partly situated in Knight's Valley Township, the workings running under the dividing line between Sonoma and Lake counties.

Any account, however meager, of Knight's Valley would be incomplete without mention being made of the fine estate of Calvin Holmes, a portion of the original Rancho de Malacomes. Here Mr. Holmes has erected a superb mansion, and magnificent farm houses, arranged with every design to insure the care and comfort of his stock. Adjoining this farm is the elegant residence and fine ranch of George Hood, of Santa Rosa.

Kelloge.—This summer resort is situated in Knight's Valley, at the foot of St. Helena Mountain, about seven miles from Calistoga,

nineteen from the Geysers, and seventeen from Healdsburg. The original building (now remodeled as a hotel) was built by Berryessa and was constructed of adobe clay, to which he made additions of frame and stone; it next passed into the hands of Kuight and Rockwell, who disposed of it to a man named Hasbrook, who in turn sold it with the Knight's Valley Ranch to one Stewart. He incorporated it into the Knight's Valley Land and Contract Company.

FOSSYILLE.—This is a station between Kellogg and Calistoga, named after the late Clark Foss, then proprietor of the stage-route to the Geysers, who came here in 1871 and opened a hotel.

VALLEJO TOWNSHIP.

Noted for all kinds of agricultural and dairy products, fruits and vines, lies betwee Sonoma on the east, Petaluma and Analy on the west, and extending from Santa Rosa on the north to San Pablo Bay. It comprises 61,855 acres, assessed at \$1,241,013, or \$20\frac{2}{3}\$ per acre. The entire assessed value of the property in this township is \$1,681,563. Its population in 1880 was 1,471. The towns are Donahue and Lakeville. It is a fertile section, well tilled. Considerable land bordering on San Pablo Bay is being reclaimed.

This township received its name from General Vallejo, who owned the Petaluma Rancho, and constructed the famous large adobe building, a considerable portion of which still stands. The erection as originally constructed had a frontage of 150 feet, with walls twenty feet in height. At the western end projected a wing running south 128 feet, while on the east end was another, with a length of sixty-eight feet. the walls were two and one-half feet thick. this mansion the generous General was wont to keep his state of almost potential splendor; his courts were full of Spaniards and Indians; his rooms were thronged with guests, while his flocks fed upon a thousand hills. In the vicinity of this homestead had he erected, long before

Americans came to settle in the country, a mill wherein he ground his grain, a smithery, wherein were manufactured horse-shoes, spurs, bits, and other military gear, while all around were evidences of his foresight and unstituting hand.

The earliest American settler was Frederick Starke, who settled there in 1845. In 1852 there came W. J. Hardin, J. M. Palmer, David Wharff; in 1853, Abner Clark, Isaac Cook, G. B. Hickston, and William Mock; in 1854, G. R. Codding.

As a matter of encouragement to aspiring young men of the future, we mention the fact that Senator, and millionaire, James G. Fair was once constable of Vallejo Township.

Vallejo Township is famous for having some of the finest herds of imported cattle in the State.

Donable.—This place used to be the terminus of the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad and is situated on the Petaluma Creek, about eight miles from Petaluma; the cars at this point connected with a steamer to San Francisco, which is distant twenty-five miles. The town received its name from the enterprising builder of the railroad, and here was situated the machine shops and other buildings of the company. It had a hotel and many cottages for the laborers. But on the changing of the road terminus to Tiburon, these buildings and machine shops were removed to that place; and Donahue may be classed among the things of the past.

Lakeville.—This is a small village on the Petaluma Creek, about a mile above Donahue. During the days of steamboats and stages it had some importance, but its glory has departed. The first settler at Lakeville was A. M. Bradley, who built the landing about the years 1852–'53. Bradley sold his interest to Joshua Chadbourne, George Carter, and Josiah Bacon, he at the time having only possessory rights as a squatter, there being no title from General M. G. Vallejo; this right he sold to the above-named parties, who, in turn, disposed thereof to Niles Mills and Peter Donahue.



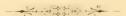


J.W. Magsdale



AMES W. RAGSDALE, the senior proprietor of the Sonoma County Abstract Bureau, is a native of Indiana, where he was born forty years ago, but passed his boyhood and youth in Iowa, and there entered upon his career as a journalist in 1867, in connection with a local newspaper. In 1872 he came to California and located in Sonoma County. During subsequent years he has been connected as an editorial writer with three different newspapers in the county. In 1878 he and his brother purchased the Santa Rosa Republican, which he owned and edited for a period of about six years, terminating his connection with it in 1886, to give his entire time and energy to de veloping and perfecting the Sonoma County Abstract Bureau, which, through his unflagging zeal and arduous, persistent labors, has become one of the most important business enterprises in the county. Obtaining the exclusive franchise of the Durfee self-correcting system for abstracting for Sonoma County, the laborious task of making a complete transcript of the records of the land titles in Sonoma County was entered upon several years ago by Mr. Ragsdale, who was joined some time later by Mr. II. C. Brown, his present partner and joint manager. Having entered upon the work it was of the utmost importance that the transcript be

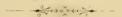
pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. Accordingly a corps of expert copyists were employed and have been constantly at work for the past six years. During this time a complete transcript copy has been made of 140 deedbooks and ninety-two books of mortgages of 640 to 960 pages each, besides copying the satisfactions of mortgages, releases, assignments, homesteads, powers of attorneys, probate records, attachments, tax sales, possessory titles, etc., making in all about 600 large record volumes which have been copied verbatim. In the county clerk's office there are records of 7,000 civil suits, requiring an average of twenty-five pages of foolscap each. There are also records of 1,600 probate cases that are even more lengthy, which have been copied with the utmost care, and read and compared word by word. This vast aggregate of records has cost the proprietors years of patient toil and many thousand dollars in money, but they now enjoy the satisfaction and reward of their completed efforts, and own a property worth \$30,000. The advantages of the Durfee system of abstracting cannot be overestimated, as this system is absolutely self-correcting, thus rendering a serious mistake impossible. By the old method of abstracting serious difficulties are not infrequently met with by examiners of titles, due to mistakes in indexing the records, many instruments on record not being indexed through oversight, and hence are only discovered by the searcher by sheer accident. Again, by misspelling names and mistaking initial letters, errors occur in indexing which are liable to be overlooked. While by the Durfee system this trouble is avoided, because the copyist begins at page one and goes clear through the book leaf by leaf. The title of every instrument of record is posted similar to an account in a merchant's ledger, thus enabling this company to furnish an abstract in one-fifth the time required by search-With each abstract a plat is ers generally. furnished showing the exact lines and location of the land, making it plain and easily understood. This bureau has the most correct and only complete map of Sonoma County in existence, being compiled from all the private and official surveys made by Government, county Bankers, money loaners and private surveys. and land-holders prefer abstracts made by the Durfee system, which has received the unqualified endorsement of all who have examined it. The Sonoma County Abstract Bureau is situated on Exchange avenue, in the building lately occupied by the Santa Rosa Bank, which is equipped with commodious fire-proof vault, and furnished with all the conveniences for conducting their business. The company is incorporated with a view not only of abstracting, but to do conveyancing, negotiating loans and buying and selling real estate. Mr. Ragsdale was elected to the General Assembly in November, 1888, running far ahead of his ticket.



AMES P. GANNON.—Among the well-known and representative citizens of Analy Township and Sebastopol is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, April 27, 1837; his father, Michael Gannon, was a native of Ireland, who came to the United States when but ten years of age. His mother, Mary (Tracy) Gannon, was

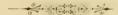
born in the same country, and when a girl came to the United States. Mr. Gannon's boyhood until twelve years of age was spent in Brooklyn, where he received the advantages of a good schooling. In 1846 his father removed to Hancock County, Illinois, and located on a farm, to which calling Mr. Gannon was reared until the age of eighteen years. In 1855 he came overland to California, arriving in September of that year. Soon after his arrival he engaged in mining in Butte County, and followed that calling until 1850 when he came to Sonoma County and the next year engaged to work for Mr. W. H. Wilson, in his hotel (Wilson's Exchange) at Sebastopol. He continued this work until 1860 when he entered into partnership with his employer, and successfully conducted the hotel until 1862, when he sold his interest to Mr. Wilson and started for the Salmon River mines in Oregon. Arriving at John Day River, he stopped until the fall and then returned via Portland, Victoria, and San Francisco to Sebastopol. The next two years he was engaged in farm labor, but in 1864 the Reese River mining excitement attracted his attention, and he left for that point. There he spent about ten months' time and \$2,000, when, concluding he had enough of that, he returned home, and in January, 1865, established a meat market in Sebastopol. In June of that year Mr. Gannon was united in marriage with Sarah Ellen Sebring, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Piper) Sebring. Mr. Sebring came with his family to Sonoma County in 1853, he being a native of Pennsylvania and his wife of New York. Mrs. Gannon was born in Illinois, where her parents resided before coming to Sonoma County. In 1866 Mr. Gannon sold out his market, and was engaged as a salesman by Newburgh & Zielcke of Sebastopol until 1868. In this latter year he purchased 160 acres of land in the Laguna School District just north of Sebastopol, and commenced its improvement and cultivation. Since that time he has devoted his attention principally to agricultural pursuits, conducting general farming operations, raising hay, grain, and stock.

Mr. Gannon has always been noted as a public-spirited and progressive citizen, one who has gained and held the respect of the community in which he resides. Politically he is a strong and consistent Republican, taking a deep interest in the success of his party. In 1882 he was elected supervisor of his district and served with credit until the expiration of his term. He has also been a school trustee in the Laguna District for ten years. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge No. 126, F. & A. M., of Sebastopol, and also a member of Sebastopol Lodge, No. 167, I. O. G. T. Mr. and Mrs. Gannon have but one child, James Edwin, born January 25, 1869, who resides with his parents.



EWIS M. ALEXANDER, cashier and active manager of the Santa Rosa National Bank. This bank though not old in years is one of the city's most substantial and prosperous business institutions. This is the only National Bank in Santa Rosa, and the youngest bank in the city. It opened its doors for business the first of February, 1887, with a paid up capital of \$100,000 and authorized capital of \$500,000. The first officers were E. W. Davis, President; J. H. Brush, Vice-President; Lewis M. Alexander, Cashier. The present officers are S. R. Cooper, President; A. B. Ware, Vice-President, and L. M. Alexander, Cashier. The business of the bank grew so rapidly that it was soon found necessary to increase its capital stock to \$150,000. Being a national bank its transactions are purely of a commercial nature, and so marked has been its career of prosperity that it has paid four per cent. semi-annual dividends on its stock since January 1, 1888. Its deposits are \$250,000, and its loans exceed that sum. This bank has correspondents in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York, and draws direct upon all the principal cities of Europe. Lewis M. Alexander was born thirty years ago in Mitchell County, Iowa, where he was educated and had an experience of eight

years in a banking house in Osage City. Resigning his position there he came to California, and engaged in general merchandising in Healdsburg, Sonoma County, nearly three years. But not fancying that line of business, he sold out, and upon the organization of the bank, accepted the position he now fills. Mr. Alexander possesses considerable interest in real estate, and was one of the promoters of the new South Side Street Railway Company in which he is a stockholder and a director of the company. Mr. Alexander's father, Henry Alexander, moved from Illinois, his native State, and settled in Mitchell County, Iowa, in 1850, where he resided until 1881, then came to California and located in Healdsburg, Sonoma County, where he now lives a retired life. Of his large family of seven sons and three daughters, Lewis M. is the fourth in age. The three eldest are settled in Iowa and all the others are in California. Lewis M. Alexander married the eldest daughter of J. H. Brush, who died of consumption a few months after her marriage.



R. ELISHA ELY, of Healdsburg, is the oldest resident practicing physician in Sonoma County. He is a native of New York City, born December 25, 1819, his parents being Elisha, Sr., and Elouise (Curtiss) Ely. On his father's side he is of English origin, the family tracing their ancestry back to the Saxons of the sixth century. The family seat, the town of Ely, in Cambridgeshire, has 8,000 inhabitants. Richard Ely, the founder of the family in this country, settled in the vicinity of Lyme, Connecticut, in 1660, and about this place his descendants still center, the town being established by representatives of the family. David Ely, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a doctor of divinity of the Presbyterian faith, his views being of the liberal Calvinistic order. He was an officer of Yale College. During the Revolutionary war he took an active part on the patriot side, and served with the

army as Chaplain. Elisha Ely, Sr., father of our subject, was born and reared in Fairfield County, Connecticut, and was educated at Yale College, of which institution he was a graduate. He undertook the study of theology, but although he progressed so far as to graduate from a religious college, he did not cling to the pulpit, but going to New York, entered upon a life of trade, and became a successful merchant of the American metropolis. Dr. Elisha Elv received his school training in Fairfield County, Connecticut, and in New York City. At an carly age he entered upon a business career as a bank clerk, but finding such a life distasteful, commenced the study of medicine at Rochester, New York, his preceptor being Dr. William W. Ely, a first cousin. He attended lectures at the medical department of the College of Geneva, New York, at Buffalo Medical College, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, graduating from the latter in 1847. He had commenced practice in the line of his studies while at Rochester, and after graduating he practiced his profession there until December, 1848, when he turned his steps toward the golden shores of the occident, taking the steamer Crescent City as far as Chagres. Delays caused him to spend forty days on the Isthmus. At Panama the Oregon was taken, and this vessel took him through the Golden Gate on the first of April, 1849. He at once settled himself for practice in San Francisco, which then consisted of two frame buildings, one brick structure just finished, and less than half a dozen old adobes, and the inhabitants of the infant city not fortunate enough to possess such substantial houses camping about in tents. Until November, 1849, he practiced in San Francisco, and for a month or two he knew of but one other physician actively engaged there. In the month mentioned he set out for Sonoma County in a little sail-boat, but owing to inauspicious weather he was delayed in Sonoma until December, and he then went back to San Francisco. A cataract, which had formed on his right eye, gave him much trouble and interfered with his

surgical labors to such an extent that he decided to cast about for land to fall back upon, in case his worst fears should be realized. He then came to Sonoma County and purchased a tract of land about one mile from the present town of Sonoma. After completing his purchase, he went back to San Francisco, going down the bay in a small skiff. While on the water the smell of smoke became distinctly noticeable, and on arriving at the wharf he found that San Francisco had been blotted out by fire. This decided his immediate return to Sonoma County. and he opened an office at the town of Sonoma. In the fall of 1851 he removed to what is now known as Gevserville, and there resided until 1873, when, in order to secure better educational facilities for his children, he removed his residence to Healdsburg. This city has since been his home. Dr. Elv was married at Buffalo, New York, in August, 1848, to Miss Asenath Narcissa Campbell, a native of Rochester, New York, reared there, but whose parents afterward removed to Buffalo. Her father had been extensively engaged in the milling business at Rochester. Dr. and Mrs. Ely were the parents of four children of whom two sons died in childhood, while two daughters (twins) grew to womanhood. Their names are: Louisa Maria, wife of Benjamin Fowler (residents of San Bernardino); and Mary Campbell, who were born in July, 1856, Mary C. dving in September, 1873. Dr. Ely has had a varied experience in Sonoma County since those days back in the forties, and has been an eye-witness and participant in most of the stirring scenes in the county's history. He has practiced in Sonoma County when there was no other physician in its borders, and his professional labors have called him to rides of many miles, over untraveled roads, Indian trails and bear and deer paths, while his professional duties often entailed visits to the counties of Marin, Napa, Lake and Mendocino, as well as the county of his home. On one of his trips to Sonoma, while a resident of Geyserville, he was compelled to swim nearly half the distance of fifty miles, by the flooded

condition of the country, and the round trip required three days of time. Like most of the pioneers he was a good shot, and in the early days would as soon think of going on a professional trip without his medicine case as without arms. The Doctor was a Whig in early life, and followed the fortunes of that party until its disintegration, since which time he has been identified with the Republican party. He is still in active practice of his profession.



TAMES AUSTIN, who ranks among the leading agriculturists and viticulturists of Santa Rosa Township, has a large ranch in Rincon Valley and the adjoining foot-hills, four miles east of Santa Rosa; it is counted among the finest properties in that part of the county. Mr. Austin came to the county in 1871, and laid the foundation of his present prosperity by buying of General John B. Frisbee a one-fourth interest in 1.178 acres of land where he now lives. Later he acquired a title to the whole. To the original estate Mr. Austin has added unite largely, and, subdividing, has sold from it eight small farms, which, having been converted into orchards and vineyards, have added materially to the interests of the neighborhood. The ranch is bounded on the south and east by the Santa Rosa and Alamos creeks, and now consists of 1,077 acres; 125 acres are in vineyards, the remainder of the property being devoted to grazing, general farming and stock-raising. In the beautiful and picturesque Rincon Valley no more delightful home can be found than the Austin family home. With the parents live their four sons, the eldest now thirty-four years of age and the youngest fourteen years. Having said this much of Mr. Austin's interests in Sonoma County, we give in the following facts a brief review of his former life. He was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, December 2, 1824. After attending the common schools, he was sent, at the age of nineteen, to the Derby Center Academy, in the State of Vermont. His

studious habits and manly conduct won the esteem and approbation of his teachers and fellowstudents, and at the expiration of the second term he accepted an opportunity to teach. After teaching one term, he was enabled to enter the Sheffield Academy in Canada. Here he studied diligently for two terms, and then entered the St. Hyacinth College. The following winter he taught again, but resumed his studies in the college at the end of one term. His next step was to teach the English branches at Beloeil College, where he studied the Franch language. In 1848 he returned to his father's home, and on May 22, 1849, married Anna, daughter of Osgood Peasley. This lady was born in the Province of Quebec January 6, 1828. Mr. Austin was elected mayor of the township of Bolton in 1858, which office he held until his removal to the United States in 1868. During the latter terms of his office he was appointed warden of the board of mayors. It will be well here to explain that the office of township mayors in Canada is similar to the board of supervisors in our counties, and the warden is the chairman or president of the board. The office of mayor clothed him with the dignity and power of a magistrate; but as he was regularly appointed to the office by the Crown, he became, therefore, one of the "Crown's Magistrates." For ten years he was one of the board of directors of the Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Railroad, holding the position as an ex-officio officer. He was twice nominated by the Liberal party, which was largely in the minority, for the provincial parliament of Canada, and at the first election received an almost unanimous vote in his own township. The entire number of votes in his own township was a little less than 800, and all but thirty were cast in favor of Mr. Austin, and he was beaten in the county by only eighty votes. He emigrated to the United States in 1868 and settled in American Cañon, Green Valley Township, Solano County, this State. He remained three years when he removed to Santa Rosa and has since occupied his present home. The names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Austin, in order of their birth are: Lyman P., born October 22, 1850, died July 10, 1876; Howard J., born September 3, 1852, died April 13, 1884; Herbert W., born August 21, 1854; Osgood E., born March 25, 1856, died January 14, 1861; Florence Anna, born June 7, 1860, died January 24, 1861; Malcom O., born July 25, 1863; Sewell S., born May 21, 1865, and Ashlon E., born June 29, 1874.



HOMAS G. WILTON. The subject of this sketch is the most prominent merchant in Sebastopol, and has the most complete general merchandise store in that section of the county. His stock comprises a complete assortment of dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, clothing, boots and shoes, patent medicines, etc. It is complete in all its appointments, and is a credit to the town and its proprietor.

Mr. Wilton dates his birth in Plattsburg, New York, April 23, 1832. His father, M. James Wilton, was a native of Kent County. England, who came to the United States when a youth. His mother, Hulda (Chamberlain) Wilton, was born in Vermont. Mr. Wilton was reared in Plattsburg, where he received a good education and in his young manhood was brought up to mercant le pursuits. He was for a long time a clerk in the mercantile house of Harvey Hewett, of Plattsburg. In March, 1854, he started for California, coming via the Isthmus route. He landed in San Francisco in April, and immediately left for the mines of Placerville, where he engaged in mining until 1866. In that year he came to Sonoma County and located at Freestone, where he was engaged as a clerk until 1867. He then came to Sebastopol and was employed in the hotel until 1870. At that time he established a wholesale and retail liquor store, which he conducted six years, when he entered into partnership with G. W. Andrews, and established the store he now owns. This partnership existed until the death of Mr. Andrews, which occurred June 23, 1888. Since that time Mr. Wilton has been the sole proprietor. In 1881 a disastrous fire occurred in Sebastopol and completely destroyed Mr. Wilton's store and contents, but nothing daunted, he and his partner started again, and their enterprise was appreciated, as their strong support and custom from the community attests. Mr. Wilton is the owner of considerable real estate in Sebastopol, among which is the store he occupies and two houses and lots. Politically he is a strong and consistent Republican, and though never seeking office, his influence is felt in the ranks of the party, and always for what he considers to be for the best interests of the majority. Mr. Wilton is a member of the following Masonic orders: Lafavette Lodge, No. 126, F. & A. M., of Sebastopol (six years a Past Master); Chapter, No. 45, Royal Arch Masons of Santa Rosa; Santa Rosa Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar (of which he is Commander); Islam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobies of the Mystic Shrine, Oasis of San Francisco. He is also a member of the following lodges: Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Evergreen Lodge, No. 161, Sebastopol; Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 44, Sebastopol; Relief Encampment, No. 29, Petaluma.

ILLIAM R. WELLS, A. M., M. D., was born September 20, 1813, in North Stonington, Connecticut. His father, Thomas T. Wells, also a native of that State, was an old practicing physician of North Stonington, and was an intimate friend and fellow-student of George McClellan, founder of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and father of the late George B. McClellan. Thomas T. Wells moved from North Stonington to New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1827 or 1828, from there to Fall River, thence to Troy, New York, and finally back to North Stonington, where he died in 1842. He married Desire Wheeler Randall, daughter of Judge William Randall

of Stonington, Connecticut. She died about 1878 at the age of eighty years. They had two sons, Amos G. Wells, a former resident of New York, and the subject of this sketch. William R. Wells was prepared for college at the age of twelve, under an able tutor, although he did not take a collegiate course. At the age of sixteen he commenced the study of medicine, his father being his preceptor, with whom he remained until the fall of 1830. He then went to Boston and entered the medical department of Harvard University, and graduated at this institution February 12, 1834, when he was nearly twentyone years old. There was a large number of medical students in his class, among them being Oliver Wendell Holmes. This was at the time cholera prevailed so furiously in Boston, which gave the college plenty of subjects for dissection. After graduating Dr. Wells went to Newport, Rhode Island, and practiced medicine there one year. During his residence there he had the degree of master of arts conferred upon him by the Columbian College of the District of Columbia. He then moved to New Bedford and took up the practice his father left, his father having moved to Fall River. In 1841, his health failing him, he took a trip around Cape Horn to Tahite, one of the Society Islands, and took charge of the United States Hospital, situated there. He returned to New Bedford in 1843, and found that during his absence from home his father and one of his own children had died. He practiced in Middleboro, Massachusetts, until 1849, when he came to California. This was his third trip around Cape Horn, and this time he brought with him his wife and family. He landed at San Francisco April 28, 1850, after a long journey of five months. Remaining in San Francisco only a short time, he went to San Rafael and located in that township, where he purchased a tract of land known as part of the Murphy grant, which was supposed to be three miles long and one mile wide. During his residence in San Rafael he was elected justice of the peace and county coroner. In 1856 he sold his property to Ai Barney and came to Petaluma, where he has since resided. Dr. Wells is the oldest resident physician in the city, and has been in the active practice of medicine during the most of the time. He is even now, at the age of seventy-five, hale and hearty and seemingly in the full vigor of manhood. In 1870 he made a trip East and was gone two months, and in May of the next year he made another visit to the Eastern coast with his family, returning in November. His marriage occurred on the 20th day of September, 1838. His wife was formerly Ruzilla Coombs, a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts. They have three daughters living, and have lost two sons and three daughters.

OHN A. BARHAM, attorney at law, has passed all the years of his adult life in the Golden State, his parents having come from Missouri to California in his boyhood, and settled on what was known as the Sutter tract on Bear River in 1849. His father, John Barham, was a farmer and stock-grower, and was quite successful; but being a man of generous and sympathetic nature he yielded to the importunities of neighbors and professed friends to assist them by becoming surety on paper, and thus suffered heavy losses, and died-while the subject of this sketch was pursuing his law studies-a poor man. So that the son was not only obliged to support himself, but to provide for his widowed mother, which he did largely by teaching school for a period of several years. He studied for his profession with the law firm of Temple & Thomas, in Santa Rosa, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of California in 1868. The same year Mr. Barham opened a law office in Santa Cruz, where he soon acquired a fine law practice, which continued until he left there in 1876 to settle in San Francisco, where greater opportunities were offered to a rising young lawyer. His anticipations were almost at once realized in a large legal business, which steadily grew during the

eight years of his professional life in the metropolis. But the cool humid winds from the ocean proved too trying upon his throat and lungs, and he was compelled to seek a milder climate. After visiting various parts of the State, including Los Angeles, he chose Santa Rosa as preferable to any other locality, and came here in 1884, much broken in health and with the expectation of permanently retiring from the practice of his profession. He bought a tract of fine land immediately south of the city, on which he erected a nice residence, began to plant out choice varieties of fruit trees and vines, and otherwise improve and beautify it. The same year he settled here he was strongly urged to accept the nomination for Superior Judge on the Republican ticket to which he reluctantly consented, and though running against a very able and popular man Judge Jackson Temple, now on the Supreme Bench -and opposing a Democratic majority of more than 500 in the county, Mr. Barham came within seventy votes of being elected. After spending a year and a half on his fruit farm, during which time he thoroughly recovered his health, Mr. Barham was induced to sell it by the offer of an extraordinary price, moved into Santa Rosa and resumed the practice of law, which he still continues. His practice has run chiefly in the line of mercantile and corporation law. Judge Barham, as he is familiarly called, is local counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, is attorney for the Santa Rosa Street Car Company, the Santa Rosa Bank, the Bank of Healdsburg, and the Bank of Cloverdale. Mr. Barham married in Sonoma County Miss Cook. They have five children.

大き様を考

ARNABAS HASKELL, deceased, was a native of East Hartford, Connecticut. His father was a seaman engaged in the merchant trade, from Hartford down the coast as far as New Orleans. The wife of our subject was Abigail Goodwin, also a native of East Hartford,

and her father, Joseph Goodwin, was one of the old Puritan settlers in East Hartford, prior to the Revolutionary war. After his marriage, Barnabas Haskell moved to Galveston, Texas. where he lived for several years and afterward moved to New York. He was a hatter and furrier by trade, and there engaged with Tiffany, the leading hatter at that time in that city. In 1847 he moved to Boston where he lived about five years, and from there came to California, via Texas, across the plains. Two years later his wife followed, and after teaching in Benicia she removed to Petaluma, where she was engaged for ten years as principal of the public schools of this city. She always took an active interest in everything pertaining to the education of the young, and was prominently identified with the "Woman's Suffrage" movement in California. Her death occurred in 1884. Mr. Haskell, in 1856, opened a dry goods and clothing house in Petaluma, which he conducted until 1878, during which time he was engaged in active business. He then continued his residence in Petaluma until his death which occurred in January, 1887.



OHN CONNER, liveryman of Healdsburg, is a native of Indiana, born in Miami County, December 8, 1846, his parents being William and Amelia (Cheney) Conner, the former of Virginia ancestry and a native of Bartholomew County, Indiana, and the latter a native of Kentneky. William Conner went to northern Indiana in 1827 and cut the first road between Peru and Logansport. The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood in his native county and there received his schooling. At an early age he engaged in the stock business with a brother, and in 1868 went to Labette County, Kansas, where he engaged in merchandising. After five years in mercantile life there he embarked in the livery business. In 1874 he came to California, locating in Napa County, there becoming connected with the stage company.

He engaged in the livery business in Calistoga and so continued until 1881, when he came to Healdsburg. Mr. Connor has been twice married. He was first married, in Kansas, to Miss Jerusha Ballwine, a native of Licking County, Ohio. By this marriage there were four children, viz: Walter E., Daniel R., Alice G., and Jessie E. Mrs. Conner died at Healdsburg in 1883. Mr. Conner's present wife was formerly Miss Nelly Emerson, a native of Healdsburg. Mr. Conner is a member of the Healdsburg Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in which he has filled all the chairs, and in 1885 was District Deputy. Politically, he is a Republican. He has established a fine business and his Sotoyome stables are well known for the excellence of their turn-outs, every kind of a vehicle from a trotting sulkey to a band wagon, being kept for the accommodation of the trade. From twelve to fifteen horses are constantly employed. The Sotoyome stables are complete in every appointment.

LEASANT WELLS, proprietor of the "Vineland Ranch," at the head of Rincon Valley, has been a resident of Sonoma County since 1867, and it is no disparagement to others to say that no man in the county has done more to illustrate its possibilities in growing a wine grape not excelled, if equalled, by the product of any county in this favored land. His life in Sonoma County is the history of Vineland Ranch. From small beginnings great results have been accomplished. The ranch, in view of the quality of its product, is considered the finest in Sonoma County, though not the largest; it has 158 acres in bearing, and fifty acres will be added in the near future. A visitor to the ranch, after passing northward on a road skirting Rincon Heights, through the beautiful Rincon Valley, will find his road turning abruptly to the left, when ascending the hills nearly to their crown a scene is revealed of great beauty, which, if unprepared, surprises him. At the threshold of the estate he will

find the modest cottage home of Mr. Wells and his family, well shaded and surrounded by grounds of great natural beauty. To the westward and south the vineyard stretches, now climbing elevations and again sinking from view only to appear again. In its spread over hill and vale it presents to the lover of the beautiful in nature, adorned by the art of man, a most pleasing picture, and one not easy to forget. From many a point landscape views equal to many that have been immortalized on canvas could be obtained. Having said this much of Mr. Wells' present interests, it is well that a review of his past life should be given. We give briefly the following facts: He was born in Grayson County, Kentucky, son of Samuel D. and Matilda (Brunk) Wells, February 14, 1834. In 1846, he then being twelve years of age, the family removed to Davis County, Iowa, a county then passing through the first stages of its pioneer history; there a life of industry, spent in farm labor, was his until the spring of 1853, when, leaving the old home where his parents still live, Mr. Wells, filled with the spirit of adventure and a courage not common to a youth of nineteen years, joined a party of emigrants and made the overland trip to this State, reaching Placerville August 1 of that year. Of his life the next fourteen years we have not the space to speak in detail. Suffice it to say it was spent in hard, laborious toil, in the mining districts, principally in Nevada County. The fleeting goddess of wealth, though often thought to be in sight, proved on close contact to be only a phantom; finally the pursuit was abandoned, and Mr. Wells, as stated, came to this county in 1867, not only poor in all but that which always makes a man rich,spirit, energy and a determination to succeed,but \$500 in debt. Soon afterward he began the development of his present magnificent property. At first he was obliged to earn his bread at other employment. Some years passed before he could establish and maintain his home upon the property. The building up of the vineyard was a slow, steady growth; the old-

est portions are twenty years of age, the youngest five years, but never looking backward the result has been satisfactory and remunerative. The peculiarly good quality of one product of his vineyard owing to its elevation and soil constituents, has enabled Mr. Wells to command a price fully fifty per cent in advance of the average. April 14, 1867, Mr. Wells was united in marriage with Miss Maria Ann Bish, a native of Ohio, but reared in Davis County, Iowa. Their five children, Olive, May, Edward, Howard and Ida, are all as yet under the parental roof, except May, who is the wife of Charles Norris, and resides in Rincon Valley. In political action, Mr. Wells, since the first election of Abraham Lincoln, has been a Republican, and firm in upholding the principles of that party. Believing that knowledge is power, and that education is the one thing that no adversity can rob his children of, he has been much interested in promoting efficiency in our public schools, and many years served "Wallace" school district as trustee.

and in the second

B. BERRY. Among those grand old pioneers who braved the dangers of the long and tedious journey across the plains, who endured the hardships of a frontier life in California, and who still live to enjoy the fruits of a well spent life, no one is more deserving of a place in this history than he whose name heads this sketch. A brief outline of Mr. Berry's life is as follows: He was born in Franklin County, Tennessee, October 25, 1807, his parents being Samuel and Annie Berry, both natives of Washington County, Virginia. He was reared to farm life, receiving such an edneation as the schools of that date afforded. When eighteen years of age his parents moved to Sangamon County, Illinois. He remained a member of his father's family until the age of twenty-one years, and then commenced work as a carpenter and joiner under W. G. Jeter, and continued that occupation until 1831. In

this year the Indians became troublesome and warlike in the north western portion of Illinois, and in response to the Governor's call for volunteers, he entered the military service of the State. He served until the end of the campaign under General Joseph Duncan, after which he returned home and resumed his calling as a carpenter. In 1832 he again entered the State military service and served in the Black Hawk war. In this war he was Sergeant-Major of Colonel Collins' regiment, under the command of Brigadier-General James D. Henry. At the close of the war he returned home, and on the 2d day of October, 1832, married Miss Elizabeth P. Camron, daughter of John M. and Mary (Orendorff') Camron. Her father was a native of Georgia, who emigrated to Kentucky, where he married and in 1821 moved to Sangamon County, Illinois. After his marriage Mr. Berry settled on a farm about two miles northwest of Petersburg, now the county seat of Menard County, Illinois, where he remained until 1834. In that year he moved to Fulton County, Illinois, and located on a farm near what is now the town of Barnadotte. In 1836 he was elected a justice of the peace and served in that capacity at Barnadotte for the next eight years. In the fall of 1845 he moved to Iowa and settled at Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, where he established a general merchandise store. He continued this occupation until 1848, when he sold out and entered a tract of land upon which he took up his residence and followed the occupation of a farmer until 1850. He then rented bis farm and returned to Oskaloosa where he resided until 1852. April 27 of that year he started overland for California. Crossing the plains with ox teams he arrived in Sacramento September 9 of the same year, and ten days later he located in Sonoma County, where he leased a small farm from Jasper O'Farrell, situated in Analy Township about five miles west of Sebastopol. This farm he afterward purchased. There he built a store and engaged in a general merchandise business. This enterprise he conducted until 1856, when he sold out.

In 1856 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County. In 1859 he sold his farm and moved to Marion County, where he engaged in farming and dairy business In 1859 he was elected justice of the peace and served as such for two years. In 1861 he sold out his interests in Marin County and returned to Sonoma County. Upon his return he purchased a farm near Sebastopol and engaged in farm operations. The next year, 1862, he was elected justice of the peace for Sebastopol, an office he held for two years. In 1866-'7 Mr. Berry assessed the western portion of Sonoma County. In 1869 he purchased property in Sebastopol, erected stables and engaged in the livery business, and in 1870 sold a half interest to his son, John H. In 1872 his son, Samuel B. Berry, bought out his brother's interest and entered into the partnership, and they conducted the business until 1881, when a disastrous fire occurred which distroyed their stable, horses, carriages, two dwelling houses, office books and papers, etc., in fact about all he possessed, with no insurance. In 1870 Mr. Berry was again elected justice of the peace, and was successively re-elected and held that office for the next eighteen years, until January, 1889. Mr. Berry has served as justice of the peace in the different communities in which he has lived for thirty years, or more than onethird of his life of over four score years. Twenty years of this service has been in Sonoma County. During his long residence in this county he has gained and held the respect and esteem of the community, and has always been regarded as an honest, upright and impartial arbitrator of all matters that come before him in his official capacity. He has ever been one of the strongest supporters of schools and churches, and in fact all enterprises that tended to promote the welfare, morals and best interests of the community in which he resides. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and a member of the Sebastopol Lodge of Good Templars, also a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 161, I. O. O. F., of Sebastopol. Mr. Berry

is now (1888) over eighty years of age and still in possession of all his mental faculties, with a mind stored with the interesting reminiscences of a long and useful life. He has retired from the active pursuits of life and now engages his attention and time in the care and cultivation of a small fruit orchard and vineyard surrounding his cottage home in Sebastopol. Mr. and Mrs. Berry are the parents of the following named children: John H., who married Miss Minerva Lindsey, and is now residing in Jackson County, Oregon; William P., who married Miss Emma Menifee, living in Sebastopol: Lamira married W. G. Cannon and is living in Lake County; Samuel B. (whose sketch appears in this volume); Letitia M., who married Charles M. Young, living in Lake County; Charles S. married Elizabeth Herrington, now residing in San Benito County, and Eva, who married Jacob S. Sendder, living in Sebastopol.

一場・治汁・バミ・総一

SAAC DE TURK, proprietor of the Santa Rosa
Winery, is one of the last Winery, is one of the oldest resident citizens of the place, having come here in the winter of 1858-'9, from Morgan County, Indiana. He was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, from which place his parents moved and settled in Indiana when he was four years of age. The first business in which Mr. De Turk engaged in Sonoma County was the cultivation of grapes and wine making, in 1862, in which year he planted a vineyard of twenty acres in Bennet Valley, six miles east of Santa Rosa, and in following years increased it to fifty acres. This vineyard, which was composed of Mission and Zinfandel vines in about equal quantity, yielded from 300 to 350 tons of grapes per season. In 1885 Mr. De Turk sold this vineyard and purchased 1,200 acres of land in Los Guilicos Valley on which he has 100 acres of bearing vineyard of choice varieties, and purposes to enlarge it to double that acreage. In 1867 he built a wine cellar in Bennett Valley, which he subsequently . enlarged to 100,000 gallons capacity before sell-

ing it with the vineyard. In 1878 he erected the first buildings of his Santa Rosa Winery, and manufactured that season 100,000 gallons of wines. The product has been increased from year to year until he now makes 300,000 to 400,000 gallons of wine and 15,000 gallons of grape brandy per season, consuming 3,600 to 4,800 tons of grapes annually. With the increase of business the wine cellar has been enlarged until it now comprises an area of 52,500 square feet on each of its two floors, and has a storage capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, being the second largest in the State. The buildings are of brick and of the most substantial quality, situated in the west end of the city, on the Santa Fe & Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. De Turk makes a specialty of manufacturing clarets, riesling, sherry and port wines, and grape brandy. Besides the product of his own vines, he has bought as many as 3,000 tons of grapes a year for this purpose. He has \$400,000 invested in the business. Mr. De Turk has been the State Viticultural Commissioner for the Sonoma District-embracing Sonoma and all the counties north of it-ever since the office was created. He has been identified from their inception with the Sonoma County Agricultural Association, the Stock Breeders' Association, and is a director in both. He is also a member of the Athenaum Company. Mr. De Turk is unmarried and is a typical California bachelor. His father died a few years ago in Indiana, at the ripe age of ninety-five years. The only relative he has in this State is William S. De Turk, of Petaluma, a brother's son.

ILLIAM B. HASKELL, a prominent and active member of the Sonoma County bar, was born in New York City, October 10, 1842, son of Barnabas Haskell, a sketch of whom appears in this work. He was five years of age when his parents moved to Boston, and upon their leaving for

California, he remained in Boston, attending the public schools of that city. After finishing the course of study in the Phillips grammar school he went to Urbana, Ohio, and entered the Urbana University, where he remained two years and then came to this State, via Panama, arriving in Petaluma September 1, 1858. He then attended the public school in Petaluma for three years when, finding it necessary to start out in the world, he obtained employment at the dairy of David Knowles, an old pioneer in the northern part of the county, at the mouth of the Russian River. There he remained two years and with the proceeds of his labor he entered the law school at Benicia, which at that time was known as the Benicia Law School. Among his fellow students there, were Joseph McKenna, now Congressman from the Third District of California; George A. Lamont, for many years a leading attorney of Solano; Hon. James A. Stephens, mayor of Virginia City, and district attorney of Story County, Nevada. After remaining at Benicia three years, Mr. Haskell was admitted to the bar, in 1866, by the Supreme Court of the State. He then commenced the practice of law in Petaluma, which he continued one year, when, at the expiration of that time he entered his father's store as clerk and bookkeeper, remaining there until 1874. four years of which time he was a partner in the business. Then desirous of resuming the practice of his profession, he went to Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nevada, where he was appointed Deputy United States Internal Revenue Collector for that State. He opened an office in the practice of law, at the same time attended to the duties of his official position; and invested what means he had in a stock ranch, in Paradise Valley, with R. H. Scott, an old pioneer of Humboldt County, Nevada, with whom he was in business about six years. Being offered the cashiership of the Savings Bank of Petaluma, in 1876, he accepted the same and returned to this city where he filled that position two years, when, in September, 1878, he opened a law office in the Odd Fellows building, then

just completed, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Haskell was married September 3, 1867, to Katie V. Kelley, only daughter of Alfred and Eunice Kelley of this city. They had three children two sons who died in infancy, and a daughter, Euna G. Mrs. Haskell died in 1880, and three years later, in July, 1883, Mr. Haskell was united in marriage with Emma A. Denny, widow of Thomas Denny of Siskiyou County, and sister of A. A. Weber, a large land owner of Selma, Fresno County, California. By this union they have one daughter, Ruth E.

and the same of the same of the

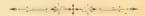
& J.J. GOBBI, proprietors of the Sotoyome Winery, Healdsburg, are among the enterprising men of their section of Sonoma County. The Sotoyome Winery was established by P. & B. Gobbi in 1881, and they carried on the business until 1884, when J. J. Gobbi bought the interest of B. Gobbi, and the firm became as at present known. The main building of the winery is 60x80 feet in ground dimensions, while the still-house adjoining is 20x30 feet in floor area. The storage capacity is about 70,000 gallons and from 60,000 to 65,000 gallons of wine are made annually, some 10,000 gallons being annually kept over. They raise no grapes themselves, but buy from the farmers of the surrounding country. The wine manufactured by P. & J. J. Gobbi has a fine reputation, and commands a ready sale in San Francisco as soon as prepared for market. They also manufacture grape brandies, and the product of their distillery never has to wait for a market.

Julius J. Gobbi, of this firm, is a native of Italy, born in the province of Dongo, December 16, 1858, his parents being Julius J., Sr., and Mary (Mache) Gobbi, the father being a vine grower. In 1869 the family came to America, landing at New York, and from there came to California, via Panama, landing at San Francisco March 18, 1869. After a residence of a short period at Healdsburg, they removed to

Ukiah, where the father bought property and started improvements, but died the following year. The family established a vineyard there, and Julius J. Gobbi learned the business of vine growing and also the rudiments of -wine-making at Ukiah. In 1883 he went back to Italy, going via New York, and after spending four months in Europe, returned to California and located in Healdsburg. He entered the employ of P. & B. Gobbi, and in January, 1884, bought the entire interest of B. Gobbi. He was married in this county April 17, 1887, to Miss Ella Yengling, a native of Petaluma. They have one child-Henry. Mr. Gobbi is an active, energetic man, and takes a lively interest in the welfare of the community.

Peter Gobbi, senior member of the firm of P. & J. J. Gobbi, was born in the province of Dongo, in Italy, September 4, 1853, his parents being Charles and Giovannina (Mantuva) Gobbi. His father was an extensive vine-grower and wine manufacturer. Peter Gobbi was reared in his native country to the age of sixteen years, and acquired there a knowledge of the industrial pursuits followed by his father. Early in 1870 he went to London, and there entered the employ of an uncle, who was engaged in the furniture business. He was there engaged until the summer of 1873, when he took passage on a vessel bound for America, and landed in New York on the 7th of July. He soon started west and in a short time was in San Francisco. From there he went to Ukiah, and after a visit of eighteen or twenty days, went to Petaluma. where he was employed in the dairy business. In 1877 he engaged in the same industry for himself at Bloomfield, and on the 1st of June, 1882, started the Sotoyome Winery. Mr. Gobbi was married November 16, 1879, to Miss Emma Yengling, who was born in Petaluma. They have two children—Charles and Ella. Mr. Gobbi, realizing the desirability of a thorough schooling, has determined to give them the advantages of the best education to be had on this coast. As for himself, he has given his best endeavors toward the building

up of an industry which has circulated thousands and thousands of dollars in this community, and which is a credit to Healdsburg. Mr. Gobbi is a member, and inside watchman of Friendship Lodge, No. 34, K. of P., and is foreman of Healdsburg Lodge, No. 31, A. O. U. W.; also a member of the local lodge, I. O. O. F. He and a brother (now a civil engineer in Buenos Ayres, South America), are owners of the old home place in Italy, a valuable property.



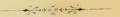
AMUEL B. BERRY. Among the leading business men of Sebastopol, none rank higher than Samuel B. Berry, the proprietor of the only livery and sale stable in that place. His establishment is first-class in every respect, and he is also the owner and conductor of the United States mail stage line from Santa Rosa to Sebastopol, and from Sebastopol to Freestone. The equipments on these lines are unexcelled by any in the county. Two trips a day are made over these routes, and he also carries Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express. A sketch of Mr. Berry's life is of interest and is as follows: He was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, February 14, 1842. His father, B. B. Berry, asketch of whom is contained in this volume, is a resident of Sebastopol. Mr. Berry came to Sonoma County with his parents when but ten years of age. Here he was reared and educated. His early life was spent on a farm, where he became versed in the practical knowledge pertaining to that calling as well as stock-raising. In 1865 he married Miss Mary J. Miller, daughter of John and Mary (Holman) Miller. Her parents were natives of Illinois, came to California at an early date, and were pioneers of Sonoma County. After his marriage Mr. Berry engaged in farming about two miles west of Sebastopol, where he remained until 1868. In that year he sold out, moved to Lake County and located at Guenock, Coyote Valley, and established a hotel and livery stable. He successfully conducted this

enterprise until 1872, and in that year he sold out his hotel and livery stable and returned to Sebastopol. Upon his return he purchased from his brother, John H. Berry, his interest in the livery stable of Berry & Son, and in partnership with his father, B. B. Berry, entered into the livery business. The stage line at that time was from Santa Rosa through Sebastopol to Point Arena, but upon the completion of the North Pacific Coast Railroad in 1879, the western terminus was changed to Freestone on that road. January 28, 1876, Mrs. Berry died. leaving four children. September 7, 1876, Mr. Berry married his second wife, Miss Lucinda J. Purvince, daughter of Jackson Purvince, a native of Illinois, in which State Mrs. Berry was born. Her father is now (1888) a resident of Washington Territory. In 1881 Mr. Berry and his father met with great losses, their stable, horses, carriages and coaches being destroyed by fire. Here Mr. Berry showed the enterprise and pluck that is one of his characteristics. He at once began re-building his stables and purchased a new outfit. In this enterprise he was alone, his father having retired from the business immediately after the fire. Although the fire swept away all of Mr. Berry's stock, etc., he did not lose one day in the transportation of the mails, express or passengers. The greater portion of Mr. Berry's life, since arriving at man's estate, has been spent in Sebastopol and vicinity. He is one of its prominent and progressive citizens, well-known and respected. He is a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 161, I. O. O. F.; Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F.; Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 21, and of Lodge No. 5, of the Golden West. All of the above lodges are of Sebastopol. He is a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He has always taken a deep interest in the public schools. and for eight years was a school trustee of his district. In 1868 he was deputy sheriff of Lake County and rendered efficient services in that capacity for four years, or until he removed to Sonoma County. In political matters he is





Democratic, but is liberal and conservative in his views. His success in life has been gained by his energy and business tact. Among his property in Sebastopol, mention may be made of his residence and one acre of fine orehard in which he is growing nearly all varieties of fruit produced in the county. He is also the owner of a valuable tract of timber land, 680 acres in extent, located in Humboldt County. From Mr. Berry's first marriage there are living the following named children: Oliver M., Charles E. and Clyde S. The third child, Martha L., died in 1887, at the age of sixteen years. From the second marriage there are two children living, Elmer I. and Gertrude E.; one, Lenia M., is deceased. All of his children are members of his family. His three eldest sons are rendering him great assistance in conducting his business. Two of them are driving the coaches on his stage lines, the other being engaged in the care and business of the stables.



RMSTEAD RUNYON, deceased, was born in the State of Kentucky, November 25, 1800. When he was twelve years of age his father, Michael Runyon, moved with his family to Ohio and settled near Dayton, where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood and married a Miss Hornbecker, and soon after went to Illinois, locating at Lockport, Will County, before Chicago was incorporated as a village. His father also brought his family to the Prairie State and spent the remainder of his life at Lockport. During the war with the Sac and Fox Indians the few settlers at that place took their families to Fort Dearborn for safety, the men occupying a block-house constructed for their defense in case of attack by the Indians, while pursuing their vocations to earn a living for their dependent ones. In 1839 Mr. Runyon lost his wife, who died leaving a family of six children. On July 7, 1840, he was joined in marriage with Miss Mary

Crawford, a resident of Lockport, of Anglo-German parentage but a native of Ireland, born September 25, 1824. She came with her parents, Washington and Mary (Geddes) Crawford, to America when a small child. Her mother died at Lockport, and her father afterward went to Wisconsin where he passed the remainder of his life. Some years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Runyon moved to Missouri and settled about fifty miles south of Springfield; resided there until 1848, returned to Lockport, and the following spring Mr. Runyon crossed the plains to California, bringing with him his three oldest sons. Unlike most of the Fortyniners, Mr. Runyon never went to the mines, but stopped in Sacramento County, at Onisbo, now Courtland, and engaged in farming, which had been his occupation in the East. In the spring of 1853 he returned to Lockport, and in November of that year started with the remainder of his family for California, via New York and the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco, December 16. They proceeded to the farm above mentioned, which was their home for many years, and which Mrs. Runyon still owns. When starting with his family from New York Mr. Runyon, having faith in California as a fruit growing country, purchased and shipped \$5,000 worth of fruit trees, which he saw securely packed and prepaid the transportation charges on them. At Panama he employed an agent to receive and forward them, but from some cause never ascertained by him they failed to reach their owner. Not discouraged by this severe loss and the futility of his first effort, Mr. Runyon procured trees and planted the first orchard in the Sacramento Valley. In 1871 the family removed to Santa Rosa, where Mr. Runyon died September 8, 1876, and where his widow still resides in her beautiful home on B street. During the latter years of his life Mr. Runyon was quite extensively interested in mining operations, among which was a silver mine in Mexico, which he sold for \$65,000 before coming to Santa Rosa. Their object in moving to the city was largely for the

nurpose of educating their children, of whom Mr. Runyon had six by his first wife and seven by the present widow. Being interested in the cause of education, he contributed liberally toward building the Christian College (now a Catholic convent) and also the Pacific Methodist College. Mr. Runyon left an estate valued at \$140,000, of which the Sacramento County farm of 340 acres and the Santa Rosa homestead owned by Mrs. Runyon, are a part. The latter comprises three acres of land and the family residence erected at a cost of \$15,000 about fifteen years ago, the premises being worth \$20,-000. Mrs. Runyon's children are Victoria, wife of Arthur Brown, of Oakland; Henry A., who was formerly a commission merchant in San Francisco, died February 24, 1886; Albert J., who resides in Oregon, unmarried; W. N. Runyon, married, living on the farm in Sacramento County; Charles E., married and residing in Portland, Oregon; Frederick M., married, living in Oakland; and Emma F., wife of Edwin T. Earl, of the Earl Fruit Company, fruit shippers of Sacramento and Los Angeles.

HLHAM HOOD, proprietor of Los Guilucos Ranch, is one of California's pioncer men. No history of the county or State could be well written without mention of him. A full history of his more than merely active life would, if it could be detailed, be of great interest; but lack of space prevents us from giving more than a brief review, leaving out many an adventure by land and sea, and many a thrilling narrative of great danger passed only by display of great coolness and daring. We record that he was born in the ancient city of St. Andrew's, Scotland, September 9, 1818, of an old Scottish family. After receiving a fair schooling for a youth of those days, he served under his father, James Hood, five years as an apprentice to the carpenter and cabinet-makers' trades, acquiring at the same time a knowledge of the manufacture of agricultural implements

and of general wood work. When nineteen years of age he left the old home, and at Dundee, Scotland, engaged in ship-carpentering and and cabinet-work, following that occupation three years. He next, in 1840, in the city of London, spent a few months in house building: then filled with the spirit of adventure and determined to try his fortune in a new land, he em barked for New Zealand, where he landed after a dreary voyage of six months. Life in New Zealand in those years required constant vigilance to guard against massacre by the natives. and building and guarding stockades was a part of the duty of every able-bodied white man. In 1843, with two fellow shipmates, Mr. Hood sailed for Valparaiso, Chili, where, owing to the city having been largely destroyed by fire, mechanics were in great demand and at good wages. Until 1846 he worked in that city. Then, although California was vet under Mexican domination, the stories of its fertility and genial skies determined him to visit the province. Not being able to go direct, he reached Peru. where, after a delay of two months, he was enabled to procure a passage to Monterey, reaching that place the week following the arrival of Commodore Sloat, who had raised the American flag and by proclamation taken possession of the land in the name of the United States Government. The same season Mr. Hood visited Sonoma County and Los Guilucos Valley. Inexpressibly charmed with what he saw, he left with the determination that if he could control the future he would finally make the valley his home. Before returning to San Francisco, Mr. Hood visited General Vallejo, at the request of the latter, who was still held as a prisoner by the American forces, at his own home. Later he passed the present site of Sacramento, then occupied by one solitary Indian and his squaw. At San Francisco Mr. Hood again took up the active life so natural to him. Accordingly, the next two years he was a building contractor, engaged in house building, ship repairing, etc. Upon the discovery of gold his men left him and he found himself engaged in work contracted

for upon labor basis of one dollar per day, paying eight dollars per day for the same labor, and a rapidly rising market. Finishing his last contract, he, too, went to the mines, but sickness soon compelled his return to the city. With an increased demand, he resumed profitably his former business, and rapidly laid the foundation of a large fortune. In December, 1849, he revisited Los Guilucos Valley, and soon after bought all the land known and described as the "Guilucos" grant, in Los Guilucos Valley, one of the most picturesque valleys in the whole State of California. The grant was originally made by the Mexican Government, to the wife of Don Juan Wilson, a famous sea captain under the old regime, and his wife, Ramena. The boundaries became the subject of litigation. The final adjudication confirmed Mr. Hood's title to over 18,000 acres. With the purchase he became the owner of 500 head of cattle. The work of improvement began at once, upon portions of the grant. A part of the ranch, was subdivided, and sold to men trying to hold as squatters, at a nominal price. Mr. Hood commenced the building of the splendid home he now occupies in 1857. The dwelling-house is a large substantial structure, which might well be called a mansion, situated at the foot of Hood's Mountain, surrounded by shaded grounds whose great natural beauty have been enhanced by art. All the building improvements seem to have been erected with a view to utility and convenience rather than cost. A noticeable feature is the substantial winery and wine cellars, where the product of 200 acres of the ranch in vineyard is manufactured and stored. The ranch of to-day contains about 1,500 acres, and altogether makes one of the most charming rural homes to be found in California. It is located on the Santa Rosa and Sonoma road, nine miles east of Santa Rosa, and thirteen miles from Sonoma. Few persons of California have passed through more of its trials than the subject of this sketch. Always public-spirited, in many an enterprise he has been engaged, and has met with sad reverses in fortune; but through all

has carried his manly dignity, his genial kindness, his ever welcome hospitality. Suffering often times losses through the unfaithfulness of others, he has ever kept his faith with all men. He has the respect and confidence of all who know him well and he enjoys the consciousness of having never wronged any man.

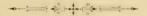


ICHARD FULKERSON, deceased. The subject of this sketch located in Santa Rosa when that now flourishing city was but a frontier village, having been christened only about two years. If only for the part he took in laying the foundation of the present prosperity, and for the energetic effort displayed in the pushing forward of the work of improvement and development, Mr. Fulkerson should have honorable mention in this historic work; but he is and always will be among the pioneers, and early and later settlers best remembered for his many manly qualities and kindly nature. Honorable in business, accommodating as a neighbor, kind and indulgent as a parent, his memory will ever be cherished by all who knew him well. Mr. Fulkerson was born of one of the pioneer Kentucky families, in Hardin County, that State, February 11, 1806. His father, Fulkird Fulkerson, of German extraction, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and when eleven years of age was brought to Kentucky by his father, John Fulkerson, very soon after the close of the Revolution. The family found refuge from the Indians upon first reaching that territory in the stockade at Lexington. Fulkird Fulkerson, reaching manhood, married Sarah Davis, daughter of another pioneer family. Of her children, Richard Fulkerson was the eldest, and since his death Dr. T. S. Fulkerson, of Rincon Valley, is the only one now (1888) living. Richard Fulkerson was reared to a farm life, and had but limited opportunities for an education; but, possessed of a keen observation and retentive memory, he overcame the lack of youthful advantages. In the county of

his birth. October 21, 1824, he married Miss Sally Shepherd Clawson, also a native of Kentucky, born July 10, 1810. She became the mother of nine children, five of whom were born in that State. After a short time spent in Tennessee, where two children were born that died young, Mr. Fulkerson and his family, early in the thirties', became pioneers in the wilds of Montgomery County, Indiana, where their daughter Phebe, now the wife of Jacob Harris, was born. Later they removed to Vigo County, that State. There their son John was born. In that then wild, rugged, heavily timbered country several years were spent. In 1844 the family became pioneer settlers of Davis County, Iowa. That now wealthy county was then almost as nature had made it. Just ten years later, or in the spring of 1854, with his family and all his worldly possessions, Mr. Fulkerson started with ox teams for this sunny land, reaching Santa Rosa October 4. He made his home on ground now almost within the city limits. His capital was limited, but sufficient to enable him to purchase 300 acres of land, and thus lay the foundation of his future competence. His purchase adjoined the city on the north, and is now partially included in the city plat. He added to the original purchase and became the owner of a splendid tract of 600 acres. Of the children born in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Fulkerson, four died in infancy in the East. Of the others we record that Ruth, the eldest, died the widow of Alexander Barnes, in Santa Rosa, in 1887. Phebe and her husband, Jacob Harris, reside upon a portion of the old homestead. Mrs. Mary Mize, a widow, also resides upon the home property. John resides in the city of Santa Rosa, and Stephen T., upon a fine ranch in Rincon Valley. Full sixty years Mr. Fulkerson was a member of the ancient, honorable order of Free Masons. Fully ripe for the harvest, past four-score in years, he was gathered to the fathers, November 24, 1887. Tenderly he was buried, "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust," with the beautiful and impressive ceremonies of the order so proud of his membership. The estimable wife who had shared with him the trials and hardships of pioneer life in Indiana and Iowa, before coming to Sonoma County, his loving companion for nearly three score years, preceded him to the grave, her death occurring March 18, 1883, at the age of seventy-three years. The old family residence is now owned by Richard Barnes, son of Mrs. Ruth Barnes, and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Fulkerson



TOHN FULKERSON has been a resident of Santa Rosa since October 4, 1854. He dates his birth in Vigo County, Indiana, October 17, 1835. He is a son of Richard and Sarah Fulkerson. (For more extended mention of his parents, the reader is referred to the biography of Richard Fulkerson.) When in his ninth year the subject of this sketch was taken to Davis County, Iowa, then (1844) an almost uninhabited wilderness of prairie and timber. In that county the next ten years of of his life were spent in the occupation so common to sons of pioneers in all countries, necessity demanding almost continuous toil. His youthful days afforded none of the advantages which fortunately he has been enabled to afford his children. In the hope of bettering his fortunes, a hope fully realized, his father determined to emigrate to this favored State. The trials of crossing plain, desert and mountain, were safely passed, and the parents with their five children reached Santa Rosa October 4, 1854, since which time John Fulkerson has continuously resided in or near Santa Rosa. He has devoted his life to agriculture, and in all his undertakings has been successful. It should be here related that, young as he was, he could not conclude to come to California without one of his dearest school-mates. Accordingly, he married Miss Dica Ann Wooldridge, November 17, 1853. She was a Kentuckian by birth, but was reared in Davis County, Iowa. She became the mother of two children: Abner D., who died at the age of twenty-seven years; Lillie, who wedded J. B. Clark, and died in February, 1884, leaving two sons. Mrs. Fulkerson was not spared long to her husband and children, her death, at the early age of twentyfour years, occurred April 14, 1859. For his second wife, Mr. Fulkerson wedded Miss Rachel A. Cannon, daughter of Lewis Cannon. She was born in the State of Missouri in 1846. The following year her parents, passing all the dangers of an overland trip in those early years, emigrated to Oregon, thence, in 1857, they came to this county. Her father now lives in Tehama County. Of the nine children born to this union seven are living, viz.: Dica A., Robert E. L., Ida M., now wife of Frank B. Wood; Luda V., Charles A., Daca C. and Sylvester S. The deceased are: John W., who lived to be nineteen years of age, and Byrd, who died in infancy. Mr. Fulkerson is the owner of a good residence property in the city of Santa Rosa, besides other city property, two residences, and a business house located on the corner of Mendocino and Cherry streets. One of the choicest farm properties in the vicinity of Santa Rosa is the fine ranch of fifty-one acres owned by him in Rincon Valley, situated on the Santa Rosa and Sonoma road, three miles east of the city. The location is one of great natural-beauty. fine dwelling house commands from its elevation a view of the charming valley, and makes the location one suited for a delightful home.



S. FULKERSON, M. D.—The subject of this sketch, both in years and in the length of time devoted to the practice of his profession, ranks among the oldest physicians, if not the oldest, in Sonoma County. A brief review gives the following facts relating to his history. He is the son of Fulkird and Sarah Fulkerson, born in Grayson County, Kentucky, October 11, 1807. His grandfather, John Fulkerson, was of German descent, and perhaps of German birth. He was one of the

pioneers of the State of Kentucky, settling there from the State of Pennsylvania, very soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. Only those fully informed as to the history of Kentucky have even a slight conception of the trials, privations and extreme danger of life in the frontier of that day. It was the "dark and bloody ground" consecrated and immortalized by the heroic deeds of valor in its defense against the red men by Boone, Harrod, Rogers, Clarke and their compatriots. The Fulkerson family, with great difficulty in extreme danger, found their first refuge in the stockade at Lexington. Even while passing through the gate admitting them, one horse was shot down out of a team by the Indians. Fulkird Fulkerson, the father of the subject of this sketch, was then eleven years of age. The grandfather, John Fulkerson, lived to see the then wilderness converted into a land filled with happy homes, luxuriant with wealth, and the last of the red men disappear. He died at the age of nearly 100 years, leaving a long line of ancestry to revere the memory of a noble, heroic ances-Fulkird Fulkerson married Miss Sarah Davis, a native of Virginia. Her father, Theodore Davis, was also one of the heroic pioneers of Kentucky, and one of the defenders of Harrachs Fort. He and his family had suffered greatly at the hands of the Indians. Five of his brothers had been slain by the Indians in the old State of Virginia. After a long residence in Kentucky, where all of his children were born, Fulkird Fulkerson removed to Montgomery County, Indiana, about 1829, and again commenced pioneer life in its dense forests. His wife passed to the better land shortly afterward, her death occurring in February, 1830. About the time the family settled in Montgomery County T. S. Fulkerson, whose name heads this sketch, commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. William B. Crook, at Middletown, in that county. After four years of preparatory study he commenced the practice of medicine at Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana, his father soon after moving to the same county, where he died in 1837, aged seventy years. Here it would be well to state that the late Richard Fulkerson, of Santa Rosa, was the oldest of his family of children, and that Dr. Fulkerson is the only surviving member of the family. The doctor continued in successful practice in Terre Haute and surrounding country about twenty years. In those early years, in the sparsely settled country, with often times impracticable roads, the practice of medicine was no easy road to fortune. It required a strong constitution, indomitable will and an unfailing fund of energy, and with all a willingness to work with or without fee. All these qualifications the doctor possessed to a remarkable degree. No night was ever too dark, no road ever too long or too deep for him when called to relieve the sick. In 1834 he married Miss Rebecca Morris, daughter of David and Falby Morris, also a Kentuckian by birth. In 1853 the doctor, with his family, removed to Iowa and established his practice at Bloomfield, the county seat of Davis County. There he devoted himself to the practice of his profession until 1864, in which year he came to Santa Rosa, and the following year removed to his present home, in Rincon Valley, three miles east of the city, on the road leading to Sonoma. There his wife died in 1871, aged tifty-three years. She was the mother of twelve children, of whom Mrs. Sarah Grider, a widow, residing in Tulare County, is the only one now living. September 13, 1876, Dr. Fulkerson for his second wife married Mrs. Fanny (Lock) Grimsley, daughter of William and Mary Lock. She was born in Davis County, Iowa, November 4, 1848. By her former marriage she has one child living, Eva, now the wife of John Mc-Knight, of Santa Rosa. Mrs. Fulkerson came to Sonoma County with her parents in 1875. Later they returned East. Her mother now resides in Marion County, Kansas, where her father died August 10, 1887. Dr. Fulkerson has devoted his life in Sonoma County, up to within a comparatively recent period, almost exclusively to the practice of his profession.

Now over eighty years of age, he feels the necessity of rest and proposes to quietly, under his own vine and fig tree, enjoy the well earned peace and quiet, which, if the prayers of hosts of many warm friends be answered, may for many years yet be his. Politically, since the first presidency of Andrew Jackson, the doctor has been identified with the Democratic party. Sixty years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the charter members of the Santa Rosa (hapter.



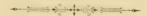
T. FULKERSON, of Rincon Valley, Santa Rosa Township, is the son of Richard Fulkerson, whose biography will be found in this connection. The subject of this sketch was born in Grayson County, Kentucky, July 7, 1840. His parents became pioneers in Davis County, Iowa, in 1844. There, in the new country, with its limited advantages, he was reared to his fourteenth year. In the spring of the year 1854 the family started on the overland journey to this State, reaching Santa Rosa the fourth day of October. Of the five children who came to this State with their parents, the subject of this sketch was the youngest. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and with the exception of a temporary absence of eighteen months, has resided in Santa Rosa Township continuously since he was fourteen years of age. August 29, 1858, he married Miss Amanda Ellen Cockrill, daughter of Harrison and Ruhama Cockrill, who were also early settlers in the county, coming in 1853. Her father lived only three years after his arrival here. Her mother married Henry A. Grant, and is again a widow, now living in Monterey County. The fine ranch with its shaded, commodious residence, owned and occupied by Mr. Fulkerson and his family, is located on the east side of Rincon Valley, about six miles from the city of Santa Rosa. The residence, elevated above the level of the valley, affords a view pleasing to the eve. It has been occupied by the family since

1883. The ranch consists of 312 acres, including, as it does, some of the choicest of valley and foot-hill lands. It is well adapted to every variety of production as well as general farming. Twenty-five acres are in vineyard and a few acres in a general variety orchard. rest is devoted to stock and general purposes. We give the names in the order of their births of their nine children (two of whom are deceased): Henry H., September 12, 1859, who died May 13, 1876; Alice Clara, December 20, 1861, is now the wife of Theodore Grider, of Tulare County; Laura E., March 9, 1865, wife of Douglas Badger, of Rincon Valley; William E., February 10, 1868, died July 20, 1883; Richard, February 19, 1871; Mollie L., January 9, 1874; Nora C., January 12, 1877; Bruce C., August 2, 1881; and Ida Helen, January 23, 1886.

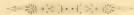


R. THOMAS W. BROTHERTON, pastor of the Episcopal congregation of Healdsburg, is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, born December 8, 1828, and son of Thomas W., Sr., and Phebe (Taylor) Brotherton, the former a sea captain, and both natives of Maryland. The doctor was reared at Baltimore, and was there educated for the medical profession. 1849 he accompanied his father, who sailed his ship around the Horn to San Francisco, and decided to remain in California. He located at Georgetown, El Dorado County, and practiced medicine there until 1855, when he removed to San Andreas. He had given much time to religious study, and in 1860 was ordained as deacon by Bishop Kip of the Episcopal church, and took charge of St. John's parish, as rector. He built St. John's Church, San Francisco, as it stands to-day, and was for thirteen years its pastor. Ever zealous in his religious work, he built, in the mean time, St. Luke's Hospital, and placed it on a firm basis. In 1864 he founded the Pacific Churchman, and was its first editor, continuing in that capacity for one year. His

labors and methods in founding St. Luke's Hospital are thoroughly indicative of his character. He had commenced this work while yet in charge of St. John's parish, but having reached a certain point in the work, he felt the need of a more thorough acquaintance with the practical side of hospital work. He went east and spent an entire year in becoming acquainted with the details of hospital construction and conveniences, then returned and resumed work. The result is to be seen in the noble tribute to humanity which was soon brought to completion. He gave up the parish and confined his attention entirely to the direction of the hospital until 1877, when, having completely exhausted his health and strength, he was compelled to resign his labors. He then removed to Healdsburg, bought the place where he now resides, and improved it, giving his time to denominational labors when able, and being now the pastor of St. Paul's parish, Healdsburg. Dr. Brotherton was married, while a resident of San Francisco, to Miss Mary E. King a native of Washington, D. C. They have three children, viz.: Thomas W., Jr., who resides at Los Angeles; Blanche M., and Mary E.

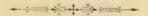


EORGE IVANCOVICH, M. D. -The subject of this sketch is a native of Austria, where he was born December 15, 1848. He received a good education from the schools of his native country and in 1866 went to London where he commenced the study of medicine and prosecuted his labors there for four years. In the latter part of 1870 he came to California, and in 1877 entered the Pacific Medical College of San Francisco, where he graduated in 1878. The name of this college has since been changed to Cooper's Medical College. Dr. Ivancovich went to Grass Valley, Nevada County, the same year he graduated and soon established a fine practice, remaining there until 1884. He then came to Petaluma, where he opened an office and has since continued to reside here actively engaged in the practice of his profession. The doctor is an intelligent gentleman, particularly upon questions of medical or surgical science. He is enjoying a fine practice together with the esteem and confidence of his friends and patrons. He was married December 26, 1875, to Miss Nellie R. Jones, a native of Chicago, Illinois. They have five children, two daughters and three sons.



TUDGE ALBERT P. OVERTON can justly claim the title of pioneer in California, avingbee n a resident of the State over thirty-eight years. He was born in Independence, Missouri, in 1830, and grew up to manhood on his uncle's farm near there. His father, Moses, was a native of Alabama and his mother, Mary Turner, of Tennessee. They were married in the latter State and soon after settled in Missouri, where they passed the remainder of their lives. They had a family of three sons and one daughter, all now deceased but the subject of this sketch. Losing both of his parents in early childhood, being but four years old when his father died, Albert was adopted into the family of his uncle, Jesse Overton, who was a farmer and mill owner, and was largely engaged in the manufacture of lumber and flour. On reaching his twentieth birthday, the gold excitement in California being at its height, Mr. Overton, fired by the ambition of young manhood, started from Dallas, Texas, for the new El Dorado. Coming by the southern route, he arrived in San Diego on August 1, 1850, and obtained employment in the Quartermaster's Department in the Government service, till the following February, when he came up to San Francisco, and thence to Sacramento, where he stopped a short-time before going on to the mines on Trinity River to try his hand in digging for the yellow dust. Three months' experience dispelled from his mind the charm of gold seeking in that uncertain channel, and leaving the mines, he returned to El Dorado County, and built a hotel, on the road leading from Sacramento to Placerville. This was known as the Duroc House, which he conducted until August, 1852, when he sold out and came to Petaluma, Sonoma County, passing en route over the site of Santa Rosa, then without a building in the place, and only three in Petaluma. The total number of voters in Sonoma County which at that time included Mendocino County, was only a little over 300. Mr. Overton, in company with a man named P. B. Smith, purchased a tract of timber land two miles and a half west of Petaluma, hired men to chop the timber into wood, bought teams, all on credit, having no money, and they hauled the wood to town to be shipped by schooner to San Francisco. Getting some money ahead, after paying for their outfit, they bought a lot in Petaluma, on which to store their wood. In the winter of 1853-'4 Messrs Overton and Smith went to the redwood forests and cut and split timber and lumber, and erected a building on a part of this lot. To get their finishing lumber sawed they exchanged work with George B. Williams, who is still residing in Petaluma, and who owned a whip saw, they getting out part of the lumber for the Washington Hotel. Both of these still stand, with some modifications, as old land-marks in that city, When finished, the Overton-Smith building cost \$300, not including their labor, and the lot \$300, and they rented the property for \$75 per month. About a year after the completion of the building, Mr. Overton sold his interest in the wood ranch and, in company with two partners, Arthur and Wiley, opened a store of general merchandise in the building above mentioned, Mr. Overton putting it in as his share of the capital, at \$3,000. All mercantile business was done in those days on the long credit system; and as many of their customers were nomadic stock-raisers with no permanent abiding place (there being then no established land titles), Mr. Overton saw that future disaster stared them in the face, and at the end of three months proposed to sell out. His partner bought his interest and a few months later the collapse came and the house went to

the wall. On retiring from the mercantile business Mr. Overton resumed the study of law, which he had begun in Missouri, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar. Forming a partnership with J. B. Campbell, now superior judge in Fresno, he opened a law office in Petaluma and commenced practice. Previous to this, while reading law, Mr. Overton had been elected and served as constable of Petaluma. In 1860 he was appointed census agent, and the same year and for three years following was appointed deputy assessor for the southern end of the county. In 1867 he was elected district attornev, and was re-elected for a second term, making four years' service in that capacity. At the expiration of his second term he was elected county judge and filled the office four years. In 1879 Judge Overton was chosen one of the thirty-two delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention which framed the present State Constitution, and which held its six months' session in Sacramento in 1879-'80. The 152 men comprising that distinguished body were among the ablest minds in the State. On his election to the office of District Attorney, Judge Overton moved to Santa Rosa, and has since been a resident of this place. Some time prior to this he had organized the Petaluma Savings Bank, and sold his interest when he left. In 1873 he organized the Santa Rosa Savings Bank, and has been its President till the present time. In the spring of 1887 he was elected Mayor of Santa Rosa, on the Democratic ticket, and held the office one term. In 1855 Judge Overton married America Helen, the daughter of Coleman Talbot, of a prominent Eentucky family, who settled in Bennett Valley about 1853. Miss Talbot was a school teacher, who, being remarkable for her beauty, was styled the "Belle of the Redwoods." An anecdote related of Judge Overton's courting illustrates the characteristic business methods of the man, and runs as follows: Becoming weary of bachelorhood while on his wood ranch, near Petaluma, he resolved to either get married or leave California and go back to the States; and knowing Miss Talbot, the Judge decided to call on her and state his case in a business way. He made the call, was pleased with her appearance and made the object of his visit known, giving her a month in which to decide, at the end of which time he was to call and get her answer. Meantime he learned there were several other suitors for her heart and hand, some of whom were men of wealth and distinction, and concluding his case was hopeless, he did not go back for the young lady's answer for nearly a year; when, learning she was still unmarried, he determined to see her. He went, was cordially received, and after duly apologizing, renewed his question to which she gave an affirmative answer. The Judge never regretted his second visit to Bennett Valley, for she made a model wife and mother. She bore him three sons and one daughter, all of whom have been finely educated. The eldest son, Theodore, is engaged in the stock business and mining in Arizona. The second son, John P., is cashier of the bank of which his father is President. The other son, Nicholson R., lost his life by the accidental discharge of a gun, in 1886. The daughter, Jessie, is in school in the Mrs. Overton died in 1869. Several years after the Judge married Jennie A. West, whose maiden name was Olmstead, a native of Vermont and a lady who has been a model stepmother, and devoted wife. John P. Overton married Miss Laura Edwards, whose parents were New Jersey people. They have two children, daughters:



ENRY FOX is a native of Kentucky, born at Paducah, October 24, 1848, his parents being Christian and Adelia (Kehr) Fox. Both parents were natives of Germany, born near the river Rhine, and came to America early in life and were married in Connecticut. When Henry Fox was an infant his parents removed to McGregor, Iowa, and there his father engaged in the hotel business. The subject of this sketch was reared there receiving his edu-

cation in the common schools of McGregor. He commenced life for himself in the hotel business in that place and so continued until 1877, when he removed to the Pacific coast. After a short stay in Eureka he went to San Francisco. and from there he came to Healdsburg in Jannary, 1878. In that year he entered upon a business career in this place. He purchased an interest in the drug business in Healdsburg. which was carried on for several years, when Mr. Fox purchased his partner's interest in 1881 and since that time has conducted the business alone. He has a finely appointed store and carries the largest stock of drugs and fancy goods, stationery, etc., in the place. Mr. Fox is also postmaster of Healdsburg, having received his appointment to that position January 29, 1887 He was married in this city August 10, 1881, to Miss Lola J. Hall, a native of Sonoma County, and a daughter of L. J. Hall, one of the old settlers. They have one child, Christal F. Mr. Fox has demonstrated in the few years he has been a resident of Healdsburg what business sagacity and enterprise will do in this region, and he now ranks among the solid men of the city. He acquired the large brick Masonic block by purchase, and is also the owner of his business building and residence property in Healdsburg. His home place is particularly attractive and is worthy of mention. The house is a handsome one and the grounds are very large and well cared for. He is a member of the local lodges, A. F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W. Politically, Mr. Fox is a Democrat.

一年機・治汁・八名・総・十

YRON M. SPENCER, one of the representative business men of Santa Rosa and Sonoma County, was born in the Empire State forty-six years ago, and received his early business training in one of the largest mercantile houses of New York City. Leaving the American metropolis at twenty-seven years of age, young Spencer traveled westward to seek a field of usefulness and of fortune, and located in

the thriving city of Omaha, Nebraska. He remained there about five years, when he decided to continue his journey across the continent, and arrived in Santa Rosa in the fall of 1874. The following year he opened a grocery and general merchandise store, as the first occupant of the then new building on the northeast corner of Fourth and B streets, in which Mr. Carither's dry-goods store is now located. In 1877 he took in Mr. S. Armstrong as a partner, and the firm inaugurated the cash system of doing business, being the first house in Santa Rosa (if not in California) to adopt that plan, all commercial business having hitherto been conducted upon long credits and yearly settlements. This was such a radical departure from the old established methods, that the wiseacres predicted certain disaster to the new firm, giving them six months existence in which to demonstrate their folly. But even that short time proved the wisdom of this sound business policy in the rapid development and growth of their trade. and the firm has adhered strictly to the cash system throughout the entire history of the house. Buying for cash and selling for cash enabled them to give their customers the benefit of the lower prices which always attach to this mode of dealing, and the new firm soon stepped to the front, while many of their competitors went to the wall, until, of the twenty grocery firms in business when Mr. Spencer started only two now remain. Observing the very satisfactory result of their experiment, other business firms gradually adopted the cash system, and now almost the entire volume of Santa Rosa's mercantile transactions are upon the cash basis. Indeed, the innovation has spread throughout Sonoma and other counties, until the antiquated and ruinous credit system is well nigh obsolete in the Golden State. During the intervening years the house of Spencer & Armstrong changed location twice, finally moving into the very large and commodious store Mr. Spencer now occupies at 435 and 437 Fourth street, in 1886. The store is one of the largest in the interior of California, being 40 x 200 feet in area,

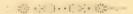
and is well filled with a stock of tine staple groceries, glass-ware, queen's-ware, etc., of which large quantities are sold upon the C. O. D. small profit basis. February 1, 1888, Mr. Spencer purchased his partner's interest, and is now sole proprietor. Mr. Spencer's active energy and public spirit have identified him with many public enterprises inaugurated in Santa Rosa for many years, generally as one of the prime movers and principal workers for its achievement. Among those most prominent in which he was one of the projectors and is a stockholder and a director, may be mentioned the Athenæum Building, dedicated to music and the dramatic art, erected in 1885, at a cost of \$50,000, the finest opera hall in the interior of the State; the Masonic Hall, which was erected in 1875, costing \$20,000, now worth \$30,000; and the new South Side Street Railway, built the past summer, and extending from the plaza on Fourth street to the Sonoma County Agricultural Park, nearly two miles in length, which was constructed under his personal supervision as president of the company, and is a well made and finely equipped piece of property. He is also one of the members of, and an energetic worker in the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, as one of its directors. Besides these interests Mr. Spencer owns considerable improved and unimproved real estate in Santa Rosa. He is a charter member of the Santa Rosa National Bank; and of the Santa Rosa Building and Loan Association, subscribed capital now nearly \$250,000.

- ~線・宮井・川宮・線・. -

HARLES STRIDDE, residing three miles east of Santa Ro a, in Rincon Valley, on the road leading from that city to Sonoma, was born in Germany, March 1, 1835, son of William Stridde. His father was a wealthy man and gave him a good education, intending him to lead a military career in the service of his country. At the age of sixteen years he

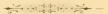
entered a military school, and at twenty years of age entered the army, serving five years. But an army life not being in all things considered desirable, Mr. Stridde then received an honorable discharge. February 14, 1862, he was united in marriage with Miss Maria Gustafson, a native of Sweden. His father having died and having left property in Sweden, Mr. Stridde visited that country and was married there. In 1870 he crossed the ocean, visited and traveled considerably in this State. Pleased with what he saw, Mr. Stridde sent for his family. They established their home on Elkhorn ranch, on the Sacramento River, in Yolo County. There they lived eight years, and after a visit to Germany and Sweden they came to this county and established their present residence in 1879. Their fine cottage home with the few acres of ground, making the residence property, is a choice location, giving a fine view of the charming valley. The grounds are shaded and utilized in the production of choice fruits. Mr. Stridde is one of the representative wine grape growers of Santa Rosa Township, and has given viticulture much attention since his residence in this county, having improved and sold considerable vineyard property. He now owns in the foot-hills two flourishing vineyards, one of forty-one acres and one of thirteen acres, from one to two miles from his residence, on the east side of Rincon Valley. The eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Stridde are all as yet under the home roof. Their names in order of their births are: Bertha Charlotte, born January 28, 1863; Alexander William, born August 2, 1866; Thyra, born April 30, 1869; Waldmar Carl, born January 11, 1871; Ada Jenny, born June 22, 1873; George Hjalmar, born April 11,1875; Matilda Augusta, born May 23, 1878; and Esther Sophia, born August 22, 1880. The family are all members of the Lutheran church, the church of their fathers. Mr. and Mrs. Stridde are members of Council No. 21, of the order of Chosen Friends, at Sebastopol. Mr. Stridde is quite well known in business and social circles, and is respected by all for strict

integrity and his manly qualities. Politically he is not a strict partisan, but believes in the policy of protection for American industries.



ENRY BOLLE is the owner of the "Bolle Vineyard and Winery." This fine property is located in Los Guilicos Valley, on the Santa Rosa and Sonoma road, seven miles east of Santa Rosa. The estate contains 311 acres, and was bought by Mr. Bolle in 1880, it then being naked land. Commencing the work of improvement at once he carried it rapidly forward to the present. The winery, a substantial structure, has a capacity of 100,000 gallons, and is used for the manufacture of 50,-000 gallons annually: 100 acres of the ranch are devoted to the growing of the wine grape and the rest to general farm purposes. Mr. Bolle was born in Germany, May 8, 1832. Early in life he was apprenticed to the cooper's trade. Reaching the age of twenty-two years, and desirous of finding a home in a land giving more of personal freedom and room for advancement than was derived in the land of his birth, he, in 1854, came to the new world. In the city of New York he found employment at his trade. The following year, in 1855, he came to this State, and about three years was engaged with varying success in mining in Sierra County. In 1858 he located in San Francisco, and after a time spent in working at his trade, he conducted for several years the cooper business on his own account. In that city, May 26, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Stäcker, who was born in Germany, August 25, 1839, and who had resided in San Francisco the previous four years. They have four children, all of whom still have their home under the parental roof. Their names are Sophie, William, Henry and Ernest. Mr. Bolle has an abiding faith in the coming greatness of California as a wine producing State, believing that interest to be yet in its infancy, and that the difliculties and discouragements of to-day will soon pass

away. He proposes to hold strictly to the line marked out for himself, feeling that the future will bring about the manufacture of a better article, create a better demand, and bring its reward. Politically, he is classed as a liberal, progressive Democrat. He is a member of the Concordia (German) Lodge of Odd Fellows, at San Francisco.



AMES GREGSON .- Among the representative men of Sonoma County is the subject of this sketch. He dates his birth from September 14, 1822, in Little Bolton, England. His parents, Nicholas and Mary (Bowles) Gregson, were born in England, his father being of Scotch descent. His parents emigrated to the United States, and settled in Philadelphia in 1834. Here he was reared until the age of fifteen years, at which time he was bound to James Brooks, as an apprentice to the blacksmith and machinist's trade, at which he served until twenty-one years of age. October 20, 1843, Mr. Gregson was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Marshall, the daughter of John and Ann (Hughes) Marshall. Mrs. Gregson was born in Manchester, England, March 15, 1824. Her parents were natives of England. In 1844 Mr. Gregson moved to Rock Island County, Illinois, where he resided until April, 1845. In that month he started across the plains for California. In company with himself and wife upon this emigration were Mrs. Gregson's two brothers, Henry and John Marshall, also her mother and sister, Mary A. Marshall. The journey was slowly made by ox teams. Aside from the usual hardships and discomforts attending a journey of this character, nothing of interest occurred until the party reached Humboldt Cañon. Here they were attacked by the Indians, who killed all their stock except a yoke of oxen. Thus deprived of means of transportation, they were compelled to make a twowheeled vehicle from one of the wagons. Upon this they placed their baggage and such of their

party as were unable to walk, and continued their journey. All of the men and Mrs. Gregson and her mother traveled on foot from Humboldt to Johnston's ranch on Bear Creek, arriving at that point October 20, 1845. No one but those who have passed through a like experience can imagine the hardships endured by those two brave women. Too much honor cannot be awarded to these early pioneers-particularly the ladies-who braved the perils and hardships of plain, desert, and mountains, and paved the way for the great American civilization which followed. They are reaping a portion of their reward in seeing the wilderness of California subdued and becoming the garden of the world. Soon after his arrival, Mr. Gregson proceeded to Sutter's Fort and was employed by Captain Sutter as a blacksmith. While at Sutter's Fort he joined the Bear Flag party and served in Captain Edward M. Kern's company at the fort. While there he was guard over General Vallejo, who was at that time a prisoner of the Bear Flag party. He was also one of the detail under Captain Burroughs to take horses for General Fremont's command from Sutter's Fort to Monterey. While in this service he was engaged in the battle of Salinas, after which he enlisted in General Fremont's command and served under Captain L. H. Ford. He served with this command until they reached Los Angeles, at which place he was honorably discharged and returned to Sutter's Fort, where he remained until February, 1848. He was then sent by Captain Sutter to Coloma, where he assisted in erecting the mill which the Captain was building at that place. During the time he was engaged at Coloma, gold was discovered. Mrs. Gregson has still a small nugget which she procured from the Indians in exchange for clothing. While residing at Sutter's Fort their first child, Anna, was born, September 3, 1846. This was the first white child born at the Fort, and in the State, and was the subject of much comment and wonder to the Indians, who would come a distance of forty miles to see the baby, and could not be induced to believe it a real

child until they had pinched it or in some other way made it cry. In October, 1848, Mr. Gregson came to Sonoma County, this move being made on account of his ill-health. In 1849, his health being much improved, he returned to Coloma, and engaged in mining on the Middle Fork of the American River. His failing health, however, soon compelled him to leave the mines, and he engaged in house-building at Sutterville until late in the fall of that year. He then returned to Sonoma County, and in January, 1850, settled in Green Valley, Analy Township, and commenced the cultivation and improvement of 160 acres of land. Since that time Mr. Gregson has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was the first to break land and raise grain in this valley. During this time he has been engaged principally in general farming. His land contains a fine orchard of twenty acres, chiefly devoted to the production of apples, but also contains plums, peaches, apricots, and such varieties as are grown in his section of the county. He has also six acres in grape vines, consisting of wine grapes of the Mission variety, and also table grapes, such as Black Hamburg, Tokay, and Muscat. The rest of his land is devoted to hav, grain and stockraising. Among his stock is a dairy of ten cows. Mr. Gregson is well known throughout the whole community as well as a large portion of the State. Wherever known he is universally esteemed and respected. His honor and business integrity have ever been unquestionable. A frank, generous and intelligent gentleman, his name is associated with all that is most agreeable in the pioneer settlement of Sonoma County. He is a consistent member of the Methodist church, of which he is a strong supporter. He has served for many years as school trustee in his district, and always takes a deep interest in the public schools. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 126, F. & A. M., of Sebastopol. In political matters he is a strong and consistent supporter of the Republican party, and during the dark days of the Rebellion was a strong supporter of the Union. The

names and births of Mr. Gregson's children are as follows: Anna, the first white child born at Sutter's Fort, as before stated, married Robert N. Reid and is now residing in Watsonville, Santa Cruz County; Mary Ellen, born at Coloma, September 25, 1848, married Sylvester McChristian and is residing in Green Valley; William F., born September 24, 1850, married Miss Lee Ann Miller, and is now living in Stanislaus County: John N., born September 1, 1852, married Miss Alma Hoyt, and is residing on the old homestead; Eliza Jane, born May 31, 1854, married Thomas B. Butler, living at Mark West, Sonoma County: Henry M. married Miss Catherine Parks, and is living in Green Valley; Adelia J., born March 28, 1858. married George A. Fruits (now deceased), and she was married a second time to Peter S. Baker, living in Fresno County; Caroline, born October 29, 1862, married Edwin Thompson, residing in Lincoln County, Washington Territory; and Luke B., born March 27, 1868, residing with his parents.

- Jan Jakob

ROFESSOR WILLIAM C. GRAINGER, President of the Healdsburg College, is a native of Missouri, born at War rensburg, Johnson County, January 1844, his parents being Andrew B. and Susanna (Eagan) Grainger. Both parents were natives of Tennessee. The father was a young man when his parents settled in Missouri, locating in Johnson County, while the mother was a girl of twelve when she accompanied the family to Lafayette County, Missouri. They are now residents of Warrensburg. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native town, and received the educational advantages afforded by the local schools. After advancing as far as those facilities allowed, he commenced attendance at the State University, Columbia, Missouri, and completing the course, graduated at that well known institution of learning in the class of 1867. He had determined to enter

upon a professional career, and read law in the office of one of the leading firms of Warrensburg. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar of Johnson County. His legal studies had been varied, however, by several terms of teaching, and the opportunity which had thus been afforded him to judge of his preference between the two professions, determined him in his decision to lav aside that of the law for the more congenial one of letters. He taught a number of terms of school in towns of his native State, among them those of Holton and Warrensburg. He resigned his position in the schools of the latter place in 1876, and came to California. For two years and a half his professional labors were confined to Ukiah and Manchester. He then removed to Santa Rosa to engage in ministerial and missionary labors. On the organization of the Healdsburg College, in 1882, he was chosen to the professorship of Natural Science, and held that chair until 1887, when he was called officially to the presidency of the college, though he had previously been for one year acting president. Professor Grainger was married in Missouri to Miss Elizabeth J. Work, a native of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. They have three children, viz.: Susanna Margery, Andrew B., and Gertrude. Professor Grainger has been elder of the Seventh Day Adventist organization at Healdsburg since 1883. He has also been one of the trustees of the church, and is now secretary and treasurer of the college board. He combines in an eminent degree the necessary educational attainments and the power of control by kindness, so requisite in the holder of his important trust as president of the college.

- 白彩·台川·川宫·祭·

EORGE J. RAGLE.—Among the pioneers of Green Valley, Analy Township, none are more deserving of mention than the above named gentleman, a brief resume of whose life is as follows: Mr. Ragle was born in Sullivan County, Tennessee, July 5, 1826. His parents, George and Margaret (Miller) Ragle, were na-





A.B. Sharsmes.

tives of Virginia, and both of German descent. His father was a farmer, to which life the subject of this sketch was reared, receiving a limited education. When nineteen years of age he left home and worked at farm labor in Scott County, Virginia, until 1847, when he moved to Lafayette County, Missouri, where he worked on a farm until 1849. On the 10th of April of that year he started overland with ox teams for California, and after undergoing the hardships and trials attendant upon an overland trip, he arrived in this State September 1st, and went to mining in Bear Valley. This life did not suit him, and after nine weeks of mining experience he came to Sonoma County. In the spring of 1850 he engaged in teaming from the Russian River to Sonoma, and continued this occupation until the fall of that year, when he purchased eighty acres of land in Green Valley. This land was in an entirely wild and uncultivated state, but with characteristic energy he commenced clearing and cultivating. He paid for a portion of it by splitting rails for Jasper O' Farrell. He soon had a house erected and other improvements made, and in 1854 married Miss Margaret Jane Fruits, the daughter of Jacob Fruits, a native of Indiana, but residing in Sonoma County. Mr. Ragle was successful in his farming operations and from time to time increased his landed possessions, until he now owns 325 acres. His farm is in the Spring Hill School District, one and one-half miles west of Sebastopol. He has an orehard of ten acres, producing apples and peaches; sixty acres of timber, the balance being devoted to hay, grain, and stock purposes. The western portion of the farm, 132 acres, is under the charge of Mr. Ragle's adopted son, who has a dairy of twenty cows, and twenty-five head of cattle for market purposes; also seventy head of sheep and other stock. Mr. Ragle's straightforward and consistent course of life, honest dealing, and manly qualities have gained him the respect and esteem of the community in which he has lived for over thirty-eight years. He is a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, also a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 126, F. & A. M., of Sebastopol. In politics he was a Democrat until 1860, but the secession movement in that year did not agree with his Union principles, and he joined the Republican ranks, for a few years, and then returned to his former party. No children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ragle, but they have a son by adoption, Alexander Barnett Ragle, the son of Robinson Ragle. This son is married to Alice Miller, daughter of Thomas Miller, of Sonoma County, and as before stated, is conducting a portion of his adopted father's farm.



R. ABSALOM BOYLES STUART, the son of James Wesley and Mary Ann (Boyles) Stuart, was born at Williamsburg, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1830. He was educated in Lewisburg University, Berkshire Medical College and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was graduated from Berkshire Medical College with the degree of M. D. in 1856, and ten years later from Bellevue. Upon receiving his first degree in medicine Dr. Stuart commenced practice in West Hampton, Massachusetts. He soon after moved to Doddsville, and thence to Macomb, Illinois; in Doddsville he married Miss Anabel McGaughey in 1859. In August, 1861, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Tenth Missouri Regiment United States Infantry; in the winter of 1862-'3 was appointed by General Rosecrans Medical Superintendent of Hospitals at Inka, Mississippi, in April, 1863, was promoted to Surgeon and assigned to the First Alabama United States Cavalry-a regiment raised in that State, and commanded by northern officers. While voluntarily assisting in the construction of defenses Dr. Stuart received accidental injuries from which he never recovered, and the effects of which compelled him to resign and retire from the service in January, 1864. Returning to Macomb, he shortly after moved to Winona,

Minnesota, where he soon attained a very extensive practice and took rank among the first physicians of that State. The rigors of that northern climate proving too severe for his enfeebled health he immigrated to California with his family in 1876, settling in Los Angeles. Not receiving the desired benefit, he removed to Santa Barbara which afforded him temporary relief. Finding it necessary to again seek for climatic benefits they came to Santa Rosa in 1881, and here passed the last six years of his life. At all these points Dr. Stuart practiced his profession, and was highly esteemed both as a physician and a gentleman of irreproachable character and life. Like all men who win the respect and confidence of their fellows, Dr. Stuart was possessed of a strong individuality and inflexible integrity in adhering to his convictions of the right. All worthy moral and educational enterprises received his hearty support, as well as that of his esteemed professional and life-partner, his wife. Mary Stuart Hall, one of the buildings of the California Baptist College, was named for their lovely deceased daughter in memory of a munificent contribution of \$10,000 given by Doctors Stuart to that institution of learning. While engaged in active practice Dr. A. B. Stuart gave especial attention to surgery, in which he achieved considerable renown among the profession by a number of capital operations he performed. He was a member of the Winona County Medical Society, and its president in 1872; first vicepresident of the Minnesota State Medical Society in 1874 and 1876; served as secretary in 1873 of the section on State medicine and public hygiene. He was instrumental in organizing the Minnesota State Board of Health in 1872, and was its first president. In the same year he was elected teacher of surgery in the Winona Preparatory Medical School, and its president in 1873. In 1876 he was chosen a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia. Dr. Stuart was quite a liberal contributor to the press on subjects pertaining to medical science, among the most important being

the "Annual Report of the Minnesota State Board of Health for 1873;" "The Upper Epiphysis of the Radius," published in the "Transactions of the Minnesota State Medical Society" in 1876. After years of severe suffering, Dr. Stuart passed away July 30, 1887. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. S. S. Fisk, pastor of the Baptist church of which Dr. Stuart had been a consistent member for many years; and the burial rites were conducted by the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic. Of Dr. Absalom Boyles Stuart it could truly be said none knew him but to respect and admire him.

man sajadjadja janam

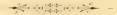
NABEL McG. STUART, M. D., one of the most prominent and successful physicians in Sonoma County, is a worthy illustration of what may be achieved by woman in the medical profession, with energy and intelligent, well-directed effort, despite of difficulties and trials such as fall to the lot of but few people. She is the eldest child of Hugh F, and Jane (Walker) McGaughey, natives of Pennsylvania, and was born in Martinsburg, Virginia, May 4, 1840. Her father was a prominent contractor in the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In the fall of 1849 he moved with his family to Macomb. Illinois, where he spent the last active years of his life in farming, and where both he and his wife died in 1863. The subject of this memoir was educated in Macomb, and in September. 1859, was united in marriage with Absalom B. Stuart, a rising young physician of that city. On the 2nd of August, 1861, her husband entered the United States army as Assistant Surgeon of the Tenth Missouri Infantry; and during the two years and a half of his active and conspicuous services in the medical department of the army his young wife spent many months with him acting as nurse and assistant in his arduous duties in various ways. Failing health compelling her husband to resign his position in January, 1864, he returned home;

and in the spring of 1866 they moved to Winona, Minnesota. Soon after their marriage Mrs. Stuart's husband began to persuade her to study medicine, but domestic duties and her natural dislike to public life were sufficient reasons, to her mind, for declining to accede to his requests for some years. Wishing to aid and encourage him in every way possible in his professional work, Mrs. Stuart finally yielded to his importunities and began studying; and having decided upon this course, she pursued the work with her characteristic energy and perseverance. When prepared, she attended a course of lectures at the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876-'7. The latter part of the following summer they came to California with the hope of restoring her husband's broken health, and located in Los Angeles. Mrs. Stuart continued her studies, and in the summer and fall of 1878 attended the Medical College of the Pacific (now the Cooper Medical College), and was graduated therefrom November 5, 1878. From that time until the death of her husband in 1887, Mrs. Dr. Stuart practiced medicine as a partner with him in Santa Barbara and Santa Rosa, settling in the latter city in 1881. Her professional career has been one of marked success from the beginning, and she now enjoys a practice equaled in extent and profit by few physicians in the interior of the State. Thus her skill in battling with human ailments is demonstrated beyond question. Though studiously devoting herself to her profession Dr. Stuart always found time to cherish and brighten the home life of those whom love had bound to her by the sacred ties of wifehood and motherhood. And in the severing of these ties one by one consisted the bitter sorrow of her life. She is the mother of three children all of whom she has followed to the grave, each being the only child when the dread Reaper cut it down. Two of them passed away in infancy; but Mary Stuart, the third daughter, lived until almost ready to bloom into a charming young womanhood, before she fell a victim to the relentless

destroyer. Mary Stuart was a child possessed of those rare qualities of mind and heart which command "love at first sight" of every one who came in contact with her. With brightness of intellect, bordering or precocity, was joined a sweet amiability of spirit which drew everyone to her as with the power of a magnet. She was born in Winona, Minnesota, October 31, 1871, and died August 23, 1883. In the home and the hearts she had filled with sunshine her death was like a total eclipse of the sun. Her fond father never recovered from the shock, and followed her four years later; while her mother cherishes her memory as the jewel of her life. Since the Medical College of the Pacific was merged into the Cooper Medical College Dr. A. McG. Stuart has received the honorary degree of M. D. from the latter institution. She is an honored member of the State Medical Society of California, and of the American Medical Association.

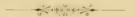
A. ROGERS resides near the city limits east of Santa Rosa, and is one of the county's leading horticulturists and one of its most active citizens. Mr. Rogers dates his birth in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1837, son of Clayton and Tryphosia Rogers. The family is one of the oldest known to the history of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch is a lineal descendant of John Rogers, one of the Penn colonists, who bought his land of William Penn at 61 cents per acre. A long line of descendants, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, look back with pride to their common ancestor, John Rogers, the sterling, honest Quaker, one of the Penn colonists. E. A. Rogers was thirteen years of age when his father, with his family, moved from Pennsylvania and located in Dane County, Wisconsin. Four years later they removed to Towerville, Crawford County, the same State. The parents there passed their remaining days, their lives of great usefulness having been prolonged to an advanced age. In the near vicinity of the parental

home the family of children, one after another, commenced life for themselves, principally in Vernon, an adjoining county, and Vernon County never had bettermen. The writer of this sketch, an old acquaintance and friend of the family, wishes to record that for devoted loyalty and manhood the family was excelled by none. When the call for volunteers came to suppress the slave holder's rebellion, the five Rogers boys at once entered the service, and for soldierly bearing under all circumstances they were second to none. Several of them held commissions before the struggle was over. The old Quaker element in their blood seemed to have entirely disappeared. Returning to the peaceful walks of life they became as useful citizens as they had been soldiers, and in business, political and social circles, have been ever since prominent. E. A. Rogers, whose name heads this sketch, served in the engineer corps, attached to the Army of the Potomac. Returning to Wisconsin he, February 18, 1866, wedded in Vernon County, that State, Miss Louisa Williams, who was born in Walworth County. Mr. Rogers followed agricultural pursuits in Vernon County, Wisconsin, until 1874, when, feeling the need of a more congenial climate and a more congenial avocation, he came to Sonoma County. Mr. Rogers has a good home, which, situated as it is, only one and one-half miles east of the court house, gives him all the social advantages of a city residence. Connected with his residence are twenty-two and one-half acres of the choicest of Santa Rosa Valley land. Fifteen acres are devoted to orchard, where we find the choicest peaches, Bartlett pears, French prunes, apples, etc. Although but fourteen years a resident of Sonoma County, few men are more widely or favorably known than the subject of this sketch. Much of the success Sonoma County has had in its exhibits at the Mechanics' fair at San Francisco, must be attributed to the energy and skill of its executive committee. The exhibit made this year (1888), in which the county, without the aid of any public appropriation was enabled to win the second prize, \$600 (Santa Clara County taking the first), must largely be attributed to Mr. Rogers, who, associated with S. H. Shaw of Sonoma, was in charge. Sonoma County received the first prize, \$75, on wine grapes; first prize, \$45, on olive oil and olives, and the first prize, \$25, on hops. The county has no more enthusiastic believer in its grand future in horticulture and viticulture than the subject of this sketch, and to the hastening of the "good time coming" he devotes much of his present. Politically, Mr. Rogers is a radical Republican. In Odd Fellowship he is prominent, and affiliates with Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 53; Santa Rosa Encampment, Santa Rosa Canton, and he and his wife are both members of Oak Leaf Rebecca Lodge, No. 74. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have four children: George, Will, and Hattie and Howard (twins).



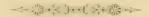
LEXANDER C. McMEANS is one of Sonoma's most tried and efficient teachers, having first entered the profession of teaching in this county in 1865, and been most of the time since then engaged in educational work. He came to California with his parents from his native State, Alabama, in 1855. His father, Dr. S. A. McMeans, practiced medicine for some years in California, and when the silver mining excitement arose in Nevada, he removed to Virginia City, and there pursued his profession for many years. Dr. McMeans died in Reno, Nevada, in 1876. Mr. McMeans came to Sonoma County in 1864 from Yolo County, where he had been attending Woodland College, and, as above stated, began teaching the following year. In 1871 he was elected principal of the Santa Rosa schools, which position he filled three years, resigning it in 1874 to enter upon the duties of county superintendent of schools, to which he had been elected. He was reelected for a second term and served four years in that office. In the meantime he had become interested in a mining company organized in Santa Rosa, and known as the McMillan Mining

Company, whose property was situated near Globe City, Arizona, and on retiring from the office of county superintendent, was chosen secretary of the company. At the end of two years he resigned the secretaryship, and in 1880 opened in Santa Rosa a private normal school for preparing teachers to pass the required examinations for teaching. He has conducted his school ever since with success, except two years, 1883 and 1884, when he was elected to and filled the office of recorder and auditor of Sonoma County. His school embraces strictly a normal course, and during its existence has prepared about 250 teachers to obtain certificates. The past year he has erected a building for his school near his residence on East Third street, which has a capacity of about forty students, and is well equipped for school purposes. The school year consists of two terms of five months each. He has ever been an energetic worker in every educational field looking toward the intellectual advancement and moral elevation of youth. He has been for several years and is now a member of the Santa Rosa School Board, and was its president during the year 1877. Mr. McMeans married Miss Carrie R. Brown, of San Jose, in July, 1885.



OHN P. RODGERS, a prominent member of the Sonoma County bar and an enterprising citizen of Petaluma, is a native of Andrew County, Missouri, and was born September 24, 1849. He is a son of Alexander W. Rodgers, a sketch of whom appears in this work. He came to the State in 1854, with his parents, and to Petaluma in 1856. He attended the public schools of this city and afterward the Pacific Methodist College at Vacaville, and subsequently the Baptist College of Petaluma, an institution which has since been closed. In 1867 he retired from his school studies and entered the employ of the San Francisco & Humboldt Bay Railroad, afterward changed to the San Francisco & North Pacific. He remained

in the employ of the company until 1869, and from that date to 1872 was engaged in the real estate business with his father. In 1872 he began the study of law with Hon. George Pearce, of Sonoma County, with whom he remained until the spring of 1875. In April of this year he was elected assessor for the city of Petaluma, and held the office until the following December, when he was elected copying clerk for the Assembly of the State of California. After the close of the session of the Legislature of 1876 he returned to Petaluma, in the meantime having been admitted to the practice of law by the District Court of Sonoma County. In July of the same year he was appointed deputy district attorney for Sonoma County, which position he held under Barclay Henley, W. E. McConnell and A. B. Ware, until the 1st of January, 1883. The same year he formed a co-partnership with Hon. M. E. C. Munday, under the firm name of Rodgers & Munday, which relation existed up to March, 1888, when the firm was dissolved, Mr. Munday moving to Los Angeles, and the business in Petaluma being prosecuted by Mr. Rodgers. In April, 1885, he was elected city attorney of the city of Petaluma, which position he now holds. Mr. Rodgers was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California, November 10, 1879, and by the United States Circuit Court March 2, 1887. His marriage to Miss Frances J. Hinkle, a native of this State, was celebrated December 3, 1879, by which union they have three children, one son and two daughters.



IRAH LUCE, of Healdsburg, is a representative of one of the long resident families of Sonoma County. He was born at Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts, October 3, 1843, and is the son of Jirah, Sr., and Mary (Cottle) Luce. In 1849 the father became one of a party organized to go to California. This company purchased a small vessel and made the journey around Cape Horn to San Francisco.

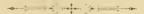
He was an energetic man and was soon established in business. He followed mining, and was also engaged in the carrying trade with a vessel. In 1557 he sent for his family, who joined him at San Francisco. In 1862 he removed to Sonoma County, locating at Healdsburg. He purchased a ranch some three miles from Healdsburg, which is now owned by his sons. While a resident of Healdsburg he held the office of justice of the peace and judge of the police court. His death occurred in 1881. His widow, who survives him, resides in Healdsburg. Jirah Luce, the subject of this sketch, was in his fourteenth year when he accompanied his mother to California, and he was reared to manhood in this State. He was married on the 10th of March, 1886, to Nina Matheson, daughter of Colonel Rod. Matheson, whose sketch follows. They have two children: Mary Antoinette and Nina. Mr. Luce's ranch on Russian River comprises over 300 acres of land, and is devoted to stock-raising, fruit and vines. On the place there are forty acres of wine grapes, all choice varieties, which are in first-class condition. The orchard consists of ten acres, mostly peaches, prunes and pears. Mr. Luce's portion of the home ranch consists of 300 acres adjoining Healdsburg. On this place there are thirteen acres of orchard, set out in 1883, consisting of peaches, plums and prunes. There are also seven acres of vineyard, planted in 1884. The grapes are principally Zinfandel, and are all wine varieties.

一个歌鸣的小性的感动。

OLONEL RODERICK N. MATHESON, one of the distinguished men of Sonoma tive of Inverness, Scotland, born in 1825, and son of Thomas and Jane Matheson. When in his fifteenth year he accompanied his parents on their removal to America, locating in New York City. There the father engaged in a business career, and the subject of this sketch was reared in the metropolis. In 1844 he was married to

Miss Antoinette Seaman, a native of New York. He soon afterward removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and, was there engaged in the real estate business for three years. He then returned to New York City and resumed his connection with a large importing house with which he had been formerly associated. He had given up mercantile life, and had commenced teaching school, when the California gold fever came on, and he found the temptation to join the throng bound for the west more than he could resist. Early in 1849 he took passage on a vessel bound for California via Cape Horn. The voyage was a rough and lengthy one, and was not completed without the vessel on which he was a passenger being compelled to put into a South American port to avoid shipwreck. After a brief experience in the mines, he located in San Francisco. and his talent soon brought him into prominence. He took an active part in every project calculated to advance the interests of the city of his adoption, and helped to organize the Mechanic's Institute, and became its president. In 1852 he was made controller of San Francisco. He was an active member of the fire department and one of the founders of Vigilant Engine Company, No. 9, and a member of the Marion Rifles. In 1854 he was appointed a General of Division of the Mexican army, and Resident Commissioner of Mexico in San Francisco. By his effective aid in this capacity he contributed largely to the successes of Alvarez and Comonfort. His Mexican commission was confirmed by Juarez, then Chief Justice of Mexico, and was still in force at the time of his decease. In 1856 he removed to Sonoma County with his family and located on a farm adjoining Healdsburg. He cultivated his land and at the same time was engaged in teaching, and founded the Alexander Academy. He went to Washington to attend the inauguration of President Lincoln, and there met Colonel E. D. Baker. He was in New York City when the war broke out, and immediately became conspicuous in the furtherance of the Union cause, taking a leading part in organizing the First California (or Thirty-

second New York) Regiment, of which he was chosen Colonel. He was soon at the front with the command and participated in the first Bull Run fight. Through the Peninsular campaign he led his command, and at the battle of Crampton Gap, or Cheat Mountain, on the 11th of September, 1862, he was wounded so severely while leading his regiment in a charge, that his death resulted on the 2d of October. His remains were taken to New York City, and lay in state in the Governor's room of the city hall until October 9, when the body was taken to Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church and funeral services held. The Seventy-first New York Regiment was a gnard of honor, and the following noted men acting as pall-bearers: Generals John C. Fremont and John S. Ellis, Hons. E. F. Burton, C. K. Garrison, F. F. Low, Samuel B. Smith and J. A. McDougall, Dr. Eugene Crowell, George Wilkes, Henry Thompson and Eugene Kelly. After the services the remains were placed on the California steamer. Extensive preparations were made for the obsequies at San Francisco, the leading men and organizations of the city being active in the matter. At the meeting held to devise the plans for the funeral, the following gentlemen were designated as pall-bearers: His Excellency, Leland Stanford, Hons. Ogden Hoffman, T. G. Phelps, F. M. Pixley, Ira P. Rankin, H. F. Tischemacher, Messrs. J. B. Thomas, R. E. Rimond, W. Ralston, E. T. Batturs, Benjamin F. Freeman, Eugene L. Sullivan, E. W. Leonard, H. A. Cobb, W. M. Lent and Colonel W. D. Thompson. The First California Guard was the guard of honor which received the remains at San Francisco. After the services there the body was taken to Healdsburg for interment. The Petaluma Guard and Emmet Rifles met the cortege at Petaluma, the Santa Rosa Military Company at that place, and all that was mortal of Colonel Matheson was laid in its last resting place at Healdsburg on the 9th of November, 1862, amid the universal sorrow of the community. Colonel Matheson was the father of six children. The oldest, Emma, who was born in Ohio, died when a mere child; Roderick, who was born in New York, was killed in a threshing machine accident at Davisville, July 27, 1870; Frank died when twentyone months old, at Healdsburg; George was killed in November, 1887. There was also a child that died in infancy. Mrs. Colonel Matheson died the 28th of February, 1884. Mrs. Nina Luce, the third child, is the only one remaining of the children of Colonel Matheson, one of California's noblest heroes.



HOMAS B. MILLER.—Among the pioneer and representative farmers of Sonoma County is the subject of this sketch, a brief resume of whose life is herewith given. Mr. Miller was born December 31, 1826, in Rhea County, Tennessee. His father, James P. Miller, was a native of Virginia, who went to Tennessee in his youth. His mother, Charlotte (Bell) Miller, was a native of Tennessee. In 1830 Mr. Miller's father moved to Alabama, and five years later to Arkansas. In 1840 he located in Newton County, Missouri, where he remained two years and returned to Benton County, Arkansas, where he resided until 1846, when he entered the United States military service as a Lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment of the United States Infantry, and served with distinction throughout the Mexican war. Resigning his commission at the close of the war he returned to his family, and in 1849, accompanied by his sons, Thomas B. and Gideon T. Miller, came overland to California and located at what was afterward known as Millerstown, near Auburn. There he opened a general merchandise store, and later went to Washington on the Yuba River, where he continued his mercantile pursuits until 1850, when he returned East. The subject of this sketch upon his arrival at Sacramento, proceeded to the mines in Placer County, near Auburn. There he was engaged until the spring of 1850, when he went to Nevada City, Nevada County, California, making quite a strike and being very successful in his mining operations there. He went from there to the middle fork of the Yuba River and was engaged with thirteen others in digging a large ditch which turned the middle fork of the river from its bed. This enterprise was a failure as far as finding gold was concerned. Mr. Miller then went to Cache Creek in Yolo County, and spent the winter at that place in farm operations. Not being suited with the location, in the fall of 1851 he came to Sonoma County and engaged in farming near what is now Sebastopol. In 1852 he went to Blucher Valley, about three miles south of Sebastopol, and there entered into farm operations. April 17, 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ann King, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Horn) King. Her parents were natives of Virginia, and resided in Missonri before they came to California in 1850. The subject of this sketch resided in Blucher Valley until 1853 and then moved to a farm near Tomales in Marin County. In 1855 he took up his residence upon 160 acres of land near Healdsburg, on the Russian River. He first bought the settler's claim to this land and afterward was compelled to purchase the claims of the grant-holders. There he engaged in farming and in stockraising on the coast until 1874. He then sold out, came to Santa Rosa, and purchased 320 acres of land on the river road, in the Hall school district, about five miles west of Santa Rosa. Since that date Mr. Miller has devoted his attention to the cultivation and improvement of his farm, and now ranks among the leading and successful farmers of his section of the county. He has fifty-five acres devoted to hop cultivation, and two dry houses for curing the hops. These buildings are each 80 x 24 feet with 20 feet studding. The capacity of these dryers is four tons of green hops daily. He has also thirty acres of orchard, comprising twelve acres of French prunes, and twelve acres of peaches. The rest of the orchard is producing apples, pears, plums and cherries. He also has a family vineyard which produces both wine and table grapes. The balance of his land is devoted to hay, grain and stock. Among the latter are some fine Norman horses, and cattle improved with Durham and Jersey stock. Mr. Miller is an active and public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in all enterprises that tend to advance the interests of Sonoma County. In political matters he is Democratic, but is very liberal and conservative in his views. He is a consistent member of the Christian church. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Miller ten children are living, viz.: James P., born May 8, 1854. married Miss Birdie Brown, is living in Green Valley; Charlotte E., born February 24, 1857. married E. H. Parnell, residing in Colusa County; Thomas B., born January 6, 1859, living on Mark West Creek; Louisa H., born January 8, 1861, married S. W. Purrington. residing in Green Valley; Mary Alice, born December 19, 1862, married Alexander Ragle. living in Green Valley; Irene B., born November 1, 1864, married S. E. Ballard, residing in Shasta County; Josephine, born November 14, 1866; Laura E., born August 27, 1869; Henrietta, born October 27, 1871, and Robert L., born June 25, 1876, residing with their parents.



MATHER, of the Santa Rosa Flour Mills, and the subject of this sketch, was born o in England and came to this country at the early age of thirteen. Landing at Philadelphia, he worked his way to Salt Lake City, arriving late in the fall of 1859. The snow falling soon after, he remained in that city during the winter, earning his subsistence as clerk with one of the merchants. In the summer of 1860 he engaged to assist in driving a herd of cattle to California, and being cheated out of his wages, landed in the State without a cent in money or a coat to his back. We have no doubt but our young friend finding himself among strangers in a strange land, had many longings for the comforts of his old home, but like many others who had preceded him and endured the hardships of a journey across the plains, though

considerably humbled his hopes were not crushed; although penniless he was not entirely discouraged but struck out for work and got it, being employed on a ranch, where he remained for several months. Having recommendations and letters of introduction from his former employer in Salt Lake City to merchants in Sacramento and San Francisco, and not liking the life of a farmer, when his earnings were sufficient (as he termed it) to buy a presentable rig, he visited those cities, but received no encouragement as the places were swarming with clerks waiting for engagements. Not having means to live in idleness and being desirous of earning something he returned again to the shades of a country farm, where he saved up \$500, which he loaned to a friend and lost both the friend and the money. Feeling a little sore over the loss he continued to work and commenced saving again, but being offered a situation in a flour mill, he left the farm and accepted it and learned the trade. His wages at first in his new vocation were small, but were gradually increased, and interest being high in those days, by sticking to work and loaning out his money, the end of five years found him the happy possessor of the snug sum of \$5,000 About this time his employer and instructor erected another flour mill, and he loaned him the money. Reverses came; his employer died, and in the general wreck he lost the \$5,000. This last stroke of ill luck was a sad blow to his ambition and nearly paralyzed his efforts, but fortunately he made the acquaintance of a gentleman who listened to a recital of his misfortunes with interest, and whose kind advice and assistance inspired him with new hopes, and to whose good counsel and encouragement Mr. Mather acknowledges a debt he can never repay. Through the influence of this friend he leased a flour mill he formerly built and owned in partnership, and ran it successfully for three years, when the mill was sold to a miller. He then moved to the adjoining county of Lake, where he again established himself in the milling business by renting a flour mill and buying

an undivided one-half of another. Having had a period of success, in 1873 he bought the Lower Lake Brewery, which he operated in conjunction with a partner for a number of years. Desirous of still further extending his enterprises, in 1878 he purchased a half interest in a general merchandise store. In 1880 the Santa Rosa mills were offered for sale, and Mr. Mather wishing to return to his early associations bought the property for \$15,000. Taking another miller in company, they did a profitable business for several years, when the roller process was introduced, and our enterprising friend not deeming it good policy to be left behind, associated with him the late E. T. Farmer, president of the Santa Rosa Bank, and had the mill enlarged and changed to the new system, putting in the very latest and most improved machinery. He bought the adjoining splendid brick warehouse, incurring an additional outlay of nearly \$40,000, making it one of the most perfect and complete milling plants in the State, an honor to the town, beneficial to the people and a crowning monument of perseverance and unvielding resolve.



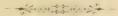
MSAAC W. SULLIVAN .- Among the early settlers of Green Valley is the subject of this sketch, who is one of the pioneers of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Sullivan is a native of Knox County, Kentucky, and dates his birth March 29, 1807. His parents, James and Eleanor (Wilson) Sullivan, were natives of Virginia, and were among the early settlers of Kentucky. His father was a Methodist minister and also a farmer, and to this latter occupation Mr. Sullivan was reared, a calling which he pursued in Kentucky until 1839. In that year he came as far west as Fort Independence and en gaged as a teamster and wagon master with a party of traders bound for Santa Fe, New Mexico. From that place he returned to Missouri, in 1840. While engaged in this service he narrowly escaped death at the hands of the

Indians. In one battle he received a bullet through his hat, the ball just missing his head. In 1840 he located in Cooper County, Missouri, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1843. He then moved to Buchanan County, and there pursued the same calling until 1845. In this latter year he came overland to Oregon. After months of trials and hardships upon the then almost unknown trails of plains, deserts, and mountains, he arrived in Oregon, and located at Portland, which then consisted of but one log cabin. There he took up government land and engaged in farming, and also other occupations, among them work upon the first wharf ever built in that now enterprising city. In 1847 he joined the forces organized for suppressing the Cavuse Indians, who had massacred the missionary, Dr. Whitman and his family at Walla Walla, Washington Territory. He was First Lieutenant of Captain Thompson's cavalry company, under command of Colonel Cornelius Gilliam. The whole force of troops comprised six companies. He was engaged in this Indian war, called the Cayuse war, for six months, or until its close, when the Indians were whipped and driven out of the country. As an officer and soldier, Mr. Sullivan took a prominent part in all of the many fights that occurred during that memorable campaign. In 1849 he returned to Portland and resumed his work until he came to California. After spending about a year in the mines in El Dorado County, he came to Sonoma County and located in Green Valley, in what is now the Oak Grove School District. He is thus one of the pioneers of the valley. In 1851 Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage with Miss Mary Gilliam, daughter of Mitchell and Rachael (Taylor) Gilliam, who were residents of Sonoma County. She was born in Kentucky, but her parents were natives of Georgia. Since Mr. Sullivan has made his home in Green Valley, he has devoted himself entirely to agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of 140 acres of land, devoted mostly to general farming. Fifty-five acres are in hay and grain, six acres in apples, four in peaches, and the rest in pasture. Mr. Sullivan has led a quiet and somewhat uneventful life, devoting himself to his calling and the care and rearing of his family. His consistent course in all public and private matters has gained him the esteem and respect of the community in which he resides: Mrs. Sullivan died in November, 1885, leaving eleven children, viz.: James M., who married Miss Elizabeth J. Hicks, living in Del Norte County; John W., married Ettie McReynolds, and is residing in Santa Barbara County; Cornelius G., married Frances J. McQuade, living in Guerneville, Sonoma County; Minerva A., married Charles E. Newell, and lives in Fresno County; Nancy E .; Sophronia C., who married James H. Street and lives in El Dorado County; Charles C., Letha J., Asa I., Amanda J., and Jabez Benjamin.

NDREW JACKSON PETERSON. There is probably no one of the old pioneers of Sonoma County better known than the subject of this sketch, nor one who is better entitled to mention in the history of Sonoma County. Mr. Peterson was born in Tennessee, August 15, 1827. His father, Sterling Peterson, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Jane (Cooper) Peterson, was born in North Carolina. In Mr. Peterson's youth his father moved to Washington County, Missouri, and there engaged in farming, in which calling be reared his son. The subject of this sketch received little or no education in early life, but was early inured to the hard and rugged labors of a farm life in a pioneer country. In the fall of 1847 he enlisted for service in the Mexican war, and served in Company B, Sixth Missouri Cavalry. His company commander was Captain Thomas Jones; Colonel William Gilpin commanded the regiment. This regiment was employed in service against the Indians on the plains and in New Mexico. He remained with his company until the close of the war and was discharged in the fall of 1848. He returned to

Missouri and the next spring started across the plains, via Santa Fe, for California. The train was drawn by horses and mules and made good time to Santa Fe. It was their intention to enter California by the southern route, but here a change was made and they went through Mexico to Mazatlan, and then embarked on the old whaler, America, for San Francisco. Among Mr. Peterson's party were Leonard and James Boggs, Lindley Marshall, Sash Cooper, Washington Knox, and many others since well known in Sonoma County, and California. After his arrival in San Francisco he started for the mines, and for several weeks was engaged in mining at Gold Run, Nevada City, after which he went to work for Ed. Drafton in the old American bakery in Nevada City. He soon returned, however, to mining pursuits, which he followed until 1850. In that year he established a boarding-house and livery stable at Cold Springs, between Coloma and Hangtown. In 1851 he closed out his business and came to Sonoma County, where, for the next two years, he was engaged in hunting, getting out "shakes," rails, etc., in the redwoods, camping in the woods during this time. The rails, etc., found ready sale among the settlers, and the game a good market in San Francisco. Among the party engaged with Mr. Peterson in this occupation was Dr. Boyce, a well-known physician, now a resident of Santa Rosa. thus engaged Mr. Peterson had located 240 acres of land on the Lagoon, seven miles west of Santa Rosa, and in 1853 he took up his residence there. August 15 of that year he married Miss Ludencia C. Sebring, daughter of Thomas and Margaret E. (Piper) Sebring. Mrs. Peterson's father is a pioneer of 1849, and is now (1888) living in Green Valley. Since 1853 Mr. Peterson has devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising. His farm is located in the Hall School District on the River Road. He has twenty acres in hops, and the rest of the land, except a family orchard and vineyard, is devoted to hay, grain and stock-raising. In the latter occupation Mr. Peterson has always

taken a great interest. He was one of the first to enter upon the breeding of improved horses in the county. He formerly paid great attention to improving the draft horses, and was a strong supporter of the Norman stock, but of late years he has devoted more attention to fine roadsters. Among his stock, mention may be made of several fine specimens of the famous "Wildidle" stock of Santa Clara County, also "Nutwood" stock. Among the improvements on his place is a hop dry-house with a capacity for curing the product of his hop ranch. Mr. Peterson has always been prominently identified with every public enterprise in his section that tended to advance the welfare of the community. He has always been a strong supporter of the public schools and was one of the first school trustees of his district, and for many years served in that capacity. Politically he is a strong Democrat. He is a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 161, I O. O. F., Sebastopol, also of the Santa Rosa Encampment, No. 53, I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have had eleven children, viz.: Sterling Thomas, born January 15, ---; Raford W., March 9, 1858; Bronson L., February 24, 1860; Laura D., August 25, 1865; Andrew J., January 1, 1868; Mark P., March 8, 1870; Lock, November 17, 1873; Glen, October 17, 1876; and Florent Sheridan, October 25, 1879. The fourth child, Harriet D., born August 26, 1862, died January 12, 1880, and the fifth child, Margaret, died in infancy. Of Mr. Peterson's brothers who came to California are William and Augustus, who came in 1850, and James, in 1857. In 1860 his brother, the Rev. Nathaniel B. Peterson, came, and shortly after his arrival died in San Francisco and is buried in San Jose.



OHN F. MULGREW, County Clerk of Sonoma County, is a native of Rhode Island, born in October, 1851, and is the eldest of the two sons of Felix Mulgrew, who came to California via the Isthmus route, when the

subject of this sketch was a year old. He settled in Healdsburg in 1857, when it was a frontier country, having lived in San Francisco three years. He died in 1876, leaving a widow, two sons and four daughters; all of the latter except the voungest have been teachers in Sonoma County for a number of years. The subject of this sketch was educated in Healdsburg, first attending the public schools and later, six years, the Sotoyome Institute, then a large and prosperous school. This institution had for years from 100 to 150 students in attendance. It was established by Professor J. W. Anderson, now superintendent of the San Francisco schools. It was later known as the Alexander Academy. After leaving school Mr. Mulgrew went as an apprentice into the office of the Democratic Standard, in Healdsburg. The paper subsequently became the Russian River Flag, of which Mr. Mulgrew was foreman in two and a half years after he began the trade, beginning at the age of fifteen years. He worked for nine years before becoming a newspaper proprietor, when, in 1876, he and his brother, F. B. Mulgrew, started the Healdsburg Enterprise, with which he was connected six vears. In this enterprise they met with fair success, making a model weekly paper mechanically, which received many comments from the press of the State for its neat make up. Editorially, it was fully up to the standard of the best country newspapers. In December, 1881, Mr. Mulgrew disposed of his interest in the paper and office to his brother, and removed to Santa Rosa to accept the position of deputy county clerk, under Robert A. Thompson, Esq. He served three years in that capacity, and at the end of that time he was elected county clerk on the Democratic ticket. The campaign for the nomination that year was hotly contested, there being a number of candidates for the place. Mr. Mulgrew was nominated by acclamation in the convention. He was elected by a large majority, notwithstanding that was the year of the great "Blaine boom" in California. Upon the expiration of his term of two years

he was again nominated by his party by acclamation and re-elected in 1886 by one of the largest majorities ever given in the county. His last term expired January 7, 1889. He declined to allow his name to be used for any office this year, and purposes to retire from politics. It is universally conceded that he has made one of the most faithful and efficient officers this county ever had. In 1876 Mr. Mulgrew was united in marriage with Miss Mary F. Wood. She is a native of New York, was reared in Wisconsin, and came to California in 1872. They have had three sons, two of whom are living, Frank and Walter, aged twelve and four years respectively.

ILLIAM HILL.—The subject of this sketch was born in Cortland County, New York, September 8, 1829. His parents, Alexander and Ann (Kenyon) Hill, were natives of Washington County, that State, and died when William was thirteen or fourteen years old. He consequently remembers very little about them. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood up to the age of twelve years, after which he went to school but little. He had a good home and worked on his father's farm until he was fifteen, when he left New York and went to Wisconsin, where he worked by the day and month during the summer, herding and driving cattle on the plains of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin. Afterward he turned his attention to the cooper's trade and worked at it the most of the time up to 1853, when, having saved his earnings, he was able to procure an outfit of horses and mules and other equipments, and started across the plains for California. He left Racine March 25. and arrived at Hangtown, now Placerville, August 10, following. Like the majority of early Californians he had an uncontrollable desire to visit the mines, so accordingly went to those at Missouri Flat and Coloma, where he prospected for a while, until his money was

about gone, when he hired out by the day. After he had been there about three months, and had earned money enough he came down to Sonoma County. He took up a piece of government land, which had two Spanish claims against it, although the title was afterward proven to be all right. He put up a cabin and went to work at chopping wood which he sold to the San Francisco market. In the fall of the following year he was taken sick and was unable to do anything for over two months. He came over to Petaluma and soon after went into the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1860. During this time he had bought a farm near Stony Point, and after going out of business moved on to it, remaining there in agricultural pursuits for five years, then returning to Petaluma. In 1866 the bank of Sonoma County was organized and Mr. Hill was elected its first president, which position he held for twenty years. It was started with a capital of \$90,000, and during the years that Mr. Hill was at the head of the bank there was something like \$375,000 paid in dividends to the stockholders, and \$210,000 of its earnings capitalized, which shows an able management of the affairs of the institution. He severed his connection with the bank in August, 1886. On January 1, 1887, the banking house of William Hill & Son was organized, William Hill, president, and A. B. Hill, cashier. The bank was started with a capital of \$100,000, which was afterward increased to \$150,000. Mr. Hill's business career has generally been attended with marked success. He is one of the largest real estate owners in the county, having at this time, in Sonoma and Marin counties, about 6,000 acres, and in Old Mexico about 100,000 acres. That in this locality is all improved land. He is also largely engaged in grape growing and wine making, and has a vineyard of 200 acres situated near the town of Forestville, and in connection with this is a winery. The vines are all in good bearing condition, the yield last year being about 350 tons of grapes, which made about 47,000 gallons of wine. This

was produced off his own place, and the amount made from other grapes would be nearly double this. He is also largely engaged in fruit growing, having on the same property about 100 acres in orchard, the most of which is bearing, devoted to the principal varieties of fruit. Mr. Hill is a stockholder and director in the Sonoma County Water Company, having been identified with the corporation since its organization. He has also been identified with the railroad interest of the county; was president of the subsidy started in building the Donahue Railroad, before the company sold to its present managers. He was instrumental in starting the woolen mill in this city and was president of the company which managed it at the time, and in fact is more or less connected with the history of Petaluma from its earliest existence, in various ways, and is always willing to encourage a public enterprise which will result in good for the city or county. Mr. Hill was married in 1862 to Josephine P., daughter of James Pilkington. She was born in Mendota, La Salle County, Illinois. They have four children: Alexander B., Raymond P., William K., and James V. It can be truthfully said of the subject of this sketch that he has always regarded toil as manly and ennobling, and after passing through an honorable yet checkered life, he is now enjoying the comforts of a happy home with the wife of his youth, beloved by his children and friends, and respected by the citizens of the State in which he lives.

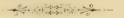


OSEPH H. P. MORRIS.—One of the best and most favorably known men among the older residents of Sonoma County is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, January 19, 1828, and is a descendant of the Massachusetts colonists of 1632. His father, David H. Morris, was born in New Jersey in 1769 and served in the Revolutionary war under General Wayne. He was also one of the earliest pioneers of Ohio, and was engaged

in building the first house in Dayton, Ohio. His mother, Eva Ann (Sayler) Morris, was the daughter of Jacob Sayler, a native of Germany who emigrated to the United States and settled in Virginia (where Mrs. Morris was born) and in 1798 removed to Ohio. Mr. Morris was reared upon a farm at the same time receiving such an education as the schools of that date afforded. In 1843 the death of his father left him an orphan (his mother having died in 1835) and he went to Dayton, where he engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store. He continued this occupation until 1849, when the gold fever induced him to start for California. He commenced his overland journey, but at St. Joseph, Missouri, he was taken sick and compelled to abandon the project. He returned to Ohio, and the next year went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he entered the employ of the wholesale dry goods house of Eddy, Jameson & Company, continuing in their employ until 1853. In Mr. Morris' first venture for California he embarked all his capital. \$3,000, in outfit, etc., but his sickness and forced abandonment of the trip swept away his means, and it was not until 1853 that he found himself able to carry out his original design of coming to the Golden State. In the spring of that year he started overland, arriving in September, locating at Millar & Walker's trading post, now Sebastopol, Sonoma County. His first employment was as a clerk for J. M. Millar. He was so engaged until the next year when he opened a grocery store on the present site of Sebastopol. In 1855 he took up 120 acres of government land and laid out the town, which he called Pine Grove, and offered a lot to any one who would build and start any business enterprise. Mr. John Dougherty accepted the offer and in the same year started his store. Mr. Morris relates a rather amusing incident which caused this embryo town to lose the appropriate name of Pine Grove, and take up the formidable Russian cognomen. It was as follows: Two men, Jeff Stevens and a man named Hibbs, got into a fight. Stevens proved the better man and Hibbs retreated and ran into Dougherty's

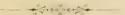
store. Stevens followed him, but Mr. Dougherty would not let Stevens enter the store after Hibbs. This was during the Crimean war when the allies were besieging Sebastopol, which it was supposed they could not capture. The Pine Grove boys were disgusted at the termination of the Stevens and Hibbs fight, and cried out that Dougherty's store was Hibbs' Sebastopol. A great deal of talk was made over the affair, and the name became so familiar that the town itself soon became known by the name of Sebastopol. Mr. Morris continued his business at this point, and was always the prime mover in building up the town. In 1858 he purchased 456 acres of land just west of the town site, and the next year sold out his grocery store. In 1860 he married Miss Maria L. Bullen, a native of England. Until 1862 he was engaged in various enterprises, and in the latter year he went to the mines on John Day River in Oregon, but not meeting with the desired success he soon returned to his old home and opened a variety store. He was also appointed postmaster of Sebastopol. He continued this business until 1865 when he sold out and resigned his office, and until 1868 was not engaged in any business. In the latter year he took charge of the Coleman Valley Lumber Mills, which he conducted until 1870. In that year he went to Guerneville, and was for some years the bookkeeper of Heald & Guerne, and was also in charge of their mills and vard, and later was the superintendent of Corbell & Bros. mill on Russian River. In 1875 he returned to Sebastopol and established a meat market, a business he has successfully conducted since that date. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have two children, Harry B. and Eva. In 1886 Mr. Morris took his son, Harry B. Morris, into partnership with him in his market business, and it has since been conducted under the firm name of Morris & Son. It is the best appointed and equipped market in the town, one that is well patronized by the farming community as well as town people. Throughout Mr. Morris' whole career in Sonoma County, he has been, more

than any other man, identified and associated with all movements that tended to advance the interests of the section in which he has resided. He is a strong supporter of schools and churches, and in fact every enterprise that has tended to advance the welfare and morals of the community. In politics he is a strong and consistent Republican, and though never seeking office, has always been a prominent member of the party, always advocating what he considered to be for the best interests of the party, rather than individuals. He is a charter member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 126, F. & A. M., of Sebastopol, also a charter member of Sebastopol Lodge, No. 167, I. O. G. T. For twenty-five years Mr. Morris was the efficient secretary of the F. & A. M. lodge. His son, Harry B., married Miss Albie Howell, daughter of L. V. H. Howell of San Francisco, formerly a resident of Sonoma County. His daughter Eva is a resident of San Francisco. Mr. Morris is the owner of the building in which he conducts his business, and also owns a fine residence and 25 acres of land in Sebastopol. Upon the land are attractive picnic grounds and a beautiful park. He also devotes considerable land to pasturing the stock needed in his business, which is quite extensive and requires the constant attention of both himself and son.



settlers and active business men of Sonoma County, was born in Macomb County, Michigan, November 27, 1833. In 1850 he left there and went to New York, and in the fall of 1852 sailed for California, arriving in San Francisco November 27 of that year. Like nearly all the California immigrants of that day he sought his fortune in the mines and spent the years from 1852 to 1856 in searching for the yellow dust. Then coming to Sonoma County, he bought a farm five miles south of Santa Rosa on the Petaluma road, which he cultivated six years. Desiring a change of

occupation, he moved to Santa Rosa and engaged in merchandising in a general store, in which he continued for fourteen years. On the completion of the Occidental Hotel, he became proprietor of the house in 1876, conducted it two years and sold out, but bought it back in December, 1879, and has continued as proprietor since that time. Mr. Tupper has always taken an active interest in politics in a local way, and is one of the most zealous and effective workers for the Republican principles in Sonoma County. Soonafter settling in Santa Rosa he served several years in the common council, and was a member of the Board of Supervisors during the years 1873, 1874 and 1875. In 1884 he was nominated for treasurer of Sonoma County on the Republican ticket, and, despite the hitherto strong Democratic majority in the county, was elected, being the first Republican elected to that office in the county. Two years later he was again elected as his own successor. He was not a candidate for the office in 1888, and retired from it January 1, 1889. Mr. Tupper is an active and energetic worker in whatever he undertakes; being naturally public-spirited he is usually associated with every movement inaugurated for the advancement of the interests of the city or county. In 1857 he was joined in marriage with Miss Harriet Cooper, a native of Will County, Illinois, and daughter of John and Rhoda Cooper, pioneers of Sonoma County. Mr. and Mrs. Tupper's children are Emma (now Mrs. Thomas), Charles V., Hattie (now Mrs. Cooper), Aquilla L., Clinton II., John A. C. and Harry Tupper.



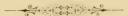
March 28, 1829, in Troy, New York. His father, William Ellison Worth, a native of Burlington, Vermont, settled in New York State about 1826. He married in Vermont, Frances Curtis, a native of that State. In 1832 the family moved to Albany, New York, where Mr. Worth made his home until

1850, when he came to California. He was a machinist and followed that trade in Albany about twelve years in the manufacture of fire engines and tobacco cutting machines. came to San Francisco and was engaged in the Union Iron Works, run by Peter and James Donahue, where he remained for about four years. He built the first hand fire engine that was put up in California, the work being done by H. J. Booth on Davis street, and the journey man work was done by George W. Prescott. Mr. Worth then founded the Fulton Iron Works under the firm name of Worth, Hyde & Field. They ran the business on Davis street until about 1859, when it was moved to First street, to the place now occupied by Horace Davis' flouring mill. Mr. Worth continued in the business until 1865 when he sold out to Hinckley & Company, after which he moved to Oakland and lived a retired life and died June 30, 1879. His first wife died in the East about 1846. She was the mother of seven children, five sons and two daughters. Four sons and one daughter died when children. In 1849 he married his second wife, Margaret Furguson. They had three children, two sons and onedaughter. One son and daughter died in infancy. In 1865 he married Mrs. Thayer. His third wife had no children. William Henry Worth, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest child. When he was twelve years old and while going to school, he built his first model engine of about five-eighth inch bore and two inch stroke. Two years later he left school and was apprenticed to his trade in the machine shops of his father and a man named Dwelle, under the firm name of Dwelle & Worth, with whom he worked for eight years, six of which were devoted to learning the trade and two years as a journeyman. He then left and went to Detroit, Michigan, on the Michigan Central Railroad; remained about two years and left there for the Hudson River Railroad at Greenbush, New York, as gang boss in the repair of locomotives in the company's shops, where he remained about two years. William Cessford, an engineer on the Hudson River Rail-

road, had been appointed master mechanic of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad at La Porte, Indiana, and induced Mr. Worth to come there and take the same position of gang boss and superintendent of locomotive repairs for the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad. After being there about a year and a half he went back East and was married in November, 1853, to Ellen J. Salisbury, a native of Bethlehem, New York, a town adjoining Albany. He then returned to La Porte, Indiana, and resumed his position where he remained about a year longer. He then left and went to Alton, Illinois, for the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, as foreman in the shops there. About a year and a half later the company sent him to Bloomington, on the main line of the road, where the main shops were being built, Mr. Worth acting as superintendent in the erecting of all the machinery. When this was completed the company gave him his choice of going to Joliet or Alton. Preferring the latter place he moved his family there, where he remained as foreman and master mechanic in the shops for two years. David Lawrence, master mechanic of the shops at Quincy, Illinois, for the Northern Cross Railroad, now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, induced Mr. Worth to join him, which he did, and was superintendent and foreman of the erecting and repairing of machinery for four years. He then went to Canton, Missouri, and started a machine shop with Leonard Finlay, where they remained until the breaking out of the war. Being Union men and in a secession country they were compelled to close their shops and leave the neighborhood. Mr. Worth went down to Hannibal, on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, and acted as superintendent of repairs in their shops. In 1861 and 1862 he, with other employes of the railroad shops, enlisted in the Home Guard, being sworn into the United States service for one year. When the time expired he went to Amboy, Illinois, on the Illinois Central Railroad, and remained in their employ as gang boss until 1864. In that year he came to San Francisco and went

to work for his father in the Fulton Iron Works, the firm then being Hinckley & Company. After being there about a year he went to the old Vulcan Iron Works, and while employed there had an offer of a position as master mechanic on the Western Pacific Railroad. He run the first locomotive during the construction of the first twenty-two miles of the road, and when the completion of the first twenty-five miles was made the road was sold to the Central Pacific Company and further work was Mr. Worth then returned to San stopped. Francisco and went to work in the Union Iron Works as a journeyman, and after being there six months was promoted to assistant foreman. While acting in this capacity he was sent to the New Almaden Mines as chief engineer, where he remained about three years, when H. J. Booth & Company, proprietors of the Union Iron works, induced him to take a position as chief engineer in the Eberhart Mills at White Pine, which at that time was the largest mill in the country. He was here, however, only a few months. After completing the mill he left and took charge of the machinery department as foreman and superintendent in the Union Iron Works, who employed about 500 men, where he remained for ten years. The firm sent him to Alvarado for the company and took charge of the erecting of the machinery in the Beet Sugar Works, remaining there four months, completing the erection of the works. He then returned to this city and for three months was superintendent of the company's machinery warehouse. Hearing that the foundry and machine shops at Petaluma were for sale, he came here and purchased them. He is devoting the most of his time to the manufacture of his wine machinery, having secured four patents of his own invention, and at the present time is at work on another. Mr. Worth's first wife died in June, 1873. He was married again in December, 1876, to Mrs. Mary A. Lapum, a native of Napanee Canada. By his first marriage there were two children, who died in infancy, and three now living, Arthur, Frank and Cora. By his pres-

ent wife he has one child, William Ellison. Mr. Worth was appointed to the board of city trustees May 12, 1888. He is a Mason, having joined the Mission Lodge of San Francisco in 1865, and was demitted from that lodge to the Petaluma lodge in 1880.



OHN G. UNDERHILL, deceased, was born in Marshall County, Tennessee, April 2 11, 1831. In 1843 his parents removed to Greene County, Missouri, a county then passing through the early stages of its history. In that county Mr. Underhill spent the following nine years in farm labor. Attaining his majority, in 1852, with an ox team, he set out on the long, weary overland journey to this State, being six months en route. He was not long in determining upon Sonoma County as his future home. The winter following his coming he built, for a man named Armsby Elliott, the first house ever erected in Rincon Valley. This was upon the farm afterward owned and occupied until his death by Mr. Underhill. Upon the estate still owned by the family the old house still stands, used as part of a barn. Mr. Underhill planted the first orchard in Rincon Valley. Energetic and ambitious, he led in many a new enterprise, and was one of the first in this part of the State to commence the breeding of thoroughbred horses. He was a great lover of that noble animal and devotedly fond of the turf, and to his credit we record that no horse owned or controlled by him was ever started in a race for any other purpose than an honest trial of speed. Thoroughly honest and true in all else, Mr. Underhill made racing no exception. No suspicion of being a turf gambler ever attached to him. Going back to his early life in Sonoma County, we record that August 9, 1855, Mr. Underhill married Miss Millie Dunbar, daughter of Alexander and Mary Dunbar. She was born in Dade County, Missouri, April 23, 1839, and came to California with her parents in 1849. They settled in Glen Ellen. Both are now deceased, their

last years having been spent in San Luis Obispo County. In the year 1863 Mr. Underhill established his residence near the head of Rincon Valley on the farm where, as before stated, he had erected the first dwelling-house in the valley. The work of improving the estate of 400 acres of choice land progressed year by year. The comfortable, commodious cottage residence standing on an eminence gives a fine view of the lower valley. Few rural homes in any country are more picturesquely located. There Mr. Underhill passed away August 9, 1882. Few men in Sonoma County were more widely known, and sufficient be it to say, he had no enemy. Ten years he served his district as school trustee. For many years he affiliated with Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F. Upon the estate Mrs. Underhill and a part of her family reside. She is the mother of seven children, viz.: William, born May 29, 1856, is engaged in the livery business in Santa Rosa; Charles, born September 15, 1857, resides with his mother and is the manager of the estate; Kate, born November 9, 1858, died August 3, 1885; Mary, born March 16, 1860; Sarah, born October 7, 1861; John Lea, born January 16, 1870, and Neva, born June 9, 1877.



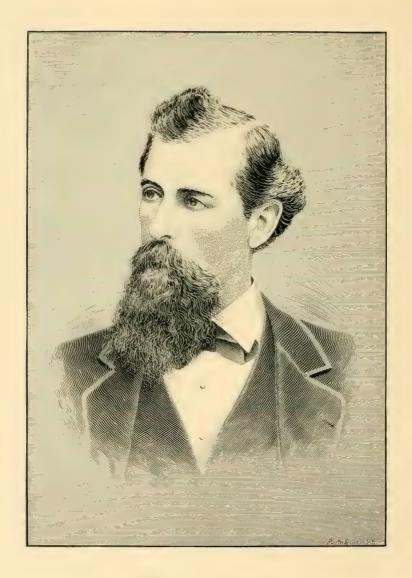
RANCIS C. WRIGHT, of Russian River Township, has a handsome farm of 125 acres, on the main highway between Windsor and Healdsburg. Of this land he has seven acres in grapes, mostly foreign varieties, with some Mission grapes, and ranging in age from two to four years. There are also on the place some 600 fruit trees, mostly pears, apples, peaches, nectarines, almonds, etc., and nearly all in bearing. It is his intention to engage more extensively in fruit culture. The farm has a good location, convenient to markets, and the land is of excellent quality. The place presents an attractive appearance, and all the improvements have been made by Mr. Wright. Mr. Wright is a native of New York City, born

May 5, 1845, his parents being Captain John T. and Eliza (Lawrence) Wright. His father was a large ship-owner and was the possessor of many vessels engaged in the merchant service. Among them may be mentioned the well-known Daniel Webster, Andrew Johnson, Peerless, America, Globe, etc. He brought the Seabird around Cape Horn to California in 1849. He made this State his home for a number of years. but just prior to the war he returned to his country seat at Throg's Neck, New York, There he lived until his death, which occurred November 1, 1868. His wife had preceded him to the grave, having died at Long Island, February 1. 1852. Francis C. Wright was educated at Flushing, Long Island. His early life was spent in pursuits dictated by his pleasure, sometimes with his father at sea, again at home. He was married at Santa Rosa to Miss Catherine Kelley, a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. They bave three children, viz.: Frederick Lawrence, Walter Francis and Flora Agnes. Mr. Wright is a member of the Presbyterian church.

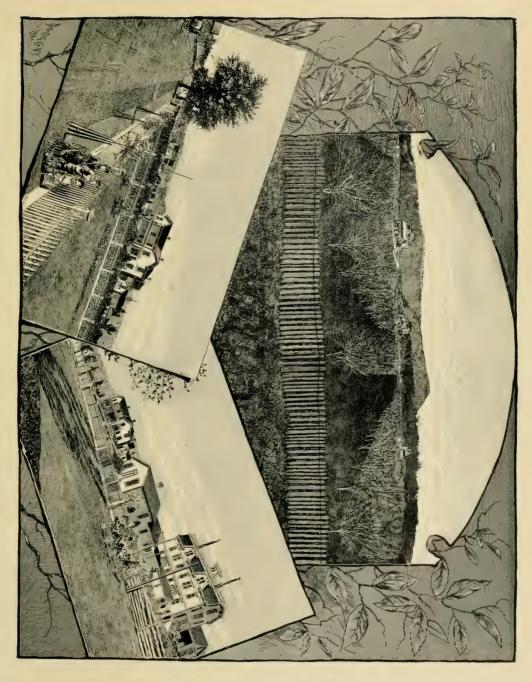
- 一號。因子·托舍·縣---

LEXANDER W. RODGERS, deceased.— This esteemed and honored citizen, for many years a resident of Petaluma, was a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and was born February 5, 1816. His mother was Rachel Cessna, a native of Pennsylvania, born February 7, 1797, and was an aunt of Hon. John Cessna, who for many years was a Congressman of that State. After her marriage to Elias Rodgers, the father of the subject of this sketch, death soon separated them, after which she became the wife of Samuel B. Jackson, of Kentucky. She moved from Kentucky to Ohio, and from there to Indiana, thence to Holt County, Missouri, and from there to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where she died January 1, 1881. Alexander Rodgers was the only child by her first marriage. He grew to manhood in Ohio, and was married in Indiana, in 1841, to Mary Rogers, a native of Franklin County, that State. His wife's





W. L. Dickenson.





maiden name was the same as his, but spelled differently. After a residence of a few years in Indiana, he moved to Andrew County, Missouri, and engaged in the flouring mill business until about 1850, when he removed to Savannah, Missouri, and conducted a livery stable and stage line between Savannah and St. Joseph until 1854, when, on account of ill health, he closed his business there and came to California, crossing the plains and arriving in Suisun, Solano County, in the fall of the same year. He had a residence there of about two years, during which time he was elected justice of the peace, holding the office till the fall of 1856, when he removed with his family to Petaluma. He turned his attention to buying and selling grain for about three years, after which he engaged in farming, and was so employed until 1868. He then established himself in the real estate business in Petaluma, and followed this until his death, July 15, 1873. His farm of 160 acres was just south of the town, a part of which is now within the city limits. His wife lived until November 3, 1885, when she passed away at the age of fifty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers were the parents of eight children, of whom all are deceased but one daughter and a son, J. P. Rodgers, of this city.



R. WILLIAM L. DICKENSON, proprietor of "Brookside Villa," in Rincon Valley. The life of the subject of this sketch is so interwoven with the history of the American occupation of California, with the war which led to its acquisition by our government, of the opening up of this sunny land to American civilization, and to the laying broad and deep the foundations of its present and everincreasing prosperity, that it is fitting that a brief review should be given in this historic work. Dr. Dickenson was born in the State of Tennessee, in February, 1831, son of G. D. and Isabella Dickenson. His earliest recollections are connected with life in Western Missouri,

where his parents settled in 1834; there his boyhood days were spent; there his rudimentary education was received. His father, a man of great force of character, and endowed by nature with the qualities which fit men for leaders, and withal a man whose sterling worth and business qualifications commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him, was possessed of a daring spirit of adventure; and, having heard much of the genial skies, healthful climate and fertile soil of the far-away Mexican province of California, he was led by the same restless ambition which led him from the old State of Tennessee to the frontier State of Missouri, to organize a band of hardy emigrants for the long journey over almost trackless plains, mountains, and deserts, to this coast. May 1, 1846, a train well supplied for the long journey, with ox teams, under the command of Captain Dickenson, left their rendezvous near Independence, Missouri. At first about fifty families were together on the route, and a portion of the time near them was the ill-starred Donner party, whose sad fate so tragically illustrates the dangers and perils liable to be encountered in coming to California in those days. However, Captain Dickenson and those who remained under his charge after many battles with Indians and other hardships, safely reached Santa Clara Mission November 1, the same year. The reader will the better realize what such a journey of six months means when he reflects that now, over steel roadways, drawn by the iron horse, the journey from ocean to ocean is made in as many days! They found the country in the turmoil of war. William L. Dickenson, whose name heads this sketch, though but in his sixteenth year, at once offered his services and enlisted in the company commanded by Captain Aram, and in the closing scenes of the drama in Northern California, which were enacted in Santa Clara Valley, he did his part gallantly and well. Here the writer must digress to pay a tribute to the American volunteer. It was not the paid soldiery of the United States army that wrested this glorious land from Mexican

domination, but the volunteer. The hardy American settlers, strangers to military discipline but trained to the use of the rifle, sprang at once to arms, and from the raising of the "bear flag " to the end of the war were its heroes. To the hardy men who had braved all the dangers of coming here, the work of wresting this land from Mexico was but a pastime. Captain Dickenson, father of the subject of this sketch, and his family remained at Santa Clara Mission until peace came with its protection. He then went to Monterey, and there burned the first kiln of brick and erected the first brick house built in California. The building still stands in a good state of preservation, near the Custom House, In 1848 the family moved to the mines on Weber Creek, later to the South Fork of the American River, thence to Mormon Island, thence to Mokelumne, and to Stockton in 1849. There Captain Dickenson erected one of the pioneer hotels, the "Dickenson House," and by General Riley, military Governor of California, was appointed prefect. In 1852, with his family, he removed to Stanislaus County, and, securing a large tract of land, he located on the Tuolumne River and established what was afterward known as "Dickenson's Ferry;" also built and conducted a hotel. There many years Captain Dickenson led an active life, engaged in stock-raising and general farming. He was one of the leading men of that section and one of the most honored citizens. Besides being postmaster many years, he held many positions of public trust, serving several years as justice of the peace and associate judge. His death occurred in Merced County, in 1872, at the age of sixty-six years. For his manly integrity, kindly nature, and genuine hospitality, he will be remembered while life lasts, by all pioneers and early settlers who knew him well. His widow survived him but two or three years, her death occurring at San Jose in her sixty-seventh year. The names of her six children living are: James, who resides in Fresno County; William L., whose name heads this sketch; Sainnel, of Fresno County; George W.,

in Merced County; Mrs. Lucy Stoneroad, in Las Vegas, New Mexico; and Mrs. M. E. Lawrey, a widow, who resides in Monterey County. Doctor Dickenson, the subject of this sketch, has been in the fullest sense of the word, the architect of his own fortunes. Deprived, in a large degree, of the early advantages for an education so common to all youth of to-day, he not only became liberally educated but also proficient in the practice of the highest science known to civilized man. He commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Z. C. Graves, at Kingsville, Ashtabula County, Ohio; remaining with him three years, and afterward was a teacher at the Mary Sharp Institute, in Tennessee, one year and later completed a course under Professor Goodnough in Cleveland Commercial College. He also studied with Dr. T. D. Johnson, of San Jose, for some time. Returning to California early in 1854, he commenced an active professional and business career, and laid the foundations of the prosperity which he now enjoys. Always interested in public affairs, he, while never aspiring to high public position, has been somewhat prominent in the councils of the Democratic party. Loval to the Nation and devotedly so to the State he helped to acquire and build up, he adhered to his party throughout the civil war, and was elected to the General Assembly of the State from Stanislaus County, and was one of the nine Democrat c members of that body. At San Jose, August 28, 1865, Dr. Dickenson was united in marriage with Miss Luella Johnson, daughter of his medical preceptor. From 1865 to 1873 he was engaged in the practice of his profession at San Jose. He then abandoned a professional life and removed to San Francisco, since which time he has been engaged in the management of his large estates, having one tract of 21,000 acres in Stanislaus and Merced counties, devoted to grain culture, and one of grazing lands near Las Vegas, New Mexico, containing 13,000 acres. He also owns valuable property in San Francisco. For many years he has lived at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, but in April,

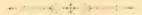
1888, purchased and expects to occupy as a summer residence, "Brookside Villa," three miles east of Santa Rosa on the Sonoma road. This is the finest rural home in Sonoma County: 140 acres of choice valley land makes the ranch one of importance in view of its productions. Fifty acres are in orehard and twenty acres in vineyard. In the orchard are to be found 4,000 Bartlett pears, and several varieties of plums, apricots, peaches and prunes. The vineyard is mostly devoted to the Zinfandel wine grape. The magnificent building improvements erected by a former owner, Mr. F. R. Wetmore, were built in 1884-'85. The residence is commodious and substantial. The eminence upon which all the buildings stand gives a view of the picturesque Rincon Valley, stretching northward and to the right and left, unequaled from any other stand-point. One of the most noticeable features of the place is the large building three stories above its basement, intended for canning fruit and the manufacture of jelly. It was built without regard to cost, \$23,000 having been expended upon it. As yet it has never been used for its intended purpose. Besides the residence occupied during a portion of the year by Dr. Dickenson and his family, there is another fine commodious two story dwelling-house, and a neat cottage of moderate dimensions. The grounds, possessed as they are of great natural original beauty, enhanced as they have been by the expenditure in their improvement of \$80,000, make a charming rural home.

- Constitues to

OHN W. WARBOYS, one of Santa Rosa's most prosperous and prominent business men, is an Englishman by birth, but came with his parents to America in 1854, when three years of age. He is the second of twelve children, all now living, of John Warboys, who, on arriving in this country settled in Genesee County, New York, where the family still resides on the farm he first purchased. After finishing a course in the public schools, the sub-

ject of this sketch attended the State Normal School four years. He then engaged in teaching for some time, and in 1876 crossed the continent to California. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining employment, but he finally secured the school in Fairfield, Solano County, which he taught a year and a half. Upon leaving the school Mr. Warboys passed a short time in the mines, and in the latter part of 1877 went to Oakland and embarked in the drug business, continuing until he came to Santa Rosa in 1881. In locating here he bought the drug store of Walter Hall, on the northwest corner of Fourth and B streets, where the Santa Rosa National Bank now is, and three months later moved to his present store at 509 Fourth street. This store is 25 x 80 feet in size, with a laboratory and wareroom in the rear, and is probably the finest furnished and prettiest drug store in interior California. The counters, which are of Warboy's own designing, are constructed of plate glass, with the interiors arranged for displaying fine goods, and hence are all splendid show cases of mammoth size, filled with choice fancy and toilet articles, producing a very novel and beautiful effect. Mr. Warboys carries a large stock of pure and staple drugs, chemicals, patent medicines and toilet goods, and gives special attention to compounding prescriptions. The store is centrally located and does a large volume of business. Mr. Warboys is one of the charter members of the Santa Rosa board of trade and is its secretary; is an active member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, also of the A. O. U. W. In the spring of 1888 he was elected to the city council on the Republican ticket, and is one of its most active and efficient members, laboring with conscientious zeal for the material and moral welfare of the city. In 1882 Mr. Warboys married Miss Jennie Lemon, daughter of John B. Lemon, a prominent farmer and stock-grower of Solano County, where he settled before the birth of Mrs. Warboys, and is now (1888) treasurer of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Warboys have one child, a son, and reside in a cozy home

on Fourth street, enjoying themselves as they proped on the journey of life. Mr. Warboys is now, and always has been, a strictly temperate man



THOMAS LAKE HARRIS.—Perhaps to no other man is Sonoma County more indebted than to the subject of this sketch for illustrating what capital combined with well directed energy can do in converting the apparently barren hills into lands teeming with wealth and abounding in beautiful homes. No one passes over the highway leading from Santa Rosa to Healdsburg without noticing with great interest the Fountaingrove estate lying in the foot-hills on the east side of the beautiful valley, two and one-half miles north of the first named city. Upon a plateau, approached from the highway by an avenue winding its way over an easy and almost uniform grade, stands the palatial residence of Mr. Harris. Near it is the residence of others associated with him, which is also a grand structure, and a little east stands the massive winery, a three-story brick building, 132x112 feet, heated by steam and furnished completely throughout with the best of modern machinery. This establishment has a capacity for the storage of 600,000 gallons. The output for 1888 was over 200,000 gallons. A brief history of the development of "The Fountaingrove Vineyard and Winery" gives the following facts. In 1875 Mr. Harris was compelled to leave the East on account of failing health, and decided to make Sonoma County his home. He purchased 700 acres of land, 200 acres of which was located on the flats, or what was then swamps, in the valley west of the Healdsburg road and opposite his residence. He soon commenced a system of drainage. Twenty-three miles of tiling fitted 200 acres of this land for a wheat crop, and in 1879 over fifty-three bushels per acre were harvested. The planting of vineyards and orchards was energetically pushed forward

on the hills, and the purchase of additional lands made until the estate assumed magnificent proportions, now comprising nearly 2,000 acres, all of which when purchased was in a state of nature. At this writing (1888) over 400 acres are in vinevards and a somewhat less number of acres in orchards, nearly all of bearing age. The vineyards are stocked with wine grapes principally, though the choicest of table grapes are raised. In the orchards almost every variety of indigenous fruits are found. From the valley the estate reaches over five plateaus to the summit of the mountain known as the "Vine Mountain," and again as the "Harris Mountain." From the Healdsburg road a winding road (passing over one-quarter of a mile to the residence) leads three miles through a succession of vineyards to a mesa on the top of the mountain, 300 acres in extent, from which a view of the ocean may be had from the west. On the northeast the estate borders upon a crest of rocks overlooking the beautiful Rincon Valley. In this property a capital of over \$300,000 is represented. Mr. Harris also owns, north of this property, 400 acres as yet unimproved. The "Fountaingrove Vineyard and Winery" is. in the possession of Lay, Clark & Co., of New York and Santa Rosa. The Fountaingrove wines have established a distinguished reputation abroad for purity and excellence; being ranked in merit with the superior French Burgundies. Agencies for their sale are established in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, Great Britain. Their principal sale is, however, in the Eastern States, the depot and cellar being at 62 Vesey street, New York, under the management of Jonathan W. Lay, senior partner of the firm. An illustrated journal, the Fountaingrove Wine Press, published in Santa Rosa and New York, is devoted exclusively to these viticultural interests. Ray P. Clark is the resident general manager, while the junior partner, Kanaye Nagasava, formerly of the Japanese legation at Washington, assumes the general charge of the vineyards. Dr. John S. Hyde, M. D., well known as an eminent expert in

wines, exercises a supervisory charge of the wines in the cellars. In closing this sketch a passing mention of the life of Mr. Harris, before coming to Sonoma County, it is fitting should be made. He dates his birth at Fenny Stratford, England, May 15, 1823, and is a descendant in the fifth degree of Leonard Harris, an officer under Cromwell, who was present at the execution of the unfortunate Charles I. The family trace their descent from a Welsh knight, who, at the expense of his own life, saved the life of King Edward IV at Agincourt, and whose dead body was knighted upon the field of battle, in 1445. Thomas Harris, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a merchant who came to the United States bringing his son with him in 1827. After living in New York City for a time, he removed to the interior of the State. The mother of Thomas Lake Harris died when he was quite young. In the fullest meaning of the words he may be called a self-made man, commencing life for himself at eleven years of age. He became largely his own teacher, and at an early age he showed strong religious tendencies and a poetical imagination. At seventeen years of age he began to write for the press and soon became known as a frequent contributor. At twentytwo he became the pastor of the congregation now worshiping in the Church of the Divine Paternity, on Fifth avenue, New York City. Failing health compelled him to relinquish his trust and the eloquent Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin became his immediate successor. The writings of Mr. Harris at this early period and afterward attracted attention in the New York Tribune, Knickerbocker, Graham's Magazine and other popular periodicals of the time. He was also for several years editor of the Gavel at Albany, and of the Herald of Light, New York. - In 1861, after having spent some years in Europe, he purchased property in Dutchess County, New York, where, at Amenia, he established the First National Bank. Selling his interests in 1867, he established himself on the shores of Lake Erie in western New York,

becoming the owner of large landed properties. From there Mr. Harris came to Sonoma County. He has been a great traveler and has many times visited Europe. During the reign of the Commune in 1871 he was in Paris. Mr. Harris is the possessor of perhaps the most extensive library in northern California. Much of his time is spent in scientific researches and the pursuits of literature. He is the author of several works both of poetry and prose, and they exhibit a mind of extraordinary power and cultivation.

FICTOR PIEZZI .- This well known and successful dairyman is a native of Tesin, Switzerland. He dates his birth from April 12, 1853. His parents, John and Lucia (Piezzi) Piezzi, were also natives of Switzerland, and his father, a mason by trade, lost his life in the mountains of that country, having been frozen to death when Victor was about eighteen months old. Until the age of fourteen the subject of this sketch attended the public schools and received a good education. At that age he engaged in farm labor and the herding of stock, which he continued until 1869. In that year, at the age of sixteen, he emigrated to the United States. Immediately upon his landing in New York, he started via the Isthmus route for San Francisco, at which place he arrived June 3, 1869. After a short stay there he came to Sonoma County, and engaged in work for Ben Sartori on the Winfield Wright dairy farm on Russian River. He worked for Mr. Sartori until 1872, and then went to Marin County, where he continued his occupation as a dairyman until the fall of that year. He then proceeded to Contra Costa County and took up the occupation of a miner in the Mt. Diablo coal mines, remaining there until 1874. He then returned to Sonoma County and entered the employ of Mr. Winfield Wright. The next year he entered into partnership with I. Sartori. They rented land from John Walker, near Sebastopol, and established a dairy of fifty cows. Mr. Sartori afterward sold out his interest to William Irwin. In 1877 Mr. Piezzi was united in marriage with Miss Luwella Wiley, daughter of John and Lucy (White) Wiley, pioneers of Sonoma County and residents of Green Valley. The partnership between Mr. Piezzi and Mr. Irwin existed until 1878, when he purchased his partner's interest and since that date has conducted the enterprise alone. In 1881 he purchased 160 acres of land located on the Healdsburg and Petaluma road. He still rented the Walker lands and constantly enlarged his business and increased his landed possessions until he is now (1888) the owner of 480 acres of productive farming land, situated on the Healdsburg and Petaluma road, in the Hall School District, about five miles west of Santa Rosa, Mr. Piezzi although devoting most of his attention to stock-raising and dairy business is still interested in fruit and vine culture. He has a fine orchard of twenty acres, producing Bartlett pears, apples, peaches and plums, and many other varieties. He also has twenty acres of vineyard, in which are nearly twenty varieties of wine and table grapes. The rest of his land is devoted to hav and stock purposes. He is greatly interested in improving the cattle stock of Sonoma County, and has some splendid specimens of shorthorn Durhams, at the head of which is the famous bull "Fingermark." His stock has been awarded several premiums in the agricultural fairs of Sonoma County. He is also raising some good draft and road horses. The products of his well known dairy are firstclass in every respect, always commanding the highest market price. He has several times exhibited his dairy productions in the State and county fairs, where he has carried away the first prize. Among the improvements on his dairy farm is a substantial dairy 16 by 28 feet, and a cellar 20 by 20 feet, well supplied with pure cold water. Mr. Piezzi is a practical dairyman, well schooled and versed in all that pertains to his calling. His success in the business is due, to a large extent, to his personal supervision over all the details in the management of his dairy. Mr. Piezzi came to Sonoma County a poor boy, with no capital but sterling honesty and manly qualities coupled with energetic and industrious habits. They have rendered him successful in his calling and secured him a fair competency, and what is more than that, they have gained him the universal respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a member of the following fraternal societies and orders: Evergreen Lodge, No. 161, I. O. O. F., of Sebastopol; Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F. of Sebastopol: Santa Rosa Encampment, No. 53, I. O. O. F.: Santa Rosa Lodge No. 87, K. of P.; Santa Rosa Division, No. 18, of the same order; Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 2208, K. of H.: Santa Rosa Grove, No. 47, U. A. D. He is a Past Arch of this Grove, and is now (1888) Grand Guardian of the Grand Grove of California, also District Deputy Arch of District No. 34. He is a school trustee in his district, and has for the past three years served as the clerk of the board and district. In politics he is a strong and consistent Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Piezzi have the following children: Lucy, born June 16, 1879; Julius J., April 5, 1881; and Benjamin Victor, January 7, 1886.

APTAIN DANIEL G. JEWETT, of Healdsburg, is a native of Maine, born at Palmyra, Somerset County, December 1, 1830, his parents being David H. and Hannah (Gale) Jewett. Both parents were representatives of old New England families, the paternal and maternal grandfathers of Daniel G. Jewett having both removed from New Hampshire to Maine. The subject of this sketch was reared to the age of sixteen years at the place of his birth; his parents then removed to Madison, Wisconsin. There he grew to manhood, and on reaching the age of twenty-one years he started out for himself, going to work in the pineries. His work there was varied with carpentering

and contracting until the breaking out of the Civil war. The first signal of the country's danger found him ready to offer his services in defense of the flag, and in April, 1861, his name was enrolled as a volunteer under the three months' call issued by President Lincoln. He proceeded to Camp Utley, Racine, Wisconsin, where it was found that his services could not be accepted, as the State's quota had been filled from other places, thus barring him and others out. His patriotic ardor was not dampened by this condition of affairs, and he took advantage of the first opportunity to enlist in the threeyear service, being enrolled in Company I, Fourth Wisconsin, as a private. He proceeded with his command to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where muskets were served out, and then the regiment went to Baltimore, and were stationed at the Relay House, and in detachments guarded railroads, bridges, and the Pikesville Arsenal. In the fall the regiment, with others, went on the Eastern Shore expedition, being on the pursuit of Wise. Returning to Baltimore, at Patterson Park they erected the Wisconsin Barracks. In the spring of 1862 they took passage opposite Norfolk, on the Great Eastern, for Ship Island, the regiment having been assigned to Butler's Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. After Farragut had passed the forts at New Orleans, and the city had been siezed, the regiment went there as a part of the army of occupation. The monotony was broken during the summer by the movement up to Baton Rouge, and the next service of the command was on the first canal undertaken to flank the defenses of Vicksburg. While there, Captain Jewett witnessed the passage of the first Union gunboat under the guns of the rebel Gibraltar. The following winter was spent at Baton Rouge, where he was engaged during the Confederate attempt to take the city. From there he went to New Orleans, and was very sick in the hospital when the regiment went on Banks' Red River expedition, and it was only on their return that he again joined his command, just before the investment of Port Hudson. From

the 27th of May, when the advance on Port Hudson commenced, he was six days under fire with his command. He was in the raid to Clinton on the 3d of June. He led Company I, of the Fourth Wisconsin, in the assault on Port Hudson of June 14th, his regiment and the Eighth New Hampshire being in advance. He led his company to the ditch in front of the batteries, which they gained before daylight. A charge of buckshot was fired at him, one ball grazing his arm and entering his thigh. While still standing in the same position, looking down the line, he saw a Confederate soldier looking over the works at him, with his piece aimed. He raised his own revolver to fire, but was too late, and the musket ball of the Confederate struck him full below the left eye, passing out behind the ear, a part of which member was taken off. All that day he lay where he fell, unconscious. When he recovered his senses it was night, but he saw lights moving about, and he was soon a prisoner. He remained in durance until July 5th, the day of the surrender. He was furloughed, but remained in the service about a year, and was mustered out June 24, 1864, at Sparta, Wisconsin, his wounds having left him in too battered a condition to allow of further service in the war. From Sparta he came to California in September, 1869. After three months at San Jose he came to Healdsburg. On his handsome place there are nine acres of choice fruit, the varieties being apples, peaches and plums. There are two acres of grapes which had been planted previous to his purchase of the place. The attractive appearance of the place is due to the taste and pains of Captain and Mrs. Jewett. Their marriage occurred at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 22, 1863. Mrs. Jewett was formerly Miss Mary Merrill, a native of Maine, born in Glenbourn, near Bangor, and daughter of Andrew and Mary (Cummings) Merrill. Her father died in Maine, but her mother, who was born in 1800, is now living in Wisconsin. Mrs. Jewett is a lady of fine intellect; was a promoter of the Loyal Ladies' League, No. 4, Healdsburg (now Roanoke Circle, No. 4, Ladies of the G. A. R.), and was its first president. She was elected senior vice of the State Department in 1887, and held the office one year. Captain Jewett is a member of Rod. Matheson Post, G. A. R., of Healdsburg, and is a past commander. His record in the war was one of honorable service and promotion. He was appointed Sergeant of his company while yet-in Wisconsin, and at Baltimore, in December, 1861, was commissioned Second Lieutenant. His commission as First Lieutenant was given him at Baton Rouge, and as Captain at the same place in August, 1863



J. LUDWIG .- The study of human character, as presented in the life-history of the successful man, is always both interesting and valuable, affording, as it does, to others, and especially to the younger generations, a series of practical lessons and examples of what should be done to make "life worth living." This is especially the case where the biography presented is that of a self-made man, one who, in the face of odds and difficulties that would deter most, yet manfully presses his way onward and wins victory from defeat, reaping the sweet fruition of success from the sterlie field of opposition and obstacle. It is always the most acceptable duty of the biographer to be assigned the pleasant task of writing the life of such a one, and such a one par excellence is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a man of indomitable will, of persistent energy, of wonderful business capacity, and possesses that most admirable quality of regarding difficulties and discouragements rather as the spur to greater effort, than to yield to them in despair. Mr. Ludwig is descended from an old German family long resident in the State of Pennsylvania, where his parents lived near Carlisle until the year 1823, when they removed to Seneca County, Ohio, and settled at a point near the city of Tiffin. It was there that Mr.

Ludwig was born in 1841. His father's name was Daniel Ludwig and his mother's maiden name was Miss Julia Frost, Mr. Ludwig remained at home until he reached his majority. obtaining his education from the schools of the neighborhood, but gaining much more benefit from the correct bringing up at home, and the knowledge that a quick judgment gave him with increasing experience. From early childhood he displayed a most remarkable aptitude for construction and mechanism, and this proved to be the dominant and motive power in shaping his after career. At twelve years of age he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and at seventeen he had full charge of a gang of men as foreman, and from that time to the present has been actively engaged in the building and contracting business. In the year 1861 he married, the bride of his choice being Miss Mary R. Wolf, also a native of Seneca County, and a playmate of his youth. He then set out for himself, engaging in contracting and building in Seneca, Wyandot and adjoining counties, making his headquarters in and about McCutchenville. This he continued for some six years, when he perceived that the field was too limited for the full scope of his genius, and accordingly removed to Kansas City, then in the full flood of its early boom days. During the five years of his residence there, which lasted from 1867 to 1872, he was undoubtedly the heaviest contractor and took and carried out the largest undertakings in that city up to and at that time. In 1872 he decided to seek a more congenial climate and removed to Colorado Springs in the State of Colorado. During the eighteen months stay in that pleasant little town he was busily engaged in his profession, putting up among other buildings the well-known hotel, the Manitou Mansions, still the finest hostelry of that section. Finally, in 1874, he made his final change to this State, removing hither with his family, and locating permanently in Santa Rosa, the "City of the Roses." The coming of Mr. Ludwig to Santa Rosa has been a public blessing, and in fact it is currently said that " he has

built the city," and that "he has done more for Santa Rosa than any other man." That this is true one cannot help believing who will only take the trouble to inquire who erected these buildings by which the city is adorned. From the graceful and elegant Athenaum Building and the substantial business blocks of the business center to scores of the handsome residences and endless numbers of smaller constructions, all of them have been built by T. J Ludwig. In fact, every one of the fine brick blocks for which Santa Rosa is noted have been erected by Mr. Ludwig with the exception of two only, while hundreds of beautiful dwellings all attest his skill and energy. From the day he first arrived in the city he has held the front rank in his profession, and almost without a competitor. The mode of doing business is an entirely new one, and so meritorious that we give some little detail. Possessing a remarkable talent not alone for the carrying to completion of prepared designs, but as well, a singularly correct conception of the principles upon which the different systems of architecture are based, and having extended practical experience in combining them, he makes rough designs of buildings, with dimensions, etc. These are dashed off hastily, but not crudely, and then passed into the hands of a skilled draftsman who is employed for the sole purpose of elaborating these designs, and completing the plans. Scores of these finished plans are kept in his office and are open to the inspection of those contemplating building, for the purpose of making a selection. It may be stated here in passing that his office is one of peculiarly good taste and elegance and is handsomely and appropriately fitted and furnished. In 1885 he converted his shops which stood opposite his home on B street, into a first-class livery stable, by almost rebuilding them. In connection with Mr. George C. Tuttle he is now running what is undoubtedly one of the best and most modern livery stables in the State. But the lines mentioned do not include the full round of Mr. Ludwig's activities; for, besides being by far the greatest builder and contractor

in this part of the State, if not the country, and interested in a livery stable, he is very extensively engaged with others in the manufacture of brick. They are at present turning out 4.000,-000 a year and for a long time have been producing nearly as many. Much of this great product is employed by Mr. Ludwig in the erection of his own buildings. He was a joint owner, also, until last spring, in the Santa Rosa planing mills and lumber company, one of the largest and finest mills on the Pacific slope, which converts millions of feet of the beautiful and valuable redwood timber into house furnishing materials of every kind. They own extensive limits of redwood in the coast range. course in all these varied enterprises a great force of men is employed, causing a continuous stream of money to flow into the hands of the business men and others, and promoting in a marked degree the prosperity of the section, or we may almost say, creating it. He disposed of his interests in these mills last spring, however, in order to pay all his attention to his enormous and growing business of building in all its various departments. In September, 1887, he purchased thirty-one acres of land, formerly owned by Mr. Spridgeon, which lay southwest of Santa Rosa. This has been laid off into 128 building lots and goes under the name of Ludwig's Addition to Santa Rosa. It has been extensively improved in the way of graded streets skirted by shade trees, and upon the lots which have each a frontage of fifty feet have been erected and sold some of the most elegant residences in Santa Rosa, and as this addition lies only an easy ten minutes walk from the center of the city, it is becoming the choicest residence quarter. A most noteworthy home residence of great beauty and elegance has been lately erected there by Mr. Harry Brown, certainly the finest of its kind in the city. Mr. Ludwig also owns sixteen acres immediately south of that tract, which he has laid off into seventy-two town lots, and has already ten buildings constructed upon it or now in course of completion. Two miles southwest of the city he owns 160

acres which has been laid off into five and ten acre tracts, and is now being planted out in fruit trees of various kinds, such as pears, pluins, etc. Mr. Ludwig is a great fancier of fine horse flesh, and owns one of the most complete and valuable stables in the interior of the State. Being a good judge of the desirable "points" in an animal, he has purchased promising colts and developed them into animals of great value. He recently sold a pair of Belmont mares for \$1,600, and a horse of the Alexander breed, for which he paid \$400, he sold soon after for \$2,000. "George W," a full brother of the latter, with a record of 2:40 as a two-vear-old, is still owned by him and valued at \$5,000. The date of Mr. Ludwig's marriage has already been given. They have had five children, of whom three sons are living and a son and a daughter deceased. The home of Mr. Ludwig on B street, opposite his office and stables, is one of great beauty and elegance, and will bear comparison with the handsomest residences in Northern California. Mr. Ludwig is a man of the very highest type of American manhood, manly, direct, and go-ahead, with a pluck and energy that cannot be beaten down. He is a man of fine personal appearance, every feature glowing with individuality and ideas all his own, and possessing a strength of character all his own, and that magnetism which carries conviction with his every act, yet withal he is kindly in disposition, generous and public-hearted and beloved by all. The citizens of Santa Rosa, as well as himself, feel a pride in his accomplishments, and as they look along Fourth street from the City Hall and the Santa Rosa Bank, which is by all means the handsomest and most attractive building in the city, down along to the depot, and recollect that every brick building on both sides of the street with a single exception of the Occidental Hotel, are all his work, they cannot help a feeling of elation at the tremendous energy of one man, who has almost built a city. At the time of writing he has under construction no less than fourteen stores with residence flats above and nine cottages in different parts of the city, and fifty buildings a year would be a low average for his work

TILL. HUNTLEY, of the real estate firm of Abraham & Huntley, Healdsburg, is a native of Meigs County, Ohio, born July 13, 1844, and is a son of John and Louisa (Conner) Huntley. His father is a native of New York City, and his mother of Meigs County, Ohio. When the subject of this sketch was three years of age, his parents removed to Hancock County, Illinois, arriving at Warsaw the night that the Mormon temple at the neighboring town of Nauvoo was burned. The mother died during the following fall at the family home on the West Fork of Crooked Creek, Hancock County. In 1860 the father, together with a brother and his son Will, set out for California across the plains. The land marks of the journey were Nebraska City (where they crossed the Missouri), Fort Kearney (where they crossed the Platte), Independence Rock and Lander's cut-off, thence to the head waters of the Humboldt, this route being chosen on account of hostile Indians, and as wagons enough could not be got together to protect themselves over other and more frequented ways. There were but three wagons in the party until they got to Independence Rock, when a train was made up of forty-five men capable of bearing arms. After reaching Susanville they journeyed east of Shasta Butte and Yreka, crossed the Siskiyou to Oregon, and located at Dry Diggings, on Rogue River, near what is now Grant's Pass. The subject of this sketch attended Umpqua Academy at Wilbur, during the season of 1863-'4, and in the summer assisted his father in farming. In the fall of that year he started out in life for himself and engaged in lumbering on the coast. The terms of 1864-'5 were again spent at Umpqua Academy, and during the summer of 1865 he taught school at Wilbur. He assisted John M. Eberlein in starting

a mill on the South Umpqua, and was engaged in the lumber business for a time after its completion; he also helped his father in the work of starting a saw-mill in Cammas Valley. When the work was completed he went again to Eberlein's mill and during the summer was engaged in harvesting in Umpqua Valley. Next he drove a number of hogs to Ashland Mills, Rogue River Valley, and while there was employed in the work of carpentering, a trade he had previously become familiar with. In the winter of 1868 he returned to the Umpqua country, locating at Ten-Mile. In 1870 he went to Portland, Oregon, and after a month or two, to Vancouver, Washington Territory. Thence he returned to Portland, and in May went to the Dalles, east of the Cascade Mountains, and from there to the head waters of North Fork of John Day River, thence to Cañon City, on Middle Fork. After running a saw-mill there two months, he went to Camp Harney, and there engaged in making hay for the Government for two months. He then served in the quartermaster's department till January, 1871. Thence he went to Cañon City, and to South Fork of John Day River, and then taught a term of school. In the summer of the same year he built a saw-mill for T. P. Dean, fifteen miles southwest of Canon City. During the winter of 1871-'2 he taught school near the latter place, and in the following summer ran a steam saw-mill. In the fall he went to Idaho, and engaged in teaching school on Dry Creek. In the summer of 1873 he built a large barn there, and that fall constructed a suspension bridge across Boise River for William Litell. Thence he traveled, mostly afoot, to Kelton, Utah, and from there to Salt Lake City, then back to Ogden, from there to Omaha, Burlington, Carthage, Illinois, and the vicinity of his old home in Hancock County, at Huntley's Mills. He spent the winter there and in January went to Parsons, Kansas, taught school, and on the 6th of May started back to California. He went first to San Francisco, then to Livermore. After that he returned to San Francisco

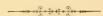
and took an ocean steamer for Crescent City. thence overland to the mouth of Rogue River, and was engaged in mining until the spring of 1881. During that time he made two trips back East, once via St. Louis to the Centennial at Philadelphia and back by the way of Chicago. In 1881 he went to Napa Valley, and in the fall came to Healdsburg, where he engaged in carpentering. In 1888 he became a member of the firm of Abraham & Huntley, real estate, loan and insurance brokers. Mr. Huntley is a member of the Healdsburg Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of the local fire department, being a member of the standing committee. Politically, he is a Republican. The life of Mr. Huntley has been an eventful one, full of adventures in unsettled regions.



REDERICK A. WOODWORTH, the candidate of the American party for Representative from Sonoma County in the didate of the American party for Reprecampaign of 1888, is a native of California, having been born in San Francisco October 12. 1858. The Woodworths rank among the oldest of American families. Walter Woodworth, from whom the subject of this sketch is in the direct line of descent, is on record as having been appointed wolf-catcher by the authorities of Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was of English origin, and from him has sprung a family, many of whose representatives have made for themselves names high in the learned professions, in letters and in mercantile life. Samuel Woodworth, grandfather of F. A., was the author of the "Old Oaken Bucket," that most touching production which will ever have a place among the best of American songs. He was born and reared at Scituate, and drifted at an early age to New York, where he became a printer. His genius soon found for him fit associates, and he became connected with Morris, the poet, and Nathaniel B. Willis, and they together edited the New York Mirror. He died while yet a resident of New York, but his re-

mains have found their final resting place in the Woodworth family vault at San Francisco. Selim E. Woodworth, father of F. A., was one of a family of ten children. When sixteen years of age he went into the navy. When the troubles with Mexico came on in 1846, his vessel was cruising on the Pacific coast, and he took part in the naval portion of the war which followed. After the cessation of hostilities he resigned with the rank of Lieutenant and settled in California. He was chosen as member of the first Territorial Legislature of California, at Monterey, and bore an honorable part in its proceedings. He was one of the foremost promoters of the first San Francisco vigilance committee (1851), and was its president. When the Civil war came on he again volunteered his services in behalf of his country, and served through all that struggle as a commander in the navy. He had become possessed of valuable real estate in the city and was the owner of the 100-vara lot on which the Grand Hotel was built, and which property is now owned by the family. He was married in 1856 to Miss Lizette Flohr, a native of Baltimore. He died in San Francisco and his widow is now a resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Frederick A. Woodworth, whose name heads this sketch spent his early boyhood in San Francisco. For purposes of education he was sent to Europe, and for three years attended the schools at Dresden, afterward other institutions elsewhere in Germany and France. On his return to America he attended military school at Sing Sing, New York, and in 1875 entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and subsequently entered Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. In 1877 he commenced attendance at Hasting's Law School, San Francisco, and for two years prosecuted his legal studies, reading with Delos Lake. After a trip to Europe, he located on a ranch in Fresno County and was one of the first to embark in grape growing there. He afterward removed to Tulare County, and from there to Sonoma County in May, 1888. Here he has what is known as the

Everett ranch, a mile and a quarter west of Healdsburg. It contains 247 acres, all of which is utilized for pasture, farming or the cultivation of the grape, with perhaps seven or eight acres of orchard. The vinevard of sixty acres contains mainly Zinfandel vines, while the remainder of the acreage is well divided between the different varieties of fine French wine grapes. All the grapes are made into wine on the place, and there are now sufficient in bearing to make from 12,000 to 15,000 gallons of wine in 1888. It is the intention of Mr. Woodworth to keep his wine a sufficient length of time to realize for himself the benefits of the added age. The winery, a first-class stone structure, with the best appointments, has storage and capacity and cooperage for 50,000 gallons. The ranch is well watered by springs, all of the water from these sources being collected in two reservoirs, one a concrete affair of 25,000 gallons capacity. Mr. Woodworth devotes his time to the improvement and proper working of the place. He is a member of Fresno Parlor, No. 42, N. S. G. W., of which he was one of the organizers, and also belongs to the Society of California Pioneers at San Francisco. He is a member of Fresno Lodge, No. 249, F. & A. M. While at Fresno he was active in the first efforts toward the establishment of the present American party movement.



YRD S. YOUNG, M. D., one of the representative physicians of this county, and president of Sonoma County Medical Society, was born of South Carolina parents, in Jackson County, Tennessee, in 1831. His father, James Young, was a planter and a merchant; served that county as sheriff for a number of years, and was also a member of the State Legislature. The subject of this sketch began studying for the medical profession at the age of eighteen years, but before completing the course, on attaining his majority, he went into the mercantile business with his brother, contin-





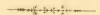
J. J. Proctor

uing several years. Concluding to complete the preparation for his chosen calling, Mr. Young attended school at Burritt College, Tennessee, and commenced practice in his native county with Dr. Paul Clay. Desiring to better equip himself by educational training for his profession, Dr. Young went to Chicago in the fall of 1857 and entered Rush Medical College, where he subsequently graduated. He at once began practice in that city under the direction of Dr. Brainard. In January, 1861, he returned to Tennessee, and again, in 1864, returning to Chicago, he purchased mules and other necessary articles for an outfit with which to cross the plains to California. The train he accompanied, composed of fifty-four wagons, left Burlington, Iowa, April 12, 1864, and Omaha a month later. They stopped a week in Salt Lake City and a week in Sacramento, where he loaded his teams for Oakland, arriving there in August. He settled in Oakland and pursued his profession about two years, in which time his health became seriously impaired by the trying sea-shore climate, and he removed to St. Helena, Napa County. During the ten years of his residence there Dr. Young's health was entirely restored, and he enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. Wishing to give his two daughters better educational advantages than the Napa Valley afforded, the Doctor removed, in 1875, to Santa Rosa, where he soon secured and has maintained a fine professional business. In 1856 Dr. Young was united in marriage with Miss Carrie B., daughter of Samuel Bell, a prominent citizen of Cayuga County, New York, and a warm personal friend of Hon. William H. Seward. Dr. and Mrs. Young have two children, Minnie E. and Neva, both of whom are graduates of the Pacific Methodist College. The eldest is married to Mr. Kolliker and resides in Sacramento. Dr. Young has taken an active interest in whatever tends to improve and elevate society in Santa Rosa, as well as in its material prosperity. He has served eight or ten years as a member of the city board of education; has been a trustee of Woodland

College ever since it was chartered; was physician of the Sonoma County Hospital three years; is a member of the California State Medical Society, and president of the Sonoma County Medical Society. Besides their beautiful home on East Fourth street, Dr. Young owns real estate interests in Tulare County and some redwood lands in Mendocino County.

HOMAS JEFFERSON PROCTOR was born April 12, 1825, in Jessamine County, Kentucky. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the Mexican war as Lieutenant in Company F, United States Volunteers, under Captain Willis. He fought in the battle of Buena Vista two days and a night without food. After serving fourteen months he was discharged and returned home. Mr. Proctor was married May 4, 1848, to Joanna P. Thomas, a native of Mercer County, Kentucky. In 1851 they moved to Trenton, Grundy County, Missouri. There Mr. Proctor was engaged in contracting and building for twelve years, and in that time did a great deal of business. May 4, 1862, they left Trenton, came across the country to Oregon, arrived in Powder River Valley September 7; resided in Baker County one year and in Union County four years. In the spring of 1863 he erected a large hotel between Baker City and Union, known as the "Kentucky House," and conducted it four years, doing a large business. He sold it and in 1867 came to Santa Rosa, where he passed the remainder of his life. Up to 1875 he was engaged in various business enterprises. That year he opened a real estate office, founding the real estate firm of Proctor, Reynolds & Co., the oldest real estate office in the city. He was appointed mayor of Santa Rosa September 24, 1878, and was elected supervisor in 1883 or '84. Mr. Proctor was a member of the city council several years, and also served a number of years as a member of the board of education of Santa Rosa. He was an active mover in securing the

erection of the new court house, and in having the county hospital moved to the county farm. He died December 6, 1886, leaving a widow and one son, Thomas A. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor lost two adult sons, Edward P. and William M. Mr. Proctor was a fine specimen of manhood and would attract attention in any crowd. He was a man of sympathetic and benevolent nature, and contributed many a dollar, in a quiet way, to the worthy poor from whom his death wrung tears of sorrow for the loss of their benefactor. Thomas A. Proctor was born in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, January 12, 1855. He was educated in Santa Rosa in the public schools, at the Pacific Methodist College, and also took a course in a business college. Leaving school at the age of seventeen, he opened a gents' furnishing store in Santa Rosa in 1873, and successfully conducted the same for three years, when, on account of illhealth, he sold out. He was then employed as a bookkeeper for about a year, after which he entered the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co. He has filled various positions for the company in the past twelve years. October 12, 1884, he took charge of the company's office and business in Santa Rosa, and is manager of the Express and Western Union Telegraph business. He was married May 14, 1884, to Miss Mary E. McEwen, a San Francisco lady. In 1885 he built his beautiful home on Third street, east of D street.



AMES W. KELLY.—The subject of this sketch is one of the representative and successful farmers and dairymen of Sonoma County. He was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1841, his parents being William and Ellen (Kenfick) Kelly, both natives of the same country. His mother died when he was but a few years of age. Mr. Kelly was the only child in the family, and in 1850 his father emigrated to the United States, bringing his son with him. Upon his arrival he located in Massachusetts, where the

subject of this sketch was reared and schooled until 1854. At that early age he commenced life upon his own account. His first work was in a lumber mill. He worked there until 1856 and then went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he remained until the next year. He then proceeded to Monroe County, Missouri, where he was engaged principally in farm labor until 1861. In that year he came to California and joined his father who hadpreceded him 1854, and was located in San Francisco. Soon after Mr. Kelly arrived at that place he engaged in work for John Miller, in the furniture factory of the McDonald Bros. in that city. He continued this occupauntil 1863. He then went to Nevada with the intention of engaging in mining, but ill-health compelled an abandonment of that project, and he proceeded to Oregon, locating at Portland. There he engaged in the manufacture of furniture until 1865. He then returned to San Francisco and resumed work for his old employer. Mr. Miller. In 1867 Mr. Kelly married Miss Mary Pierce, a daughter of Patrick and Mary (Donlon) Pierce, natives of Roscommon County, Ireland. He continued his work in the furniture manufactory until 1871. In that year he came to Sonoma County, and located at Cloverdale, where he rented land and entered upon farm operations. In 1872 he moved to Santa Rosa Township, and rented a farm on Santa Rosa Creek, where he remained for two years. He then rented a farm near John Walker's place at Sebastopol, which he successfully conducted until 1876. In that year he rented a farm on the Santa Rosa and Sebastopol road, in the Llano school district, six miles west of Santa Rosa, and one mile east of Sebastopol. Here Mr. Kelly entered into farming and the dairy business, a business which he has successfully conducted since that date. He afterward purchased the farm which he rented and from time to time purchased adjoining lands until he owned a tract comprising 540 acres. A short time ago he sold off a portion of his land and now (1888) is the owner of 315 acres of productive farm lands. Among the improvements

he has made upon his land is the planting of thirty acres in grape vines of the Zinfandel variety for wine purposes, also a family vineyard containing a large variety of table grapes. He has seven acres in orchard producing apples, peaches, French prunes, pears, plums and other fruit. One hundred acres are in hay and grain, and the rest is devoted to stock-raising. There are eighty head of cattle upon this farm, forty of which are milch cows used for dairy purposes. These cattle are mostly Durham stock. Mr. Kelly raises only such horses as are required on the farm. The subject of this sketch is well known in Sonoma County as an enterprising and public spirited citizen. His success in life has been due to his sterling qualities and straight forward dealing, coupled with an energetic prosecution of his business. He is a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 161, I. O. O. F., at Sebastopol, and of Santa Rosa Encampment, No. 53, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. of Santa Rosa, and of the Sebastopol Lodge of Chosen Friends. school trustee of his district, and has ever taken a deep interest in the public schools. Politically, he is a liberal and conservative Democrat. The following are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Kelly: William H., J. P., Edward T., Frank, George Robert and Thomas E. The fourth child, John Joseph, died at the age of eight years.

ILLIAM H. MANION is one of Sonoma County's favorite sons. He dates his birth in Bennett Valley, Santa Rosa Township, October 16, 1856. He is the son of William and Elizabeth (Barnett) Manion, early settlers of Sonoma County. Mr. Manion was reared to farm life upon his father's farm, receiving his education in the public schools of his district, and later in the Santa Rosa College. After the death of his father, which occurred in October, 1887, Mr. Manion commenced the improvement and cultivation of his portion of the

estate, which is situated on the Santa Rosa and Petaluma road. He is also the owner of 400 acres of land in Bennett Valley, which is devoted to stock-growing. Mr. Manion is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and was a charter member of Parlor No. 28, of Santa Rosa. He is also a member of Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F. In 1887 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Johnson, the daughter of Snelling and Amanda (Pierce) Johnson, residents of Oregon, but formerly of Napa County.

ILLIAM MANION, deceased .- Among the pioneer and representative farmers of Santa Rosa Township was the subject of this sketch, a brief resume of whose life is well fitted to appear in the history of Sonoma County. Mr. Manion was the son of Edmund and Elizabeth Manion, natives of the State of Kentucky. Mr. Manion was born in the same State in the year 1816, and when a youth went with his father's family to Missouri, locating in Cooper County and afterward in La Fayette County, where the father was engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Manion was reared on a farm, receiving such educational advantages as the common schools of pioneer settlements afforded. In 1847 he entered the Mexican war, enlisting in the Missouri Regiment of cavalry commanded by Colonel Doniphan. This regiment was engaged in New Mexico and also on the plains against the Indians. Mr. Manion served until the discharge of the regiment from the service in 1848. Soon after his discharge he returned home and was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Hatton, the daughter of Joseph and Millie Hatton, residents of La Fayette County, Missouri. Mr. Manion engaged in farming and stock-raising in that county until 1850, in which year he crossed the plains to California, attracted here by the pioneer instincts that were born in him as much as by the gold fever that was sweeping over the

land. As before state I be was reared as a farm er, but arriving in California in the fall of the vear, when hills and valleys were sere and brown, he concluded the occupation of a farmer must be a hard one in this country, so he turned his attention to mining. In 1850 he had the misfortune to lose his wife. She had followed his fortunes even to the hardships of a miner's camp. This was more than her frail system could bear, and, after a brief illness, death called her home. No children were born from this marriage. Mr. Manion continued his mining with varying success until 1852, when, tired of that life, he sought a more congenial occupation in the fertile valleys of Sonoma County. His first location here was in Los Guilicos Valley, where he rented land from Martin Hudson until 1853, when he located in Bennett Valley. In 1852 he married for his second wife Miss Elizabeth Barnett, the daughter of James and Rebecca (Bryant) Barnett, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Manion came across the plains to California in 1851, accompanied by her brother, who died on the plains, leaving her to the care of her friends with whom they were traveling. The subject of this sketch was one of the pioneer farmers of Bennett Valley, and soon came to be recognized as a fine representative of his class, taking a lead in agriculture and stock-raising. He remained in that valley until 1873, when he moved to Santa Rosa Valley and located two miles south of Santa Rosa, on the Petaluma road, where he purchased 260 acres of choice lands upon which he continued his farming operations (also still owning 400 acres in Bennett Valley) until his death, which occurred October 11, 1887. In the death of Mr. Manion the community lost one of its most worthy and respected citizens. He was a man who for over thirty-five years had been identified with the best interests of Sonoma County, a public spirited, enterprising, progressive farmer, and one who ever stood ready to aid in any enterprise that tended to advance the welfare of and benefit the community in which he so long resided. To his family he was ever the indulgent husband, father and

friend. He was a sincere and consistent member of the Christian church, practicing his precepts in full. A strong supporter of churches and schools, he was always ready to aid in the establishing of both, without regard to denomination or sect. In him the poor and needy always found a cheerful and liberal benefactor. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Manion there are four children living: William Henry, a sketch of whom appears in this work; Sarah Frances, born April 29, 1859, lives on a portion of the old homestead, and is the wife of W. C. Woolley; Lilly Belle, born June 24, 1864; and Louella, born November 27, 1866. Mrs. Manion and her two youngest daughters are residing on the old homestead.



ICHARD E. LEWIS, one of the substantial men of Mendocino Township, is a native of Wales, born February 22, 1829, and a son of Richard and Rachel (Evans) Lewis. In 1840 the family emigrated to America and located on the bluffs of St. Clair County, Illinois, where Caseyville now stands. In 1848 R. E. Lewis took a trip to New Mexico as a teamster, and from there returned to St. Clair County, where he remained until 1850. In March of the latter year he started with a St. Louis party for California. The train was made up between Independence, Missouri, and Westport, at which point they crossed the Missouri River. While on the Platte the train became afflicted with cholera, and as a consequence, they split up in little parties. Mr. Lewis came via Salt Lake, at which point he and two friends traded their oxen for horses, and packed across to California, following the Carson route, the men walking the most of the way. Before they had completed their journey their horses had all either given out or had been stolen, so that when they arrived at Sacramento, on the 20th of October, they had little to encumber them in the way of personal effects. Mr. Lewis went to the mines at Nevada City,

south of Yuba. He followed mining, however, only until February following, at which time he located on the Catata ranch, four miles below Santa Rosa. In 1856 he sold out and took charge of the flouring mill of Felty Miller, on Mill Creek, which he operated for six years. He then bought a ranch on Dry Creek, and after making many improvements, sold out in January, 1868, and located where he now resides, on the Guerneville road, four miles from Healdsburg. Mr. Lewis's ranch presents a fine appearance to the passer-by. The vineyard, abutting upon the road, is splendidly kept, and through it a spacious avenue extends back to the residence, which occupies a good location near the center of the ranch. Back of this is the farming land. The vineyard covers sixtyfive acres of ground, and all the vines were planted in 1883. Sixty-five acres are Zinfandels, while the remainder are selected varieties of table grapes. Their quality is excellent and he has had no difficulty in finding a shipping market for them. The only improvement of any note which Mr. Lewis has not put upon the place is an orchard of three acres, which is about thirty years old. The trees, which are apple, pear, plum, almond, etc., are yet prolific, and bear good fruit. The remainder of the place is devoted to general farming, corn, alfalfa and potatoes being the usual crops. The ground is so rich that these always do well. He usually has about forty acres in alfalfa, and this being cut three times per annum produces an average crop of six tons per acre. Corn, to which he usually devotes from ten to twenty acres of bottom land, averages fully forty bushels to the acre. All in all, this is a model farm, and reflects credit upon Mr. Lewis, to whom its present prosperous condition is due. Mr. Lewis was married January 5, 1858, to Mrs. Nancy Poe (whose maiden name was Gunther), a native of McDonald County, Missouri, who came across the plains to California in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have seven living children, viz.: Rachel, wife of William Neely; Rebecca, wife of Crook Martin, a resident of Santa Maria,

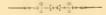
Santa Barbara County; Adeline, wife of Clement Mothorn; Cashia, wife of Perry Mothorn; Augusta, wife of Benjamin Nichols (the three latter are residents of Sonoma County); Lena and Prudie, at home. Mrs. Lewis has a daughter by her first marriage, Mary, wife of William King, of Sonoma County. Politically Mr. Lewis is a Republican. He takes an active interest in educational affairs and has been a school trustee in his district for twenty years. He is one of the old settlers of Sonoma County, and has been an eye-witness to most of the changes which have transformed it from a wilderness to its present condition. In 1860 he also located and obtained a State patent of 200 acres of timber land on Russian River where Guerneville now stands, and still owns 258 acres adjoining. In 1872 he discovered and located a quicksilver mine, four miles north of Guerneville, called the Great Eastern Mine, of which at the present time he owns one-fourth interest and is manager of same.



ARRISON WHITE.—Among the representative and productive orchards of Santa Rosa Township, that owned by the above named gentleman is worthy of special mention. Mr. White is the owner of twenty-five acres located on the Middle Petaluma road, in the Hearn school district, two miles south of Santa Rosa. This orchard was planted by Mr. White in 1883, and contains 2,878 trees, classified as follows: 1,750 French prunes, 400 Bartlett pears, 200 Newtown pippin apples, 75 Ben Davis apples, 50 each of winter Nellis pears, Easterbury pears, and white winter pearmain apples, 25 each of Oregon silver prunes, egg plums, and winter Bellflower apples, 100 trees of peaches and other varieties of fruit. Berries of all kinds are also successfully grown without irrigation. The improvements upon this place are first-class in every respect; among them is a handsome cottage residence of modern architectural design, well fitted with all the conveniences

and comforts that characterize a well ordered home. Mr. White was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, in 1831, and is the son of William and Sarah (Baker) White, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Georgia. In his youth his parents moved to Georgia and later to Madison County, Missouri, where the subject of this sketch was reared as a farmer, and received his education in the common schools. In 1852 he came overland to California, driving his own team. The train to which he was attached was the first to enter the State by the "Hennis Pass" route, and, upon their arrival at Hennis and Jackson's ranch, they found their further progress with wagons impossible, and were compelled to disband and pack their effects over rough trails into Downieville. Arriving at that place September 15, 1852, he immediately commenced mining, which he continued with fair success until the next year. He was also connected with White, Thacher & Co., in putting in a mining flume at Little Rich Bar, one and one half miles below Downieville, after which he went to Ouslev's Bar and worked for Jacob Wiser. In 1854 he purchased the well-known Wiser ferry on the Yuba River, which he conducted for the next five years, at the same time being engaged in mercantile pursuits, and having a store at Ousley's Bar and one at Poverty Flat. He was also engaged in other well remembered enterprises of that day, being largely interested in the Goodwin and Story Ditch, the Prairie Ditch (known as the Webb and Clark Ditch), and the Dry Creek toll bridge. Mr. White was successful in his business enterprises. He sold his ferry in 1859 to Elliott, Barnes & Lloyd, who afterward moved the same to Jacin to on the Sacramento River, and in 1862 sold his interest in the Dry Creek bridge. In 1865 he located at Gold Run in Placer County, and, under the firm name of Mason & White, he and his partner established stores at Gold Run, Hunt's Hill, Truckee and You Bet. These various enterprises were successfully conducted until 1872, when he sold out his interests and lo-

cated in Humboldt County, where, in connection with A. B. Huyck, he purchased the stock and ranch of Coleman & Graham, and for the next ten years was extensively engaged in wool growing, keeping from 3,500 to 4,000 head of sheep. He was later connected with J. B. Casterlin, under the firm name of White & Casterlin. In 1882 he sold out his interests to Dr. O. S. Phelps, and, after traveling extensively through the State, purchased sixteen acres of vineyard property near St Helena, upon which he resided until 1883, when he sold out and took up his present residence. Mr. White is an energetic and intelligent man with sound business principles, which he is applying to his horticultural industry, and, like his other enterprises, he is making a success of it. As a miner, merchant, stock-grower and capitalist, he is widely known in California and particularly in the mining districts. His consistent course of life and his honorable dealings with his fellow men have gained him a large circle of friends. Politically, he is a Democrat. In 1869 Mr. White was united in marriage with Miss Sophia J. Holmes, a native of Maine. None of their four children are now living.



AMUEL I. ALLEN, one of Santa Rosa's most energetic and public-spirited business men, was born in Brown County, Ohio, forty-two years ago. His father, John D. Allen, was a native of Ireland, born July 3, 1802. In the spring of 1875 the subject of this sketch left the Buckeye State for California. After spending two years in Mendocino County, he came to Santa Rosa and for ten years he has been conducting a successful business in this city, in the way of fresh dressed meats. Mr. Allen is a man of positive convictions on all subjects, and being a Republican in politics, has taken an active part in advancing the interests of the party of his political faith. He served in the Legislature in the session of 1884-'85, representing the Twenty-fourth District. Mr. Allen was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee during the Presidental campaign of 1888.

湯・浴子・北宮・緑・今

S. BRYANT, one of the old Californians now a resident of Sonoma County, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 28, 1823, his parents being Amos and Sophia (Orcutt) Bryant. Both parents came of old New England families, and both were of English descent. The paternal grandfather of D. S. Bryant was born at North Redding, ten miles from Boston. When the subject of this sketch was a mere child he lost his father by death. Mr. Bryant was reared in his native town, Cambridge, and in its public schools was fitted for Andover College. Before his intention to enter that well known institution of learning could be carried out, circumstances occurred which caused him to change his plans, and at the age of seventeen years he entered a Boston store as a clerk. This occupation engaged his attention, with the exception of one summer spent in New York, until 1849, when he joined the tide of emigration to California. From boyhood he had made natural history a study, and his decision to go to California was probably induced, more than from any other reason, by a knowledge that this coast would present a good field for labor in his chosen department of science. Hence it was that among his effects was a complete taxidermist's outfit, and some fine specimens of sea fowl were captured and stuffed by him on the voyage. His ship, the Hannibal (Captain Willis), left Boston in November, 1849, and after a pleasant journey, via Cape Horn, cast anchor in San Francisco harbor May 2, 1850. In that place Mr. Bryant found any kind of labor in demand, and at prices so remunerative that natural history work was temporarily laid aside for more practical and more prosaic pursuits. A few months after landing he decided to go into the cattle business, choosing the Mission Dolores as

temporary headquarters and purchasing a fifty vara lot from Jesus Noe about where the Jewish cemetery now is. This lot was part of the Mexican grant to Noe, who was much troubled with squatters, and when Mr. Bryant purchased the lot, paying \$90 for it, he unknowingly made friends with the Mexicans, who ever after respected his brand and gave information where any stray cattle might be found with his iron upon them. It was not the amount paid for the lot, but the fact of his admitting that Noe owned the land, and when the deed was made out in the old adobe adjoining the church, Mr. Bryant was introduced to several of Senor Noe's friends as the "Americano who did not squat." He resided at the Mission for about six months, then, in company with R. S. Eaton, bought the entire Visitacion Valley (1,100 acres). He built there a small house for a residence, and continued buying and selling cattle in partnership with Mr. Eaton for eleven months, when he purchased the latter's interest and thus became possessed of everything on the ranch. After selling 300 acres to Henry Schwerin (who is still living on the land), the remaining 800 acres was sold in June, 1853, to Dr. William Gwyn, George Penn Johnston and Mr. Cook of Palmer, Cook & Co., together with the stock and tools. He then went East with no intention of ever returning to the Pacific coast. In 1857, however, he again came West, via Panama, and after a short stay in San Francisco, came to Sonoma County, and followed ranching in the vicinity of the town of Sonoma for five years. He then went to San Francisco and embarked in the grain business. After the third year the firm became Bryant & Cook, so continuing for twenty years until the death of Mr. Cook in 1886. His home, however, had been in Oakland. In October, 1887, Mr. Bryant purchased twenty-eight acres of choice land at Hassett's Grove, adjoining Healdsburg, and has since resided there. He has ten acres of Zinfandel grapes, the vines being in a very healthy condition and well cared for. There is no better land in California than in this tract,

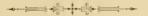
and the owner has made some substantial improvements on the place. Mr. Bryant was mar ried at Marlborough, Massachusetts, in December, 1853, to Miss Susan Hastings Howe, a native of that place and a representative of an old New England family. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant were the parents of four children, of whom one, Herman B., is deceased. He was born at San Francisco, graduated from the high school in Oakland at the age of seventeen, and from the University of California at twenty-one, and went to San Diego. He died there at the age of twenty-three years and ten and a half months. The living children are Hattie B., widow of Melville C. Wilson (who died in 1883); Marcia L., who is a graduate of Oakland high school, and Walter E., who is a graduate of the same school, and has been connected with the Academy of Sciences, in the department of ornithology, since early in 1887. Mr. Bryant is one of the successful California pioneers, and is a welcome addition to the population of Sonoma County.



MOHN L. EDWARDS, proprietor of J. L. Edwards' grocery house, corner of Main and Third streets, is one of the sterling business men of Santa Rosa, and a Californian from boyhood. He was born in the town of Union, Franklin County, Missouri, forty-eight years ago. In the spring of 1857 his father started with his family, four men and three ox teams to cross the plains to California. On reaching Fort Laramie they overtook and joined an emigrant train known as "Bona" Wood's train, constituting a company of fifteen men. They also overtook and traveled with a train in charge of Dr. Burnett until near the Sierra Nevada Mountains, where they separated and Mr. Edwards and family came on to California alone. On the way they narrowly escaped several encounters with hostile Indians; and were only half a day behind the company who were murdered in what is known as the Holiway massacre. Mrs. Holiway, the lady who was scalped

and left for dead on the scene of the tracedy. was discovered to be alive by a member of the Breedlove emigrant train (which was a short distance ahead of Mr. Edward's family), and was picked up and carried by him half a mile to the company's camp. She was brought through to California by them, and lived and died at Napa City, where the subject of this sketch met and took dinner with her, on which occasion she related some of the terrible experiences of that slaughter. The company which had picked Mrs. Holiway up, halted at a villainous trading post some distance farther on in their journey, where they discovered Mrs. Holiway's reeking scalp on exhibition as a trophy. and listened to the proprietor laughingly tell the story of his purchase of it. was taken by her indignant rescuers and tied to one of their wagons and shot to death. His effects were then gathered together and converted into a funeral pyre on which his body was burned. On reaching the Golden State Mr. Edwards' father settled in Napa City and engaged in merchandising for a year and a half; then sold his store and moved to St. Helena and bought a tract of 126 acres of land adjoining the village, for \$25 per acre. The price was thought by the old settlers to be extravagant, and Mr. Edwards was the subject of their mingled commiseration and ridicule. He planted a part of the land to grapes and was one of the pioneer vineyardists of that region. The property for which he paid \$3,150 was subsequently sold in parcels, aggregating nearly \$50,000. The subject of this memoir divided his time for several years between assisting his father on the ranch and clerking in stores there and elsewhere. Leaving St. Helena, he visited several points in the State, and finally entered the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in their repair department at Oakland; and afterward in charge of their freight and baggage business at Martinez, Contra Costa County. He resigned the latter position to accept that of receiver in the money order department of the San Francisco postoffice, under

General S. W. Backus, which he filled between five and six years. In the early part of 1887 Mr. Edwards decided to engage in business on his own account, and resigning his place in the postoffice, bought the small stock of groceries owned by William S. Hosmer, and moved his family to Santa Rosa in April of that year. His store on the corner of Main and Third streets is a fine location, and is well stocked with staple and fancy groceries, crockery, glassware, fruits, vegetables, candies and tobaccos. Mr. Edwards' method of doing business makes a friend of every customer, and his trade is consequently growing and prosperous. He married Miss Carrie W. Backus, daughter of Gurdon Backus, a pioneer of Sacramento, at present agent for the Central Pacific Railroad at St. Helena, Napa County. They have three children. Mr. Edwards is a Past Master of California Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W.



NDREW J. GALLAWAY, one of the old residents of Sonoma County, is a native of Knox County, Tennessee, born November 14, 1817. At the age of sixteen years he removed with his parents to Morgan County, Indiana. Nine years later he went to Missouri and from there, after five years, to New Mexico. There he remained about one year and returned to Missouri. In the spring of 1850 he came to California, making the journey across the plains by teams. He at once engaged in mining in El Dorado County, and after three years went to Yolo County and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1857 he returned to Missouri via Panama, but two years later came back to Yolo County, California, bringing with him a band of cattle. After a few months he came to Sonoma County and purchased a farm about three miles north of Geyserville. In 1864 he located where he now resides. He was married to Deborah Price, October 14, 1857. They were the parents of five children, viz.: Allen R., Nancy E., Henry M. (deceased), Andrew J. and Amanda A. The

Gallaway ranch is beautifully located, adjoining Dry Creek, and presents every appearance of prosperity. Orchard and vineyard are kept up in a manner to attract favorable attention, and the proprietors have found the place, thus managed, a source of substantial revenue. Andrew J. Gallaway, Sr., no longer gives his personal care to the place, but his sons, the Gallaway Brothers (Allen R. and Andrew J., Jr.), manage the business and superintend the details of work about the place. They have nearly sixty acres in grapes, of both wine and table varieties. The wine grapes are Zinfandel, Burgundy, Sauvignon and Burger. The table varieties are Tokay, Coleman, etc. The first vines were planted in 1863, and additions have been made at intervals until 1886, in the spring of which year the last vines were set out. They have about sixteen acres in choice fruits, mainly peaches, plums and prunes, though there are small numbers of trees of many other kinds of fruit. The bulk of the young orchard consists of French and Silver prunes. They have had good success with all kinds of fruit and their exhibits at the Mechanics' Institute Fair, San Francisco, commanded favorable notice. The rest of the land is devoted to general farming purposes. Allen Rector Gallaway, the oldest son of A. J. Gallaway, Sr., was born in Gentry County, Missouri, August 3, 1858. He accompanied his parents across the plains to California, where he grew to manhood. He received his education in the schools of Healdsburg, at the Christian College, Santa Rosa, and at Pierce College, College City, Colusa County, graduating at the latter place in the class of 1881. In order to make himself self-supporting while receiving the education he had marked out for himself, he commenced teaching school in 1878, and since that time has taught during every winter term except 1885. After graduating at Pierce College, he became one of the faculty and held the chair of history for two years (which position he resigned to take charge of his father's farm). The year 1888 is his third year as a teacher in Sonoma County. Mr. Gallaway is a Republican, politically, At the convention of that party for Sonoma County, in 1888, at Santa Rosa, he was nominated on the 25th of July as the Republican candidate for the General Assembly from the twenty-third district. The district being strongly Democratic he was defeated at the subsequent election by only a small plurality. He was married in Colusa County, August 20, 1884, to Miss Laura M. Abel, a native of Wisconsin, reared in Solano and Colusa counties, California. They have one child-Alfred Russell. Mr. Gallaway is a member of the Healdsburg Lodge, A. O. U. W., and is a member of the Christian church of the same place. Andrew J. Gallaway, Jr., is a native son of the Golden West, having been born in Sonoma County, March 10, 1863. He was reared here and received his education at Healdsburg, at Santa Rosa and at Litton Springs College. Since completing his education he has given his entire attention to the interests of the ranch, and much of its success is due to his personal efforts. He is a member of Sotoyome Parlor, No. 68, N. S. G. W., at Healdsburg, and has held the office of recording secretary He is also a member of the Christian church at Healdsburg. He was married in Gilrov, September 5, 1888, to Miss Nanie Enfield, of that place.



ON. GEORGE A. JOHNSON.—In every great department of active life there are a few who, by innate superiority of mind and breadth of culture tower above the mass of their fellows, as the head above the body directing and controlling its movements, and giving to it power and character. In such a relation stands Attorney-General G. A. Johnson to the bar of California as one of its most eminent and honored members. He was born in Salisbury, Maryland, in 1829. His mother dying in his early childhood, he was reared in the home and family of his maternal grandfather, Mr. Rider. His father, Joshua Johnson, moved soon after

Mrs. Johnson's death to New Castle, Indiana. Grandfather Rider was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his house was the headquarters of Methodism in the town of Salisbury. Thus the grandson was surrounded by those moral influences which made a permanent impression upon his plastic young mind, and stamped themselves upon his subsequent character. His early scholastic training was in the schools and academy of his native town, and at the age of nineteen he went West to his father's home and began the study of law in New Castle, Henry County, Indiana, but soon realizing the necessity of a more thorough education, he prepared himself and entered Yale College, from which he graduated in the class of 1853. Among his associates were Hon. Wayne McVeigh, President Andrew D. White, District Attorney Phelps, and others distinguished in letters and statesmanship. During his college course Mr. Johnson won several class prizes, and was elected and served as president of the board of editors of the Yale Literary Magazine. After his graduation he was tendered and accepted the professorship of Latin and Greek in the Western Military Institute, at Drennon Springs, Kentucky, of which General Bushrod Johnson was President. Remaining there but a few months, owing to an epidemic of typhoid fever, which closed the school, Mr. Johnson retuned to New Castle and resumed his law studies with Jehn T. Elliott, subsequently Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. After completing his course of reading and attending a term in the law department of the State University, he commenced the practice in 1855 in Cambridge City, Indiana, and the same year was joined in marriage with Miss Juliet M. Wayman, of that city. Pursuing a successful legal business until 1873, and attaining a high rank in his profession, he was that year appointed Circuit Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit by Governor Hendricks. The following year, 1874, owing partly to the ill-health of his wife, Judge Johnson immigrated to California, settled in Santa Rosa, and formed a law partnership with Hon. Barclay

Henley. In the spring of 1878 he was elected mayor of Santa Rosa on the Democratic ticket over the working men's candidate. Upon the passage of the act that year submitting to the vote of the people the question of calling a convention to frame a new State Constitution (a measure which Judge Johnson zealously advocated and worked for, which was carried in the State, and in Sonoma County by about a thousand votes). he was chosen one of the delegates to the convention, and resigned the mayoralty. The Constitutional Convention met in September, 1878, and was in session five months. Judge Johnson was at once recognized as one of the leaders in that distinguished body; and was chosen to compile and arrange the address to the people, a copy of which, together with a copy of the new constitution, was sent to every voter. He was also selected to deliver the presentation speech on the occasion of presenting President Hoge with a hundred volumes of choice literature by the members of the convention as a testimonial of their esteem for him as their presiding officer. The address was a very appropriate and happy effort. The labors of the convention were endorsed by the people in the adoption of the constitution by a majority of 11,000 votes, and it went into effect January 1, 1880. In 1879 Judge Johnson received the unanimous nomination of the Workingmen's Convention for Supreme Judge, but declined to be their candidate. In 1882 he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1884. Both terms he was chairman of the committee on city and towns, and reported a bill for establishing a uniform system for municipal governments, which became a law in 1883 and fills about 150 pages of the statute book. During the legislative session of 1884-'85 he was also chairman of the committee on education. In 1886 he was elected Attorney-General of California for four years, and assumed the office the 1st of January, 1887. In January, 1888, he went to Washington City to argue the celebrated railroad tax cases in the United States Supreme Court against

some of the most eminent lawyers in this country, among them Senators Edmunds and Evarts.

Socially, Judge Johnson is pre-eminently a polished companionable gentleman, qualities which led him years ago to become a member of the order of Free Masons, and a Knight Templar. He has taken thirty-two degrees in the order. He served as Worshipful Master in the lodge, and as High Priest and Eminent Commander of the Commandery in Cambridge City, Indiana. In 1878 be secured a dispensation and organized Santa Rosa Commandery, No. 14, which has become one of the most prosperous in the State. He was chosen its first Eminent Commander and served four successive years by re-elections. He has filled the office of Grand Senior Warden two years in the Grand Commandery of Indiana, is now Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of the State of California, and in that capacity will attend the Triennial Conclave to be holden in the city of Washington in October, 1889.

Judge Johnson's estimable wife, and the mother of his five children—four sons and one daughter—passed from earth in October, 1888, leaving a large circle of mourning friends who knew her only to love her.

The Legislature of 1889 employed the Attorney-General, John F. Swift and Stephen M. White to go to Washington and argue before the Supreme Court of the United States ex parte Chae Chan Ping, a habeas corpus case on appeal from this circuit. The idea was to assist the Attorney-General of the United States, who is opposed by ex-Governor Hoadley and other eminent counsel for the Chinaman, in the solution of the question as to the constitutionality of the Exclusion Act which took effect October 1, 1888, in excluding a Chinese laborer who has a return certificate, from returning here after this act took effect. The importance of this case cannot be overestimated. It is to be hoped that the State's counsel will succeed, that the constitutionality of the Exclusion Act will be upheld, and that the Supreme Court will have this Chinaman remanded to his ship, to be carried back to China, thus settling forever the doctrine that a later act of Congress must prevail over a treaty.

As an orator Judge Johnson has few equals on the Pacific coast; and this fact being recognized, his services are in frequent demand to deliver public addresses on various themes and occasions. Among his latest efforts are an oration delivered on the Fourth of July, 1888, at Sacramento, and an address opening the Sonoma County Fair in August of the same year. As a sample of his style of eloquence and his lofty patriotism, the following extract is given from the former; and both for its oratorical and historical merit—dealing as it does with Sonoma County—the latter is worthy of a place in these pages, and is published in full elsewhere in this volume.

THE ORATION.

Attorney-General George A. Johnson was then introduced and delivered an eloquent oration. He spoke in an earnest, impressive manner, and his patriotic sentiments were heartily applauded. He said:

"Of all the days in the American calendar, this is the most patriotic. It belongs to no party, no clique; it belongs to all the people.

"We have other anniversaries, the birth of our children, of our mothers and sires, the plighted vow to some tender being. These we celebrate around the home altar, and bind each year with the circlet of our hopes, our fears, our smiles and our tears.

"But to-day we celebrate the birth of a nation, the fairest and bravest, whose home is on the land and on the sea, on the mountain and in the valley, wherever waves the freeman's flag. It has given to us all the other holidays that we usually celebrate.

* * * * *

"It is meet that this day should be celebrated amid the salvos of artillery, industrial displays, the music of instruments, the waving of banners, the smiles of beauty, and the glad voices of children. So long as American liberty is of any worth this day will be welcomed.

"We have given to the world a new dispensation, that all men are and of right ought to be free, that the people are the source of all power, that sovereign rights are inherent in them, and not the gift of any purple-clad Casar.

"We have thrown aside the hoary conceits of centuries, and installed in their place new ideas, ideas which have unfettered the human mind, educated the public conscience, taught men to think and act for themselves, inspired the hopes of the masses, made life worth living for and sublimated all human endeavor.

"We have crowned with flowers civil and religious liberty, raised the down-trodden, suppressed the fagot and the stake, and illustrated history with the grandest achievements of war and peace. We have added to the civilization of the age, contributed to the general wellbeing, made home happy, government secure, and taught a lesson to all tyrants.

"To perpetuate these blessings, we need no standing army, only eternal vigilance, which is the price of all liberty, only heroic effort at all times to do right, only self-discipline, self-illumination, and if need be millions of swords will leap from their scabbards to hand these cherished blessing down to our descendants.

"When we recall to mind the struggles and privations of the Revolution, our own undisciplined soldiery essaying to cope with the first power in Europe, with troops which had seen service under Amherst at Montreal, and Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham; when we recollect the bloody feet which stained the soil at Valley Forge, and hope deferred that made the heart sick, except the great heart of our Washington, and even he was thinking of a dernier resort across the Alleghanies-when we think of all this, before Saratoga and Yorktown were won, and the liberty bells rang out their glad clarion, we realize that it costs something to achieve liberty, and that our free institutions, thus acquired, necessitate the most vigilant care to be handed down unimpaired to our posterity.

When we re ollect that our now commonest rights were denied before Washington fought and La Fayette bled for liberty, the heritage that we now enjoy become precious and inestimable. When we go further back to the days when Brutus drove out the Tarquin, and another Brutus called aloud on Tully's name " and shook aloft his crimsoned steel;" when, again, all was lost at Philippi and the imperial purple was restored; when, again, another Cæsar lorded it over the Roman world and the Christ had not where to lay his head—we must prize the heroic achievements of the men of '76.

"When we go further back to the days when the Persians swarmed over Greece, and were held at bay by the three hundred in the passes of Thermopylæ; when Athens was abandoned, and their Academic groves deserted; "where the Attic bird thrilled its thick-warbled notes the Summer long," and old and young took refuge within the wooden walls at Salamis; when Miltiades led at Marathon—Marathon, blessed name! which still sheds around the world the aroma of liberty, and which twenty-two centuries later led the English bard to sing, when thinking of freedom for modern Greece:

"The mountains look on Marathon, And Marathon looks on the sea; And musing there an hour alone, I dream'd that Greece might still be free."

"When we recall to mind all this, we cannot forget to love, cherish and perpetuate our free institutions.

"Here the General Government moves in its orbit, and the States move in theirs, without any collision or impingement; the one exercising its granted powers for national purposes, including the preservation of its antonomy; the other retaining and exercising the grand residuum of popular rights to effectuate local purposes and local amelioration which may be denominated home rule. Such was the wise forethought of our fathers in distributing the powers of the National Government. They

builded not for a generation but for all time, and left their ineffaceable impress upon the ages.

"With their success in establishing free institutions afterward came the success of other countries, notably that of France.

"Thus we have paid the debt we owed to France for giving La Fayette as a co-laborer to Washington and for her assistance in the Revolutionary war, by placing before her a Republican example to imitate instead of the iron rule of her Merovingian, Carlovingian and Capetian Kings, the house of Valois, of Bourbon, and the imperial monarchy.

"First the struggling Democracies of Athena and Rome; then the gradual acquisition of the great common law rights; then a General Government and local Governments, each preserving its respective autonomy; then other free States, or countries essaying freedom at great odds.

"Never can we sufficiently repay the debt of gratitude which we owe to the fathers of '76, and to the framers of the Constitution of the United States.

*

"It will remain a standing monument for all time, how these men, in days of great responsibility and peril, without chart or compass, amid a new-born nation convulsed with excitement and discussion, and full of the gravest apprehensions, built up the sacred edifice of our liberties, laid deep and broad its foundations, and made enduring its superstructure, until its grand proportions stand forth to-day unrivalled by modern art, the hope of the country and the despair of all emulators. It could not have been done without the aid of Divine Providence, who makes the nothingness of man to praise Him, who before had made distraught the advisers of a senile king, and who, now that the fairest flower of George the Third's colonial possessions had been plucked from his grasp, would not permit old world ideas to dominate the chosen seat of a better, more humane and more enlightened civilization.

"The great central character of the times was our George, the leader of the American armies, the President of the Constitutional Convention, at all times patient, thoughtful, hopeful, prayerful; whom Thackeray, with all his British instincts, has characterized as the greatest, wisest and best of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"Had not the American Revolution succeeded, civilization would have stood still on the dial-plate of time; history would have to be rewritten, and those grand heroic characters which now leap forth into ruddy life on its pictured pages would not be so much as a name or a memory. We could only muse, thinking of what might have been.

"' Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest, Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood."

"Had not the American Revolution succeeded, the courses of English thought would have continued to run along the narrow channels of old England, instead of the majestic rivers and lakes of America.

"George Washington would have lived and died a quiet, self-possessed, well-to-do country gentleman, given to hunting and hospitality, on the banks of the Potomac; Jackson would never have built his entrenchments of sandbags at New Orleans, nor Lincoln have issued his Emancipation Proclamation. This country would still have been under the Mexican domination; its untold mineral wealth, its cereals and its fruits would have existed nowhere except in the imagination of some dreamer.

"But with American success came the bound less American endeavor and American enterprise, until now we are the most numerous, the most cultured, the most flourishing, and the freest of the great English-speaking race.

"And here will be written by-and-by the classics of our mother tongue, as already here is spoken the English language in greater purity, elegance and force than anywhere on the face of the globe.

"Small causes apparently very often precipitate momentous events. As the wrath of Achilles caused the Trojan war; as a hasty plate of soup spoiled General Scott's Presidential prospects; as the noise and confusion which prevailed once upon a time, when General Cass was attempting to explain his views affected his political aspirations; so the refusal of our forefathers to drink the English tea has given us a free and independent country, and added immeasurably to the world's civilization.

"Now, we can get along in the happiest accord with our English brethren. They appreciate us and we appreciate them, for we are all of one blood and lineage. We claim kinship with their Shakespeare, their Milton, and their Gladstone, and they are entitled to share in the world-fame of our Washington, our Marshall and our Webster.

"In perpetuating these blessings derived from our revolutionary forefathers, we need statesmen at the helm of State. We need thoughtful men, men whose sympathies are as broad as the protecting shield of the Republic. The civil service of the country should be placed on a high plane, and should be the reward only of a conscientious and faithful discharge of duty. and competency for its performance. Men should be taught to regard the national honor as their own, and unscrupulous money-changers and their patrons driven from the place where enthroned duty should sit. Strong moral forces should lend a helping hand to the government of State, and these must be backed by education and an enlightenment of the public conscience.

"We salute, therefore, this one hundred and twelfth auniversary of American Independence, this great country which is the recognized home of liberty the world over; we salute her honored past, her prosperous present, her promising future, the destined abiding-place of the millions to come who will blend with and add to the greatest of the English-speaking race;

whose drum-beat and martial-tread will be heard whenever the rights of the humblest of her citizens are trampled upon by any foreign power, or when any one of the increasing stars on her flag is sought to be dimmed.

"We salute this anniversary, in this great Valley of the Sacramento, where nature has done so much and art so little; where there is room and plenty of room for the thousands, I might say, the millions to come; where on the one side may be seen an almost treeless expanse of waving grain, on the other the semi-tropical ruits mellowing into more than Eastern lusciousness, all around a climate,

Where summer first her robe unfurls, And where she longest tarries.

With a people as generous and hospitable as the tempered airs which have grown them.

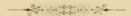
"And from this great valley we can point with pride to the unnumbered valleys scattered beyond, and to the hills as prolific as the valleys, with their grain belts, their fruit belts, their mineral belts, their sanitary belts, all of which tend to reward industry, prolong life and make it enjoyable; to our colleges and admirable common school system; to a free and enlightened press; to a reading and thinking people; whether amid urban splendors or rural homes; to a fearless and incorruptible judiciary, and to the mass of our population, healthy, happy and contented.

"California has an area three times as great as that of the State of New York, and larger than that of Great Britain and Ireland, with Portugal added as a make-weight.

"While, however, she has only about seven inhabitants to the square mile, Rhode Island has 300 and Belgium has more than 500. Thus it will be apparent what advantages this State has for supporting a greatly increased population. She is among the greatest of the wheat-producing States, far ahead of any other in the production and value of her mines, and was at one time the greatest gold and silver producer in the Union.

"To this is to be added, among other resources, the unrivaled wealth of her fruits, her lumber interests, her wool, most of which are constantly increasing.

"From so much of retrospect, let us now look forward to the coming years, when the great Valley of the Sacramento will enrich and be enriched by the thousands who will settle here: when every valley will begin to smile like a Vaca or a Capay; when California will, apparently, have arrived at the acme of her material development; when from the dome of the State Capitol shall float the same flag which flies there to-day, and the same songs be sung to fire the patriot's heart; when all over this great nation will be seen the same patriotic display, the arts and sciences prevailing, labor receiving an adequate requital, and fraternal ties binding the States and people together stronger than with ribs of steel; still even then, will we look hopefully forward to a still greater future, to a still more rythmical development, until we finally sink to rest beneath the sods of the great valley.



ETH A. SEAVY.—One of the finest suburban properties at Santa Rosa is the orchard home on Dutton avenue owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch. All the building improvements are noticeably good, especially so the fine family residence. No better land than the twenty-five acres owned by Mr. Seavy can be found in Sonoma County. It is all devoted to fruit culture and makes one of the best orchards in Santa Rosa Valley. Fifteen acres are in French prunes, and the rest principally in pears, apricots, peaches, apples, plums, cherries, figs, choice table grapes, etc. It is also worthy of mention that berries of all descriptions are grown without irrigation. Strawberries are gathered from April to December or until killed by frost. The greater part of the orchard was planted in 1884 by J. C. Franks. The property was purchased by Mr.

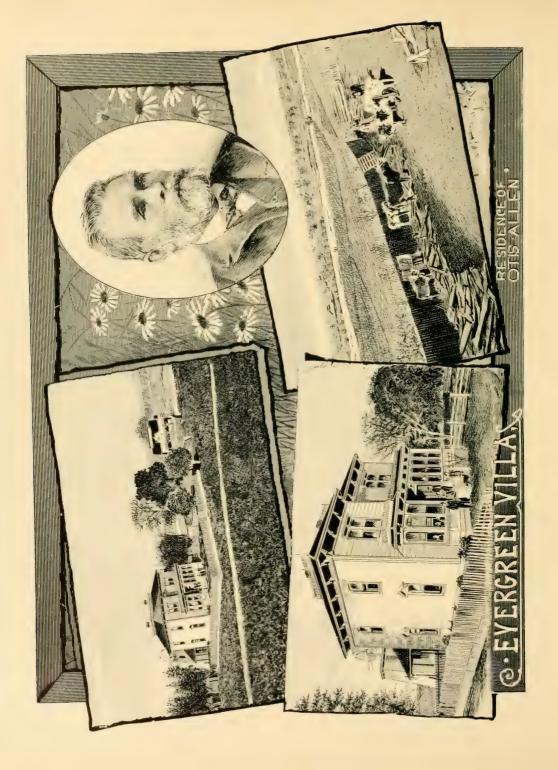
Seavy in 1885, since which time, by care and thorough cultivation, he has produced remarkable results. A few pear trees on the place that were planted about 1873 produced, in 1888, fruit that sold at a price averaging from \$15 to \$25 per tree. Mr. Seavy dates his birth in Washington County, Maine, May 3, 1830, and is a descendant of an old New England family. His father, Sylvanus Seavy, was born in 1795. His mother, Cynthia O. Seavy, who yet lives in Maine, her native State, was born in the year 1800. The youthful years of the subject of this sketch were spent in labor on his father's farm, receiving at the same time a fair education. His first labor away from home was in the forests and mills of his native State, in the manufacture of lumber. He spent some time on fishing voyages in his early manhood, and also became proficient in the carpenter's trade. Concluding to try his fortunes on this coast, he left home in 1858. After reaching San Francisco he soon made his way to Washington Territory, where he engaged in lumbering until 1860. In that year he returned to Maine, and upon the opening of the Civil war he volunteered in defense of the Union, and served in General Keyes' division of the Army of the Potomac, participating in the Peninsular campaign until after the battle of Fair Oaks, when, prostrated by sickness, he soon received an honorable discharge. Years passed before his health was sufficiently well established to admit of any material progress in acquiring more than a maintenance. In 1864 he again came to California and spent the following year on a ranch in San Joaquin County. Leaving there, he went to Humboldt County where he was employed by lumber manufacturers until 1868. Later he spent two years in San Mateo County in farm labor. In 1870 he came to this county and for two seasons rented and conducted a dairy farm near Lakeville. Mr. Seavy then went to San Joaquin County, purchased 160 acres of land near Stockton and engaged in the raising of grain. Four years later he rented 800 acres and by a succession of poor crops was

nearly ruined financially; but, with character istic energy, he ventured buying 640 acres. which, fortunately, his first crop paid for, There Mr. Seavy lived until, in 1885, as stated, he left San Joaquin County and established his present residence. He still owns a splendid ranch of 480 acres in San Joaquin County. In 1855, in his native State, Mr. Seavy wedded Miss Eliza G. Baker, daughter of Zebulon and Deborah (Hanscom) Baker. Their six children are: Lorenzo, who resides upon the ranch already referred to in San Joaquin County: Kittie, wife of James Clendenning of Santa Rosa; Fred, Frank, Mattie and Minnie, the last four being still under the parental roof. Mr. Seavy is a member of Ellsworth Post, No. 20, G. A. R., of Santa Rosa. Both he and his wife are members of long standing of the Methodist church. Politically, Mr. Seavy is a radical Republican. He has served Santa Rosa as school trustee, and his church as trustee many years. Few men are more interested in promoting the cause of religion and education than he, and few, in proportion to their means, devote more time or money to these causes.

EUBEN M. SWAIN is a native of Michigan and was reared in masses.

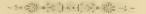
His father, Charles A. Swain, was a capof San Francisco with his vessel as early as, 1829. In 1854 Mr. Swain's family came to California via the Isthmus route, and settled in San Francisco, where, after leaving the sea, he held a Government position for eight years. He died in San Francisco five years ago. Renben M. Swain was educated in the University of the Pacific, located at Santa Clara, Santa Clara County, after having "kept batch" in the rear room of an old house, living on \$7.50 per month, and working on a farm for three years in order to earn the money with which to defray his expenses at college. He and two other students boarded themselves, rooming in an old





school-house, their chief diet being potatoes, griddle cakes and molasses. They enjoyed the luxury of coffee every Sunday morning, and meat every two weeks. He left the college in 1863, broken down in health, and went to work in a wagon shop, where he remained several months. He then obtained a position as salesman in a mercantile house in San Francisco, and while thus employed began the study of law. While there his salary was increased to \$100 per month. In 1869 he went to Napa County and engaged in farming, using his odd time in reading law. In 1871 he was admitted to the District Court of Napa County, when he ceased farming and soon after moved his family into Napa City. Being appointed under-sheriff, he served the term of two years, and upon retiring from that office he was elected justice and police magistrate of Napa City, and served two terms of two years each, practicing law in the meantime. At the expiration of his second term he was appointed United States Gauger for Napa and Sonoma counties. After serving six months he resigned, moved to San Francisco and entered wholly into the practice of law. there he served over a year as assistant prosecuting attorney in the police court, No. 1, which gave him a wide experience in criminal matters. He continued the practice of law in that city until May, 1887, at which time he was compelled to leave on account of broken health, and came to Santa Rosa. He settled here a total stranger, and has already obtained a fine practice. He has successfully conducted a number of important criminal cases, and is already acknowledged as among the leading members of Sonoma County's unusually strong bar. Within the year he has defended two murder cases, the first he cleared, and the second was given manslaughter. Being a pronounced Republican in politics, he has the courage of his convictions, and is a live worker in the party for the benefit of his friends, but seeks no office and wields a free lance. He is chairman of the twentyfourth assembly district for the Republicans. He has been acting as city attorney several

months, and is a trustee and secretary of the city library board. Before Mr. Swain began the study of law, while acting as salesman in San Francisco, he married Miss Mitchell, a member of the Mitchell family of Nantucket, Massachusetts, who had lived in California for a number of years. They were married in October, 1864, on her mother's forty-first birthday. To them have been born three sons and one daughter, two sons now deceased, one dying in infancy. The other, a civil engineer, acting as draughtsman for the Southern Pacific Railroad. died from the effects of drinking alkali water. in southern California, after an illness of three days. Having fully recovered his health since locating in Santa Rosa, Mr. Swain has determined to make this his permanent home.



TIS ALLEN .- Among the prominent farmers and representative men of Green Valley, Analy Township, is the subject of this sketch, a brief review of whose life is as follows: He is a descendant of the earliest settlers of the State of Maine, and dates his birth in York County, that State, in 1829. His parents were Amos and Eleanor (Ridley) Allen, both natives of Maine. His father was a farmer, and Mr. Allen was from his early youth schooled to the hard labor attending farming operations in the comparatively sterile soil of his native State, receiving at the same time such educational facilities as were afforded by the common schools of that date. When nineteen years of age he left home and took up his residence in Boston, Massachusetts. There he engaged in teaming for about three years. In 1851 he came via the Isthmus route to California, arriving in San Francisco in the fall of that year. Soon after his arrival he proceeded to Butte County, where he engaged in mining. He followed this calling with varying success until 1853, at which time he abandoned mining and engaged in teaming in San Francisco. During the years of 1855 and 1856, when it became

necessary for the vigilantes to establish order and protect life in the mining districts, he was a member of that organization, and was prominent in a service that finally rid the country of thieves, camblers and other criminal elements. In 1858 the subject of this sketch came to Sonoma County and located in Green Valley. At this time Mr. Allen became interested in hop cultivation, and entered into partnership with Mr. Amasa Bushnell, a practical hop cultivator who was confident that Sonoma Valley soil and climate were well adapted to that industry. They planted their vines and soon had a harvest of fine hops. Mr. Allen is confident that these were the first hops ever raised in the State and also the first ever produced on the Pacific coast. Their first crop readily sold for one dollar a pound. Since that time Mr. Allen has been a strong advocate for hop cultivation in Sonoma County. He conducted the business with Mr. Bushnell until about 1860, when they divided their property and Mr. Allen took the portion upon which he now resides. It is located in the Laguna school district, one and one-half miles north of Sebastopol. He is the owner of 200 acres of fine land at this point, twenty acres of which are in hops. Fifteen acres are devoted to grapes of the Zinfandel and St. Mecaire varieties. He has also a large variety of table grapes. There are two acres in orchard, producing a large variety of fruit such as is grown in that section of the county. The rest of his land is devoted to hay, grain and stock-raising. Among the stock are twenty head of cattle improved by Durham and Jersey stock, also some fine horses by "Butler," "Alexander," and "Twilight" breeds. Among the many improvements upon his farm is a commodious dry house with a capacity sufficient to cure and dry the products of his twenty-acre hop field. He has also just completed one of the most beautiful and substantial dwelling-houses to be found in Green Valley. In this he has placed all the conveniences and comforts that characterize a well ordered home. Mr. Allen is well known as one of the most public-spirited and progressive citizens of his district, ever ready to aid in all enterprises that tend to promote the welfare and growth of his section and the county. In political matters, he is a strong and consistent Republican, and though never seeking office his influence has been felt in the party, and always for its best interests. A strong supporter of public schools, he has served for years as a school trustee in his district. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 126, F. & A. M., of Sebastopol. In 1863 Mr. Allen married Miss Harriet Sebring, the daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Piper) Sebring, residents of Sebastopol. The following named children have been born to them: George Otis, Margaret E., Sarah Elois and Mary C.



ILLIAM E. FIFIELD, M. D., was born in East Redfield, Kennebec County, Maine, September 18, 1826. He was educated at the common schools of his native State, and at the Maine Weslevan Seminary: he began his medical studies in 1848, with Dr. H. H. Hill, of Augusta, with whom he remained two years, during which time he attended one course of medical lectures at the Bowdoin College in 1849. In November, 1850, he went to Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and opened an office, where he practiced until March, 1852. On the 26th of April of that year, he sailed from New York for California, via Panama, and landed in San Francisco about the 18th of May. His brother, A. C. Fifield, came with him and is now a wealthy farmer of San Joaquin County. After being in the mining district on the Mokelumne River until 1856, he commenced the practice of medicine in Amador County, and also opened a drug store, which he conducted in connection with his practice, he being the only physician in that neighborhood. While there he built two hotels at a cost of about \$12,000 each, one of which was destroyed by fire and the other is still standing. He was also postmaster of the place, having the office

in his drug store. In 1868 he went back to Maine on a visit, and while there obtained the degree of M. D. from the old college which he had previously attended. In the fall of the same year he returned to California, and soon after he left the mines in Sutter Creek and moved to Linden, San Joaquin County, where he practiced his profession until 1876. He then went to San Francisco and entered the Medical College of the Pacific (now the Cooper Medical College), and graduated there November 2, 1876. The same year he removed to Madison, Yolo County, and practiced there until March 23, 1883, when he opened an office in San Francisco. He continued the practice of his profession there until coming to Petaluma in May, 1886. He was married March 15, 1877, to Ella J. Roice. They have one daughter, Mary Ella, born November 10, 1880. Dr. Fifield is now engaged in the active practice of medicine with his wife, who is a regular graduate, and they are among the most prominent and successful physicians in this city.

- ----

LLA J. FIFIELD, M. D.—This accom-, plished and intelligent lady is a native of Wisconsin, where she was born April 15, 1851, in the town of Lyons, Walworth County. She was a mere child when her parents moved to Minnesota. In that State she was educated at the public schools and later at the State Normal at Mankato. In 1872 she commenced teaching school, and after teaching two years in Minnesota she came to California, in 1874, and taught for two years more in this State. After her marriage to Dr. William E. Fifield, she began the study of medicine, in 1878, and in 1880 entered the Cooper Medical Col lege of San Francisco, graduating at that institution on November 7, 1883. She then entered the Children's Hospital of that city as attending physician, where she remained one year and a half, during which time she was also an attending physician for the Boys and Girls

Aid Society. She came to Petaluma, August 7, 1885, and opened an office, where she has been a most successful practitioner in the science of medicine.

OSEPH B. REID dates his birth in the State of Alabama, November 4, 1835, and is the son of William F. and Elizabeth (Shores) Reid. He was reared to a farm life in his native State until at the age of eighteen years, when he emigrated with the family to Washington County, Arkansas. From there the family, consisting of the parents and fourteen children, crossed the plains and mountains to this State in 1857, making the journey with ox teams. They established their home in Yolo County, where William F. Reid bought 640 acres of land and engaged in grain and stockraising. The subject of this sketch remained with his father until 1864. In that year he wedded Miss Louisa Range, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Klepper) Range, natives of Tennessee, but at that time residents of Solano County, and now living near neighbors to Mr. and Mrs. Reid in Sonoma County. (See biography of Charles Range.) After this marriage Mr. Reid commenced farming upon his own account in Yolo County, remaining there until 1867 and then coming to Sonoma County. He bought ninety acres of choice land on the Healdsburg road, one and one-half miles north of Santa Rosa, and established the residence he has ever since occupied. His purchase in all respects was a fertunate one. The land so well adapted to agriculture became of great value by its fortunate location near the growing city of Santa Rosa with all its commercial and social advantages, and in 1887 Mr. Reid sold all but his residence and a reservation of thirteen acres. His residence and other building improvements are among the best of the neighborhood, and were erected by him, utility and convenience being the main object to be attained. Fine family orchards, vineyard, etc., are a part of the

improvements to be found on the land retained by Mr. Reid. The parents of Mr. Reid are yet living in Yolo County. His father was born in 1812 and his mother in 1816. In political action Mr. Reid is in full accord with the principles of the Democratic party. His residence in Sonoma County has been marked by at increasing devotion to the welfare and true interests of the county. Never behind in co-operation with any and all measures tending to advance the interests of the community, he is now reaping in part his reward.

TUDGE JOHN BROWN is one of the oldest living settlers in Sonoma County, having come here in 1855, across the plains from his native State-Tennessee. He arrived July 29, 1849, and opened a grocery store in Ringgold, El Dorado County, in which he continued two years. In the meantime an Indian war broke out with the Digger Indians. and he was appointed quartermaster of the northern portion of California by Governor McDougal. In the spring of 1851 he was sent with supplies across the Sierra Nevada Mountains to Carson Valley, to relieve the emigrants coming to California. He returned in the winter of the same year and stopped in Sacramento, which he made his headquarters until coming to Santa Rosa in 1855. While in Sacramento he was a member of the grocery firm of Brown & Co., located on Front street. April 15, 1852, the firm was burned out, and the same fire destroyed a large hotel owned by Judge Brown. This hotel was situated on I street, and it with all the furniture was completely consumed. By that fire Mr. Brown suffered a loss of \$50,000. He then spent considerable time in traveling and prospecting, and in the latter part of 1855 came to Santa Rosa and has since been a resident of this place. He was appointed deputy clerk, auditor and recorder of Sonoma County, of which Mendocino County formed a part, assuming the duties of the office on April 6, 1856. He had the entire charge of the business, his elective superior having turned over to him the full control of the office. He served the term of office of his superior, two years, and for a year after the expiration of that term. Having been appointed notary public by Governor J. B. Weller, he opened an office and began the practice of law, to which practice he had been admitted in 1858. He enjoyed a lucrative practice until he was elected justice of the peace in 1862, and has been his own successor until the present time, having held the office twentysix consecutive years. Until the last few years he enjoyed his full share of law practice, having had a large volume of legal business in the Federal Courts, Department of the Interior, and the Treasury, in the Land Department, he having made a specialty of land practice, of which there has been a large amount of business, owing to the system of land grants in this State. In 1869 or 1870 he purchased 207 acres of land lying immediately south of Santa Rosa Creek, embracing what is now the South Park Addition to Santa Rosa, and a portion of the city contiguous to the creek. He laid out that part of it north of what was then called the Bennett Valley road, in five-acre tracts, being the pioneer in that line of sub-division, anticipating that men would want small tracts of a few acres to build on and occupy as homes. This was in 1872. The same time he sold the rest of the original tract to John Richards, a colored barber and ex-slave, who afterward died here, and in the settlement of his estate-Judge Brown being the attorney-sold the land now comprising South Park Addition for \$6,000 to a man named Fitzpatrick. Seven years later, in 1887, the last named gentleman sold it to B. M. Spencer and Guy E. Grosse for \$27,000. At the time of Judge Brown's coming to Santa Rosa, soon after the removal of the county seat to that place, William Churchman was county judge, and E. W. McKinstry was district judge. Judge Hopkins was the first district judge of this judicial district, of which Sonoma County formed a part. Judge Brown has been identi-

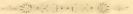
fied either as attorney or in his official capacity with most of the important trials and litigation in the courts of this place for a third of a century. When he came here he only found two small stores, one a general store and the other a grocery. And at that time there were but two lawyers, Jackson Temple, now one of the supreme judges of the State, and William Ross, an Ohio man who came here in 1852 and died about eight years ago, leaving a valuable estate in Santa Rosa. Both of the judge's grandsires, Richard Wheeling and Thomas Brown, fought in the Revolutionary war. The former, an Irishman, fought for the colonists, and the latter, a Scotchman, combatted for the crown. The father of Judge Brown was a native of North Carolina, and his mother of Virginia, born where Wheeling now is. Judge Brown grew to manhood in his native county in Tennessee, and on the breaking out of the Mexican war, he enlisted in the very beginning of the conflict as a member of the Second Tennessee Infantry, commanded by Colonel William F. Haskell, and in Captain J. D. Lowery's company. He served the term of his enlistment, one year as a private in that company, and reenlisted in the Fifth Tennessee, under the regulation of the United States army, as Second Lieutenant of his company, and served in that capacity till the close of the war. He now draws a pension as a Mexican veteran. He was in General Taylor's command until after the battle of Monterey. Then he went with General Patterson and General Pillow to Tampico, there joined General Scott's command, and with it was in the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and went to the City of Mexico after its surrender. He was also at Queretaro, where the treaty of peace was signed. The last year of his service he was appointed by the division commander to the position of quartermaster, and served in that capacity till the close of the war, and went to Washington, D. C., to settle with the Government. July 3, 1866, he married Miss Whallen, daughter of General Murray Whallen, now a resident of Petaluma. She was

born at Erie, Pennsylvania, from whence the family came a few years previous to her marriage. They have three sons and one daughter, their ages ranging from twenty-one to twelve years. The eldest son, Frank W., is a clerk for Rohrer, Einhorn & Co. The other children are in school and at home.



EORGE BLOCH is one of the well-known wine makers of Sonoma County. The Dry Creek Winery, of which he is proprietor, was established in 1872 by George Bloch and Alexander Colson, who continued its operation until 1884, since which time Mr. Bloch has been sole proprietor. The place is on the Dry Creek road less than three miles from Healdsburg, and among its features are 3,000 vines, mostly Zinfandel with a few Mission and other varieties, and all in bearing. The out-put of the Dry Creek Winery is about 35,000 gallons per annum, a market being found at San Francisco, and also a number of private customers at different points on the coast. The storage capacity is 35,000 gallons, and some 4,000 gallons are annually carried over to receive the advantages of the added age. George Bloch is a native of France, born in Alsace April 23, 1829, his parents being Francois and Catherine (Jaunt) Bloch. His father, who entered the French army at the age of sixteen years, was a soldier under Napoleon I. George Bloch was reared in his native place and in early life followed various occupations. In 1850 he came to America, sailing from Havre to New York on the Carola America. He remained in New York City sixteen months, and then started for California on the steamer Uncle Sam. His route was via the Isthmus of Panama, which he crossed, and on the Pacific side took the steamer Sierra Nevada for San Francisco, at which place he arrived in March, 1853. He remained for a time in that city, and then went to the mining districts. He followed mining on Frazer River, at Foster's Bar, and then returned to

San Francisco. After a connection of thirteen years with a restaurant on Dupont street, he came to Sonoma County in 1870, bought where he now resides, and commenced improving the place. He was married in San Francisco to Rosina Clare, a native of France and also born in Alsace. They have three children, viz.: George; Rosina, wife of Charles Austin, and Albert. Mr. Bloch is a member of the French Hospital Association, San Francisco. Politically, he is a Democrat.



HARLES AUSTIN is a native of New York City, born October 7, 1836, and a son of Wiliam and Winnifred (Swift) Austin. His father, a cotton merchant and broker, was a native of Scotland, while his mother was of American birth. Charles Austin was reared and educated in the American metropolis, and in 1858 came to California via Panama. For three years he was interested in the mines of Calaveras County, and since that time he has been identified with various interests on the coast and in the western territories. Since 1886 he has been a resident of Sonoma County. July 5, 1885, he was united in marriage with Miss Rosina, daughter of George Bloch, whose sketch precedes this.

LBERT G. BURNETT, a member of the law firm of Gale & Burnett, is a the Pagin His father, Rev. G. O. Burnett, a native of Tennessee, immigrated to Oregon from Missouri, in 1846, and settled in the Willamette Valley, Polk County, where he improved a farm of 640 acres. In 1858 he removed with his family to San Jose, California, and for twenty-five years thereafter was engaged in the ministry of the Christian church, mostly in California, but partly in Oregon, where he lived a portion of the intervening time. Obedient to the summons of the Silent Reaper he passed away in July, 1886, in

the city of Santa Rosa, where he had been living since 1873, having done valiant service for Christianity many years as one of the pioneer preachers on this coast. His brother, Hon. Peter H. Burnett, went to Oregon still earlier, in 1843, and from there came to California in 1848. He was elected in 1849 as the first Governor of California, which office he resigned in 1851. Albert G. was educated in Hesperian College at Woodland, and in the Christian College in Santa Rosa where he graduated in 1875. During the summer vacation two years previous. when but seventeen years of age, he had begun teaching school, and after his graduation he resumed the pedagogical profession, first teaching a year in the country schools. He then accepted the professorship of Latin and Greek languages in his Alma Mater, the Christian College, filling that chair two years. The college becoming embarrassed financially and passing into other hands, Professor Burnett taught a year in the public schools of Santa Rosa; was then elected to the principalship of the Healdsburg schools and filled that position four years. The two years following he was principal of the Petaluma grammar school, then principal of the Petaluma high school for a year and a half. While teaching, Mr. Burnett had devoted all his spare time to the study of law and attained such proficiency in knowledge of legal lore that he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of California in 1886, six months before he resigned his position in the Petaluma high school, which he did in May, 1887, to open a law office in Santa Rosa, as a partner with D. R. Gale. Though less than two years old this law firm already enjoys a fine business in both the civil and criminal branches of their practice. They are both young men of marked ability, are close students, inspired by a zeal born of love for their profession, and being gentlemen of unquestioned integrity of character, they are destined to occupy the front rank among the law firms of California in the near future. During the year 1887 Mr. Burnett served as a member of the Sonoma County board of education, and chosen president of that body. He was president of the Young Men's Republican Club during the presidential campaign of 1888, and was the Republican nominee for district attorney, to which office he was elected November 6, 1888. Mr. Burnett is universally conceded to have but few equals in the State as a political orator. At the November election, 1888, Mr. Burnett was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney. The high esteem in which he is held by the citizens of this county is shown by the very large majority he received at this election, running as he did far ahead of the party vote. Of the twelve children composing his father's family, only one, a twin sister, resides in Santa Rosa with the widowed mother. Mr. Burnett in 1878, was united in marriage with Miss Dora Hood, a native of Santa Rosa, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Hood, pioneers of Sonoma County.



OHN T. PEPPER, residing on Dutton avenue, in the suburbs of Santa Rosa, is a new accession to Sonoma County, and one of a class that is giving to the county an impeus in the right direction, so welcome to all interested in the county's best and greatest good -fruit culture. Mr. Pepper came to California and located in Marin County in 1875. A brief review of his former life gives the following facts: He was born in Genesee County, New York, August 27, 1837, and is the son of Robert and Lydia (Irwin) Pepper, both of whom were born in Ireland. The subject of this sketch was an infant when the family moved from the State of New York to Oakland County, Michigan. There he was reared on a farm, spending a portion of the years of his youth in school attendance. At the age of twenty-one he left the parental home and encountered life in his own behalf. About two years later he returned home and worked his father's farm on shares. In 1869 he engaged in mercantile busi ness at Davisburg, Oakland County, Michigan,

and conducted a successful business until 1875. In that year he came to California. He rented a large dairy farm, with 150 cows, of Charles Webb Howard, in Marin County. This business Mr. Pepper conducted with profit to himself until 1888, when, in October of that year, he bought the property he now owns and occupies, one of the finest suburban properties to be found at Santa Rosa. The building improvements, including the elegant cottage residence, are first-class in all respects. Of the forty-four acres of very choice land, as yet but twenty acres are in orchard, comprising every variety of deciduous fruits and all showing thrift. The rest of the land—now devoted to general agriculture-will in the near future be appropriated to fruit culture. The same enterprise and energy, combined with intelligent application, which has characterized his life in the past, will produce grand results in the favored Santa Rosa Valley as the reward of Mr. Pepper's efforts in horticulture. In 1870, in the State of Michigan, the subject of this sketch wedded Miss Mary L., daughter of Frank and Fanny Skinner, of New York. Three children have been born to them, viz.: Lydia Evelyn, born June 16, 1872; John Raymond, December 30, 1877; Ada Elaine, December 11, 1884. Mr. Pepper in political action is fully identified with the Republican party, having voted for every Republican president since the party was formed.

J. McGAUGHEY, druggist, corner of Mendocino and Fourth streets, has been in business in that location since May, 1887. She succeeded W. C. Reed in the business, whom she bought out and who was one of the oldest druggists in the city, having moved to the present location upon the completion of the building in the fall of 1885. Miss McGaughey is a professional pharmacist, have attended the California College of Pharmacy, a branch of the State University. She graduated first at the Winona high school, and

then at the Minnesota normal school in 1878. and has been a teacher for seven years. She came to California for her health, in 1881, spent six months with her sister, Dr. Stuart, in Santa Barbara, and then came to Sonoma County. Before purchasing the drug store she taught here between three and four years. She holds a State teacher's diploma, which entitles her to teach in any grammer school in the State. From her girlhood, while in the high school, Miss McGaughey had an ambition to become a druggist, and shaped her course with that end in view. She is one of the three proprietresses of drug stores in the State, and was the third lady to enter the College of Pharmacy. Although the business was an old one, it has steadily increased during her ownership, and has prospered beyond her anticipations. She compounds prescriptions and performs every kind of pharmaceutical work done in a drug store. She employs one assistant. With a woman's natural tact for beautifying and improving, she has made her drug store one of the handsomest in the interior of California. Miss McGaughey was born in Macomb, McDonough County, Illinois, but since eleven years old resided in Minnesota until coming to California. Two of her brothers and one sister are physicians. Mrs. Dr. Stuart, and Mrs. Martin, county superintendent of schools of Sonoma County, reside in this county.

ARATA, of Russian River Township, has a ranch of 144 acres on the Santa Rosa and Healdsburg road, less than a mile north of Windsor. He purchased the place in 1884, and the next spring planted fifteen acres of fruit trees. They are peaches, pears, apples, prunes, egg plums, apricots, cherries, etc., and are all in good condition. He has eighteen acres in grapes, the greater portion of which acreage is planted to the Zinfandel, the remainder being divided among a number of choice varieties. The rest of the place is devoted

to general farming purposes. Mr. Arata is a native of Italy, born eighteen miles south of Genoa, October 1, 1831. His father was a captain of a ship, and marine searcher for coral all the time, and the subject of this sketch was reared to a sea-faring life, going on board ship when a mere lad of seven years. Until 1858 he followed the sea, his travels embracing the paths of commerce all over the world. In 1858 he came to California to reside, locating in Calaveras County, where be engaged in mining, and one year later he entered into mercantile business. In 1870 he went to farming in Calaveras County, and was thus employed there until he came to Sonoma County and located on his present farm. While a resident of Calaveras County he was married to Teresa Alviso, July 6, 1868, a native of Mexico, born in Sonora, August 5, 1849, a daughter of Juan and Susanna (Banlecea) Alviso. Her father was a stock dealer and owned a large ranch. In 1858 the family came to Calaveras County, California, where the father followed ranching until 1886, when he moved his family back to Mexico, where the parents now reside. Senor Alviso is a prominent man and has held positions of trust and honor. Mr. Arata's parents, August and Catherine (Novera) Arata, are both deceased, the former having died in 1874, and the latter in 1871. His father was born at San Miguel, Italy, eighteen miles south of Genoa, May 1, 1782. Mr. and Mrs. Arata have six children, viz.: Augusta, Rosa, Louis, Celestina, John and Katie. Politically, Mr. Arata is a Republican.



TILLIAM COMSTOCK was born in Fairfield County, Connecticut, August 9, 1825, the son of Watts Comstock, of one of the old Connecticut families. The old homestead was the birth place of the father and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and is still in the hands of the family. His grandparents on both sides were enrolled in the

patriotarmy in the war of the Revolution. William Comstock was reared to a farm life, and elucated in the New England schools, remaining at the old home until reaching manhood. The discovery of gold in California determined his future, and the family home for three generations was left behind, for, in 1849, he was enrolled among the Argonauts, and reached this State via the Isthmus. The following six months he was engaged in mining on the north fork of the American River and the north fork of the Yuma River.. Later he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Contra Costa County, and in 1858 came to this county, locating in Vallejo Township. In 1860 he wedded Miss Clara Stone, who was born in the State of Michigan and came, in 1856, with her father, Elias Stone, to this State. Mr. Stone (now deceased) made his home in Contra Costa County. In 1871 Mr. Comstock with his family established their present home. The homestead of 160 acres of choice valley land is situated on the Santa Rosa and Petaluma road, six miles south of the former city. From almost a state of nature Mr. Comstock has brought the place to its present improved condition. The homestead now, in quality of improvements and value of productions, is ranked among the best in the beautiful Santa Rosa Valley. Hurbert G. Comstock, the only son and the only living child of Mr. and Mrs. Comstock, has his home with his parents, and is his father's assistant in the labors and cares of the farm. Florence, their only daughter, died at the age of sixteen years. Mr. Comstock, in eary life, was politically a Whig, but in 1862 became identified with the Republican party.

APTAIN HENRY D. FITCH, whose name figures prominently in the recital of early events in Sonoma County, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born in that portion of the city which was then separately incorporated under the name of Charlestown,

May 7, 1799. His mother's maiden name was Delano. His father, Henry Fitch, was captain of an English trading ship, and brought up his son to a sea faring life. In 1822 the young mariner made his first voyage as commander of a vessel. A captain in the service of the large shipowning firm of Bryan, Sturgis & Co., of Boston, had died, and the influence of Captain Henry Fitch secured for his son, Henry D., the command. He took the vessel around Cape Horn to the Pacific coast of this continent, and to the Sandwich Islands. While in command of this ship and in harbor in a California port, he met Donna Josefa Carrillo, daughter of a Mexican military officer and native of San Diego. The result of their acquaintance was an agreement to unite their fortunes, but to their marriage there was a serious obstacle. The father of the lady, being an ardent Catholic, would not allow an infraction of the unwritten law which forbade the marriage of a Catholic to a non-member of the faith, and his decision was irrevocably against the proposed union. General Vallejo and Captain Cooper, who had married sisters of the young lady, interfered, however, and by their efforts she was placed on board the captain's vessel, and on the arrival of the ship at Valparaiso, they were formally united in marriage. The paternal blessing was finally obtained, however, and the couple settled down in San Diego. In 1844 the Mexican government granted Captain Fitch eleven leagues of land, which was located in Sonoma County and became celebrated as the Sotoyome grant. Captain Fitch sent Cyrus Alexander to take charge of the landed interests here, and he also gave considerable personal attention to the property. He built two adobe houses in that portion of the grant which is now the Bailhache estate, both of which are standing, and one, modernized, is the present ranch residence. Captain Fitch was a man far above the average in point of intellect. He passed through many of the most stirring scenes in the history of this coast, but did not live to see California a State of the Union, his death having occurred February 14, 1849. His widow, who was born in April, 1810, survives him, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. John D. Grant. She retains an intellect and memory unimpaired, though she has lived to see three nations in succession control the land of her birth. Fitch Mountain, which stands like a sentinel over the beautiful little city of Healdsburg, will always be a monument to the man whose name it bears. He built the first mill in Sonoma County (saw-mill and grist-mill combined), bringing the machinery from Boston by sea. A short time before his death he was appointed as the representative of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, but never qualified.



MOHN D. GRANT, of Russian River Township, is a native of Clinton, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, born October 2, 1828, his parents being William and Catherine (Wyckoff) Grant, both of whom were born in New Jersey. When he had reached the age of fourteen years John D. Grant went to New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey, and there learned the carpenter's trade. In 1849 he became one of a company of thirty-eight who purchased The Roe, a schooner of 164 tons burden, to take them to California. They sailed out of New York harbor on the 26th of January, 1849, and after a fair voyage, which took them through the Straits of Magellan, they landed at San Francisco on the 30th of June. The investment in the schooner proved a profitable one to the owners, and Mr. Grant who had started with \$350, had \$700 clear of his passage after the sale of the vessel. He proceeded to Sacramento where he obtained employment at his trade, making his residence there until 1858. He made his first trip to Sonoma County, however, in 1852, and then formed acquaintances and obtained such a knowledge of the country as induced him finally to make the county his permanent home, and since the spring of 1859 he has resided on his present ranch. He has been twice married. His first

wife to whom he was united in matrimony in November, 1858, was Isabel Fitch, daughter of Captain Henry D. Fitch, whose sketch precedes this article. She died in 1861. By this marriage there were two children, of whom one, Fred, is deceased. The other, Henry D., is an engineer in the employ of the San Francisco & Northern Pacific Railroad Company, Mr. Grant's present wife was formerly Miss Anita Fitch. also a daughter of Captain Henry D. Fitch. Mrs. Grant is a lady of rare attainments, and has acquired a high reputation as a vocalist on this coast. She has devoted considerable attention to the study and preservation of the language of the native Indian races, and it is due to her efforts that these Indian dialects have taken a preservable written form. The living children of Mr. and Mrs. Grant are: Charles F., M. D., who is separately mentioned; Josefa, Ben E., John and Fred. Mr. Grant is politically a Democrat. He was for four years a supervisor of Sonoma County; and is a charter member of the Healdsburg Lodge, A. F. & A. M. The Grant ranch consists of 600 acres, occupying a favored portion of the Russian River Valley, on the Healdsburg and Santa Rosa road, within two miles of the former city. Mr. Grant was the pioneer hop raiser of Healdsburg, having embarked in that industry in 1872. His hop yard contains twenty acres, and is always depended on for a good return, the yield per acre having ranged from 1,200 to 2,000 pounds. He has thirty-five acres in grapes, ranging in age from two to eight years. Of these one-third are Zinfandel, the remainder Mission and several foreign varieties. A twentyyear-old apple orchard of eight acres still bears well. There are also 400 Bartlett pears and 500 French prunes, planted in 1888. About sixty acres are usually devoted to alfalfa. of ten acres turned out about seventy tons in 1888. The land is very rich, and one year a corn field of twenty acres, planted after the rains were finished, turned out a big crop of corn, the stalks being thirteen feet high, without water from any source other than what

moisture the ground retained. The year 1854 was the best he has experienced for wheat. In that year, from four acres he cut and threshed 280 bushels.



HARLES F. GRANT, M. D., son of John D. and Anita (Fitch) Grant, was born in Sonoma County, April 9, 1864. He at tended the schools of Healdsburg and Litton Springs Academy, and begun the study of medicine with Dr. F. M. Sponagle, of Healdsburg. He commenced attendance at Long Island Hospital College in January, 1885, and graduated at that celebrated institution in June, 1886. He was for a time in San Francisco, but is now practicing his profession in Mendoeino County. He is a member of the Sonoma County Medical Society.

OBERT CRANE, one of the Argonauts and one of Sonoma County's pioneer ag riculturists, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, December 8, 1822, son of Tarlton L. and Pally (Beales) Crane, who were natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. Their marriage occurred in 1811. Robert Crane is one of a family of seventeen children, fourteen sons and three daughters, he being the eighth child and fifth son of this large family. Eight sons and two daughters are still living, George, the eldest, now (1888) being seventysix years of age. He lives in Marion County, Missouri. Nelson, the youngest, is fifty-three years of age. The subject of this sketch was reared to a farm life in Washington County, Kentucky, whither his parents had moved when he was a child. There he received his education and lived until he was seventeen years old. He then accompanied his parents to Marion County, Missouri. In that county his father died June 21, 1849, aged sixty-six years, his mother having died January 21, 1844, aged forty-eight years. Besides the two brothers already mentioned, another, Richard H., a wealthy and prosperous farmer, lives on a ranch adjoining the one owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch. All the other living members of the family have their homes in Missouri. Caught by the overland ebb of emigration caused by gold discovery, Mr. Crane, in company with his brother Richard, left the Missouri home and started for the new El Dorado. The train of which they formed a part consisted of sixteen wagons, fifty yoke of cattle, and a two-horse team and wagon for cooking. There were thirty-two men in the company, five of whom were attached to the culinary department. The day after crossing the Missouri River at St. Joseph ten men were prostrated with cholera, of whom two died. Beyond this no unusual sickness occurred and the journey was attended by no unusual or untoward event. Fifteen wagons and nearly all the stock were brought through safely. The party reached Cold Springs, El Dorado County, October 13, 1849. After selling off their stock at auction, Mr. Crane and his brother engaged in mining in partnership with others at Georgetown. In the spring of 1850 they opened a grocery and mining supply store, Mr. Crane being most of the time on the road bringing supplies, paying as high as \$28 for flour at Sacramento. business was energetically carried on till the following spring when the store was sold, and the pan and rocker was resumed at Peru, four miles below Georgetown. In June, 1852, Mr Crane visited this county and made a claim upon the land where he now lives. In October he returned, driving 100 head of cattle to his future home. In the stock business he had for partners his brother and two others. In the autumn of 1853 the Cranes bought out the interests of the others and remained in partnership two or three years longer. The original claim of 160 acres proved to be part of the "Cotato" grant, Mr. Crane acquiring a title in 1858. In 1864 he added to his estate by purchase of 326 acres. This fine estate is located

against the foot-hills, in Santa Rosa Valley, seven miles south of Santa Rosa, on the road leading to Petaluma. November 3, 1853, Mr. Crane married Miss Susan C. Davidson, who was born in Kentucky, March 24, 1833, and who, with her parents, Jacob E. and Mary (Bolles) Davidson, crossed the plains to this State in 1852. Mrs. Crane is one of a family of twelve children, six boys and six girls. Her parents settled near Santa Rosa, where her father died at the age of eighty-one years and her mother at eighty. Mrs. Crane is the mother of twelve children, viz.: Mary Jane, wife of J. J. Lowry, of Santa Rosa; George Silas, farmer and stock ranchman of Morrow County, Oregon; Charles Burdon, stock farmer of the same county; Martha K., wife of Thomas B. Ward, died at her home in Santa Rosa Township, June 23, 1888; James Alexander, a resident of Yolo County: Hattie Forest, who died December 23, 1886; Thomas Jackson, of Yolo County; Robert Lee, residing at home; Roland Archie, who died February 18, 1874, in her sixth year; Harlan Smith, who died in February, 1874, aged six months and twenty-four days; Estella Hope, who at this writing is a pupil at Highland Park School at Oakland; and Wade Hampton, the voungest. Mr. and Mrs. Crane are members of the Missionary Baptist church. In politics Mr. Crane calls himself an old-fashioned Dem ocrat. He has held many official positions of trust, and is worthy of the honor and high confidence so freely bestowed upon him by his friends and fellow citizens. Over thirty years ago he was first elected a magistrate of Sonoma County. He has twice served the county on the board of supervisors.

EV. W. H. MARTIN, pastor of the Santa Rosa Christian church, is a native of the State of Kentucky, born in Mercer County, in 1844. After taking a preparatory course of study he entered the Kentucky University at Lexington in 1866. Ill health caused him to leave the University a few months before graduation. In the spring of 1873 he went to Australia to take pastoral charge of a Christian church in the city of Melbourne, where he continued his ministerial labors nearly five years. The failing health of his wife induced him to resign his charge and come to California in 1878; and after a year's pastoral work in the city of Colusa, he accepted the professorship of English literature in Hesperian College at Woodland, the oldest Christian college in California. While filling the chair in college Mr. Martin also discharged the duties of pastor of the Christian church in Woodland, one of the largest and most flourishing societies of that denomination in the State. Finding those combined labors too ardnous to continue them longer, he resigned the professorship at the end of four years and devoted himself entirely to the work of the church. During the eight years which he had charge of the church it was exceptionally prosperous. In October, 1887, he received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Christian church of Santa Rosa, and has actively officiated in that capacity ever since. He found the church in this city suffering from lack of zeal and unanimity of effort and depleted in numbers; but he soon inspired its members with some of his own religious fervor, rekindled the smouldering altar fires, and it began at once to grow in enthusiasm and numbers. At one protracted meeting thirty new members were added, and a steady growth and prosperity have rewarded his ministerial labors. The society now numbers a hundred and fifty members in good standing. Mr. Martin is very earnest, impressive and eloquent in his pulpit efforts, commanding the undivided attention and interest of his auditors by his forcible and logical presentation of the doctrines of Christianity. Possessing a highly nervous, sanguine temperament, he is quick in thought and action, doing with his might what his hands and brain find to do, and always with the courage of his convictions. Mr. Martin has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Longmire, whom he wedded in Missouri before going to the "Dark Continent," and who died soon after they reached California, leaving two children, a daughter and a son. He married his present wife, formerly Miss Carrie Miller, of Stockton, California, in 1884. One child blesses their union.

一年續,為1,日代金縣,一

THOMAS JEFFERSON BROOKE. An early settler and representative farmer and live-stock grower of California, left his birth place in northern Georgia in the spring of 1851-being then in the flower of young manhood (twenty years of age)-to seek his home and fortune in the new El Dorado of the Pacific coast. Coming by the southern route he passed up through the great San Joaquin Valley, and was so impressed with the beauty and possibilities of that vast country that he resolved to become the owner of some of its fertile soil. But, like most of those early pioneers, he must first have some experience in the fascinating lottery of hunting for gold in nature's rock-bound repositories. Accordingly he proceeded to Sonora, Tuolumne County, and there spent six months in mining with quite flattering success, as he averaged \$8 to \$10 a day, and the last day's work yielded him \$24. Mining life, with its wild, weird experiences and rough associations, not proving agreeable to his taste, Mr Brooke resolved to engage in the more congenial occupation of the agriculturist; and, giving his claim and tools to a friend, he started early in the summer of 1852 for the San Joaquin Valley to select a location for a farm. On the second of July he settled on a 160-acre tract of land twenty miles east of Stockton, a young friend of his taking up an adjoining quarter-section. The next step was to provide a place of shelter. For this purpose Mr. Brooke bought a rude structure several miles distant on the Stockton road, which had been used as a restaurant or lunch room, and, loading it on a wagon, hauled it to his land and fitted it up for his habitation. This abode was neither ornate

nor elegant. No plate glass, plank floor, nor even water-tight roof, entered into its construction. The front was composed of boards and the other sides of canvas, and the single apartment it comprised served as kitchen, diningroom, sitting-room and parlor. Having completed all arrangements for living-including the purchase of a dozen chickens, for which he paid \$60, to keep him company—Mr. Brooke and his partner (the young man above mentioned), waited patiently for the fall rains to come so they could plow and sow for the coming year's crop. A six mule team, owned by his friend, and oxen purchased from immigrants served them for this purpose, and they put in a hundred acres of grain that fall and winter. Mr. Brooke was the housekeeper of the firm, and, of course, did the cooking. The winter of 1852-'53 was an unusually rainy one and the roof of their batchelor home leaked so badly that the mud became ankle deep between the door and the cook-stove. Cyrus McCormick had not yet perfected his reaper, which subsequently wrought such revolution in the harvest fields of the world, and these young husbandmen were compelled to cut all their crop with cradles, paying \$6 a day for harvest hands. Besides cooking for nine men—baking a dozen pies each day, in addition to bread, meats and other substantials, Mr. Brooke made a hand in the field with his cradle, only loosing an hour a day to prepare the noon meal. The first crop they raised was barley, which brought four cents per pound for feed. Little wheat was sown until late in the fifties, partly for the reason that there was at that time no general market for it, but chiefly because the parasitic fungus known as smut prevailed here to such an extent in early days that it destroyed half the wheat crop in California and damaged the remainder to some degree; and it was believed by the old settlers that this State never could become a successful wheat growing country for that reason. But a remedy for this blight was to be provided, and to Mr. Brooke belongs the credit and the gratitude of California wheat

growers for first introducing the smut destroyer, the use of which has made this the banner State for the production of that great staple which dominates the cereal markets of the world. He remembered that his father, back in Georgia, used a weak solution of "blue stone"-blue vitriol-to soak his seed wheat in before sowing to prevent the smut, and, concluding that the same antidote would be effective in California, he made the experiment, much to the amusement of his incredulous neighbors. Dissolving a quantity of vitriol-or blue-stone as it is properly called, in water, he soaked a portion of his seed wheat in it for about an hour before sowing it. The demonstration was completely successful, the seed thus treated producing a splendid crop almost entirely free from smut, while the crop grown right by the side of it in the same field from seed not so treated was half destroyed by the smut. Mr. Brooke's remedy was at once recognized and went into general use all over the State, and has been worth untold millions of dollars to the farmers of California. About 1865 the first ship load of wheat was shipped from San Francisco to Liverpool, and the market thus opened stimulated a rapid increase in the acreage planted. In 1853 Mr. Brooke erected a two-story dwelling on his farm, and the following spring returned to Georgia and brought back a young bride to preside over the new home. With a zeal born of bright prospects and new hopes he resumed the labor of improving and cultivating his farm. But those hopes were destined to be blasted by the withering scourge of affliction. Death entered his happy home and laid his relentless hand upon the wife and mother, who passed away in August, 1857, and within a single month their two children followed her across the dark river. The loss of his entire family was a crushing blow to the husband and father, the light of whose life had gone out. Five years passed, and in 1862 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Worley, a native of Georgia, whose father, Silas Worley, came to California during the early gold excitement,

and several years later brought his family to this State. They now reside on their farm near Chico, Butte County. Mr. Brooke remained on his farm developing it and increasing its acreage until 1873, when he accepted the management of the granger' general merchandise and agricultural implement store in Stockton, and moved his family to that place. A little more than a year after, upon the failure of E. E. Morgan & Son, who had been handling the farm products for the grangers of California, Mr. Brooke was solicited to take charge of the business of that organization in the State. He accepted, removed his family to San Francisco and superintended their business from the spring of 1875 till the spring of 1877. He then resigned and started a commission store on his own account and carried it on four years. Since closing it out he has retired from all active business save the supervision of his great ranch in the San Joaquin Valley which now comprises 2,400 acres, devoted to grain and stock growing, and is one of the finest farms in that magnificent valley. Desiring to give their children superior educational advantages, Mr. and Mrs. Brooke removed their family to Santa Rosa in 1878. His wife and daughters soon became strongly attached to the City of Roses and its people, and, deciding to make it their permanent home, Mr. Brooke purchased half a block of land on Cherry street, east of Mendocino, and in 1883 built their elegant residence, at a cost, for all improvements, of \$14,000. This family home is a model of beauty, taste and refinement. Of their three children, Annie A. and Melissa C. were graduated from Pacific Methodist College, in 1883, and Thomas F., aged fourteen years, is attending the public school. Mr. and Mrs. Brooke are also rearing three nieces, Fannie Bell and Ella and Ettie Worley. Miss Bell is also a graduate of the college. Mr. Brooke has been associated with this institution in an official capacity for a number of years as a member of the board of trustees, and is now the secretary of the finance committee of the board. In the spring of 1884 he was elected to the Santa Rosa

city council and served four years. In the spring of 1888 he was nominated for mayor of the city on the Democratic ticket, but his farm interests requiring him to be absent from home a portion of the time, he declined the proffered honor. Mr. Brooke is a charter member of Valley Lodge, No. 135, in Linden, San Joaquin County. John P. Brooke, the father of the subject of this memoir, was born on the ocean when his parents were en route to America from Ireland, their native land. He married Miss Esther Bennett, an English lady, who bore him thirteen children, of whom Mr. Brooke is the tenth. His father died in 1880 at the ripe age of eighty-four, and his mother died in 1882, aged eighty-six years. The old gentleman was a farmer by occupation.

一个编。含于一代名。称 。

MONRAD HAEHL is the proprietor of the Mount Vineyard and Winery, adjoining Cloverdale. The ranch contains 158 acres, of which twenty-two acres are in vines, ranging in age from two to ten years. The varieties are: Zinfandel, Riesling, Chasselas, and a few Mission, Rose of Peru, Muscat, Tokay, Black Hamburg, Black Malvoise, Isabella. The winery, which is two stories in height, and 40 x 50 feet in ground dimensions, was erected in the spring of 1886. There is a storage room for 75,000 gallons, and from 12,000 to 20,000 gallons are manufactured annually. The quality is excellent and the wines command a ready sale. Much study has been given by Mr. Haehl to the subject of wine-making, and this coupled with his many years of experience, has tended to the advancement of the industry in this section. Mr. Haehl is a native of Indiana, born in Shelby County, May 11, 1846, his parents being John Jacob and Catherine (Carwine) Haehl, both of whom were natives of Bavaria. The father was in the wine business in Germany. In 1832 he came to America and, after a short stay in Cincinnati, located in Indiana, where he was an early setter, and bought Government land at \$1.25 an acre. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, and in 1868 he came to California, via New York and Panama, taking the steamer Henry Chauncey on the Atlantic side, and landing at San Francisco July 1, 1868, from the steamer Montana. After a short stay in the city he went to Mendicino County, where he had a brother. Two years later he went back East, and he and his brother and a brother-inlaw were engaged in the California wine business at Indianapolis. Conrad Haehl returned to California and bought and shipped wine to his partners for several years. When on a trip to Indiana, in 1874, he was married and brought to California his wife and also his parents. His mother died here in December, 1882, and his father in February, 1884. Mr. Haehl's wedding occurred in June, 1874, and his wife, a native of Brookville, Indiana, was formerly Miss Rosa H. Tirpank. They have four children living: Carl, Otto, Fred., and Edward. They lost one by death, Gustav. Mr. Haehl has taken an active part in the advancement of the grape and wine industry and was one of the main factors in the organization of the Grape-Growers, Association.

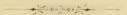


H. SHAW, who owns and occupies an orchard home one mile east of Sonoma, has been identified with the horticultural and viticultural interests of Sonoma Valley many years. In company with his brother, S. W. Shaw, now a resident of San Francisco, he planted the first vineyard of foreign grapes designed for market ever planted in northern California. The cuttings from imported stock were brought from Los Angeles County, where they were bought at \$150 per thousand. The first crops were sold at twenty-five cents per pound. At first the vineyard comprised six acres, but it was enlarged afterward and is still in existence, making part of the property known as "Maple Lodge," situated less than one mile east of Sonoma, and owned by William Pickett. Mr. Shaw was one of four brothers who came to California in the days of its early history. His brothers, S. W. and S. L. Shaw, were among the Argonauts of 1849 (the latter is now deceased), and another brother, who now lives in this neighborhood, came in 1856. The subject of this sketch was born in Windsor County, Vermont, in 1835. His father, Seth Shaw, died when he was but thirteen years of age. In 1856 he came to Sonoma County, and until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion his time was variously employed, a part of that time working in vineyards and also teaching school. In February, 1863, he enlisted in Company E. California Battalion, an organization which later became a part of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry. His service of eighteen months was in the Army of the Potomac. His discharge for disability becoming necessary, he became a resident of the State of Massachusetts, where, at Lynn and Gloucester he engaged several years in merchandising. At Lynn he wedded Miss Annie Porter, now deceased. Their only son, L. H. Shaw, is a resident of Lynn, and is engaged in the boot and shoe business. Mr. Shaw's present wife was formerly of Gloucester, Massachusetts. By her he has three children: Susie M., Gracie E., and Helena P. In 1877 Mr. Shaw again became a resident of California, and again made his home in Sonoma Valley. The following year he established his residence at his present home. He is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., and a charter member of the Colonel Allen Post, No. 45, G. A. R., of Gloucester, Massachusetts. The prominent part that Mr. Shaw has had the past few years in making the County of Sonoma known for its horticultural productions, makes recognition of him in this historical work an act of justice. Without making a detailed statement of his services, we will state that in 1887 he was, as vice-chairman, associated with a committee in charge of exhibits from Sonoma Valley, J. H. Drummond being chairman, and R. A. Poppe, secretary. Largely to his efforts was due the fact that Sonoma Valley, in competition with the State, received at the Mechanics' Fair, at San Francisco that year, the first prize, \$1,000 in cash for the best exhibits of fruits. In 1888 he was an honorary member of a committee representing Sonoma County at the annual fair held by the same organization. That year the county received the second premium, \$600, the famous exhibit of Santa Clara County outranking Sonoma County.

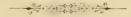


ARLTON D. GROVER was born in Jackson County, Michigan, March 26, 1841. His father, Francis W. Grover, was born in Cattarangus County, New York, April 5, 1818, and his grandfather. Asher Grover, was a native of Vermont, who emigrated from that State into New York. About 1832 the entire Grover family removed to Michigan and settled in the neighborhood where the subject of this sketch was born. Francis W. Grover married Lucinda Williams, a native of New York State. Her father was also a native of Vermont, who emigrated from New York into Michigan about the same time the Grover family moved there, and settled in the same neighborhood. The heads of both families died in Michigan. Francis Grover and his family emigrated to California, taking six months lacking three days to make the overland journey from Jackson County to Red Bluff, where they first located. Mr. Grover rented a hotel at Red Bluff, which he conducted for a while, and then bought a farm, devoting his time to the raising of hay, grain and stock. In the fall of 1863 he moved to Alameda County, and not being satisfied with that location, he soon after returned to Tehama County, where he resided until the fall of 1867 when he came to Sonoma County. He rented land for one year, after which he bought 180 acres in Vallejo Township. Mr. Grover resided here until the fall of 1871 when he moved to Oregon and bought a farm in Linn County, near Brownsville, where he now resides. They had a family of four children-all

sons: one died in Michigan, at the age of seven years; one in 1864, in the Union army; Royal H. Grover lives in Oregon, where he is engaged in farming; and Carlton D. Grover, the subject of this sketch. When Carlton D. was eighteen years old he went into the mines, where he worked four months. He was married in 1869 to Miss Eliza E. Todd, who was born in Rush County, Indiana. When she was five years old her parents moved to Lee County, Iowa, where she was reared. Her father, Hugh Todd, made his home with them during his old age, and died February 1, 1881, at the age of eighty-five. Mr. Grover has always resided on the family property, which was owned by them jointly before his father moved to Oregon. He has at present 120 acres of fine land situated in Vallejo Township, just at the edge of Petaluma. Mr. and Mrs. Grover have had three children: Jennie L., born January 18, 1871, and died November 29, 1871; Charles H., born May 22, 1873, and died September 6, 1873; Elnor May, born April 27, 1881.



ENRY W. HUDSON, of the firm of Hudson & Wright, furniture and carpet dealers, Santa Rosa, is a native son of California, born in Los Guilicos, Sonoma County. His father, Martin Hudson, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, nee Miss McElroy, of East Tennessee. They were married and lived in Missouri until coming to California, in 1848, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They had seven children, five of whom are now living. Mr. Hudson's active life was passed in farming and stock-raising. He died in 1873, at the age of sixty-seven years, and his widow passed away in June, 1888, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. The subject of this sketch was educated at Santa Rosa and at the State University, and at twenty years of age started out upon a business career as salesman in the house of Leibman & Co., and after being with them seven years went to Tombstone, Arizona, and engaged in general merchandising on his own account, remaining three years. He sold out and returned to Santa Rosa in January, 1883, and in the fall of that year opened a carpet house on Fourth street, near the Occidental Hotel. He continued there until December, 1886, when S. B. Wright came into the firm, and the partners bought out the furniture stock of B. Cruthers, whose store was on Hinton avenue, where they moved the carpet department, and in the fall of 1886 commenced the large building they now occupy on B street. They moved into the new building in April, 1887. The store is 50 x 116 feet, and in addition they have a storeroom 20 x 40 feet. They carry a large general line of carpets, furniture and bedding, and do all their own upholstering. Their stock embraces a very fine line of both carpets and furniture, and is valued at about \$20,000. Their sales run fully \$50,000 a year, and are steadily growing. They carry much the largest stock in both lines in this city, and the largest in northern California, except Sacramento. Mr. Hudson is a member of the organization of Native Sons of the Golden West, and is First Lieutenant of Company E, Fifth Infantry, National Guards. This company is composed of sixty-five Santa Rosa men, from eighteen to thirty-five years of age, L. W. Julliard being Captain, and J. Dunbar, Second Lieutenant. The company has been organized three years, and has weekly drills every Monday night. Mr. Hudson is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has one sister residing in Sonoma County.



O. WILCOX, M. D.—Who in Sonoma County has not heard of bluff, hearty, good-natured Dr. Wilcox, the eclectic physician of Healdsburg, whose eminent qualities of head and heart have endeared him to the community? He was born in Marshall County, Illinois, in 1851; is the youngest of four boys and son of Orin and Parmelia (Davidson) Wil-

cox, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Scotch ancestry and a mative of New York. They were married in New York and emigrated to what was then the West, settling in Marshall County, Illinois. The subject of this sketch was educated at Elgin, and graduated at the Bennett Medical College, Chicago, in 1873. He at once removed to St. Clair County, Illinois, where for the next ten years we find him practicing his profession, in the meantime having married Miss Lelia Leota Varner, daughter of Abram Varner, Esq., an Illinois farmer. They decided to cast their fortunes in the Golden West, and came to this county in 1883, where the Doctor has closely identified himself with the practical interests of the community, and where, with his interesting family, consisting of two daughters and one son, he still resides. The Doctor is a prominent member of the K. of H., and is a leading spirit in the Republican party. He has won many warm friends and acquaintances in the county, and has secured to himself a liberal share of patronage.



ENJAMIN CLARK, of Russian River Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Perry County, May 4, 1825, his parents being Robert and Nancy (Masterson) Clark, both of whom were Kentuckians by birth. In 1831 the family removed to Illinois, locating in Bureau County, and there Benjamin Clark was reared. In 1853 he joined an Illinois party bound for California. They crossed the Missouri River at Kaneville, and choosing the Salt Lake route, arrived in Shasta County on the 16th of September, having been to that time from the 17th of March in making the journey. After a residence of four months in Shasta County, Mr. Clark removed to Contra Costa County where he farmed until 1857, when he removed to Sonoma County. At the time he came here his farm was covered with timber and all the improvements now upon the place have

been made by him. Mr. Clark was married in Illinois to Miss Elizabeth Fletcher, a native of Fauquier County, Virginia. They have five children: James H. H., born March 12, 1826; Jacob S., Samuel T. (all of whom reside on the home farm); Esther A., wife of J. J. Lindsay of Windsor; and Margaret Melissa, wife of Philip Wells, resides in Contra Costa County. Mr. Clark has been identified with the Republican party ever since its organization, and cast his first presidential vote for Fremont. In 1888 he was nominated by the County Convention of that party for supervisor from the third district of Sonoma County, and was elected in November by a handsome majority. He is a member of the Windsor Lodge, F. & A. M. The subject of this sketch is the owner of a fine ranch of over 260 acres, a mile and a quarter from Windsor, the most of which is devoted to general farming purposes. Three acres are in orchard, the trees being about twenty years old, consisting of almonds, apples and chestnuts. There are two acres of younger trees-peaches, prunes, apricots and plums. All are in good condition and yield well. Mr. Clark is an upright, conscientious man, and enjoys in a high degree the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

ON. EMERSON J. GRIFFITII was born in the State of North Carolina thirty-seven years ago. At the age of eight years he removed with his parents to Virginia. From that time till sixteen years of age he attended the county schools and worked on a farm alternately. He then taught a subscription school in southwestern Virginia. At the age of seventeen he went to Kenton County, Kentucky, and was elected principal of a boys' academy near Independence. The following year he returned to Virginia and pursued his studies on his own account, and taught as principal of a high school till nineteen years of age. He then entered Emory and Henry College, Virginia, where he graduated with honor, taking the de-

grees of A. B. and A. M. During his course at college Mr. Griffith won the "Collins prize medal," which was awarded to him by the faculty of the University of Virginia sitting as a committee. He also won the highest honors in the linguistic department and oratory, and on receiving his degrees delivered a classical oration in Latin. Soon after his graduation he married Mary Virginia Dunn, of Virginia, and the young people settled in Santa Rosa, California, early in October, 1874. In January, 1875, he was elected Professor of the Natural Sciences and Modern Literature in the Pacific Methodist College, which position he filled with credit to himself and to the institution. Having gradnated in international and mercantile law while at college, he had a strong desire to engage in the practice of the law. Accordingly he resigned his professorship in May, 1879, and in the following autumn removed to the city of Fresno and opened a law office, where he has since practiced with more than ordinary success. He has represented Fresno County twice in the Assembly of the State, where, as a skillful parliamentarian and a trained speaker he was accorded a first place by that body. Mr. Griffith was the first to take active measures looking to a settlement of the irrigation question, and many of the remedies suggested by him have since become laws. So much did his fellowcitizens appreciate his knowledge and services that a great mass meeting of the people in 1884 elected him along with Judge J. W. Worth as a delegate to go to Sacramento and assist in formulating the necessary irrigation measures. Mr. Griffith was a member of the State Democratic Conventions which nominated Governors Stoneman and Bartlett for the positions which they subsequently held. He has always been a vigorous advocate of Democratic doctrines, and has ever been ready in an honorable way to promote the interests of his party. Mr. Griffith is essentially a self-made man, having himself earned money sufficient to obtain a liberal education. In despite of many disadvantages he has succeeded in business and

has accumulated a neat sum of money. He owns handsome and valuable city and country property in Fresno County. Some months since he purchased the fine residence on the corner of B and 7th streets, in Santa Rosa, and removed his family to this beautiful city, which he avers he loved first and can but love last. Here Mr. Griffith, though yet young, hopes to spend his life. He and his estimable wife have three children, a son and two daughters, the two eldest being now in attendance at one of the many excellent schools of Santa Rosa.

ACOB R. SNYDER, deceased.—No history of Sonoma County or of California would be considered complete without more than a passing mention of him whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Philadelphia in the year 1812. His father, John Snyder, was a flour merchant, and during the war of 1812 was made a bankrupt by the loss of three cargoes of flour which were captured by the British squadron on Chesapeake Bay. Shortly after the close of the war he turned his attention to brick making, a business he pursued with great energy till his death. John Snyder was no ordinary man. Taking for his motto that of the philosophical Benjamin Franklin, that a trade was a fortune to its possessor, he brought up each of his sons to some useful branch of mechanical labor, earnestly exhorting them to excel, each in his particular business. At an early age Jacob R. Snyder was apprenticed to the carpenter and joiner's trade, but his longing desire for a life in the far West caused him, during his apprenticeship, to mature a plan for emigrating to the land of his dreams. In the year 1834 he could have been found on the banks of the Ohio where the present city of New Albany, Indiana, now stands, at that time almost an unbroken forest. There he remained several years, but the same adventurous spirit that led him from the old home, still urged him on, and in 1845, while California was yet a Mexican province with no hope of its becoming a part of our great Union, except as a dream possibly to materialize in the distant future, he determined to make it his future home. With nine others, early in that season, Mr. Snyder proceeded to Independence, Missouri, from whence, after necessary preparation for the arduous journey over almost trackless plains, deserts, and mountains, they started for this sunny land. After almost incredible hardships the little band separated at Johnson's ranch on Bear River, September 23, 1845, Mr. Snyder continuing his journey to San Francisco, where he remained some time. At this juncture the Californians had begun to manifest a strong desire to not only resist the tide of American emigration but also to drive out those already here. Mr. Snyder, in 1846, applied to the Governor for a grant of land, with the view of building a fort for the protection of emigrants. The Governor, however, became suspicious of the designs of the Americans, and fearing their restless energy and power, refused to make the grant. The same year, 1846, Mr. Snyder joined Colonel Freinont and, by his knowledge of the country and acquaintance with the customs and habits of the people, he contributed in no slight degree to the success of the operations which so rapidly and successfully cleared California from Mexican domination. As quartermaster of Fremont's battalion he remained in the service until the war ended. He was then appointed by Governor Mason Survevor-general of the middle department of California. In the exercise of the difficult and arduous duties of this office he won the esteem and confidence of the people, and resigned his office amid universal regret, after which he entered into business in Sacramento. In 1849 he was one of the leading men in the convention called by Governor Riley for the formation of a constitution for the State. His firm decided course, his clear prophetic vision, showing the needs of the future, his manifest desire to serve the interests of the people, and to faithfully perform his duty, independent of party control, gained for him

almost universal esteem and confidence. 1851 Mr. Snyder was elected to the State Senate from San Francisco by a large majority. As a Senator he made an honorable record. The previous year he had become a member of the well-known banking firm of James King & Company. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce, United States Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, a responsible position which he held during the administrations of President Pierce and President Buchanan. Upon the outbreak of the Rebellion he rose above the level of the partisan and by word and deed allied himself staunchly with the loval citizens of the State in the active support of the Union cause. In fact, it is claimed and believed that the attitude of Mr. Snyder had more influence than can be estimated in preventing an attempt to overthrow governmental authority in California. In 1862 he retired from the cares and anxieties of an official life to live upon his splendid property at Sonoma. There he passed the remainder of his days, resisting all efforts of his friends who tried to induce him to again enter public life. Mr. Snyder was a remarkable man. Endowed by nature with a stalwart frame, he was possessed of a mental strength and vigor fully equaling his physical. Perhaps no one has passed away leaving behind so long a record of California experiences. Commencing life here as a lumber merchant, he passed through mostly all phases of business. Shortly before his death he was president of the Wine Growers' Association of the State. As a soldier and as a civilian he ever did his duty, and by all was credited as being thoroughly honest and conscientious in all his acts, and to-day his memory is held as fresh and green as the loved hills and valleys of his loved home in Sonoma County. His death occurred April 29, 1878. In 1850 Mr. Snyder wedded Miss Susan H. Brayton, of Massachusetts, who died June 20, 1871. April 20, 1874, he took for his second wife Miss Rachel J. Sears, daughter of Franklin and Margaret (Swift) Sears, who was born at the home of her parents in Sonoma Township. Mrs. Snyder occupies the

beautiful home established by her husband. The estate of 130 acres about one mile north and east of the city produces fruits of all kinds and is one of the most delightful rural properties to be found in the favored Sonoma Valley.



TRA BIDWELL, of Washington Township, one of the old settlers of Sonoma County, is a native of Lafayette County, Missouri, born within a mile and a half of Lexington, August 8, 1828. He was there reared to manhood, and in 1850 set out for California, with a party of neighbors from Cass and Henry counties, Missouri. They followed the main trail until it divided, thence by Fort Hall and down the Humboldt, and what was known as the Carson route. After a journey of six months duration, he arrived at Georgetown, where he mined about a year. A few days before Christmas, 1852, he arrived in Sonoma County, and located near the old Franklin Bidwell ranch, within a half mile of Russian River, and also near the Fitch and Alexander land. Ira Bidwell and Cyrus Alexander were the only occupants of Alexander Valley at that time. For several years he followed the business of hunting game for the San Francisco market. He would haul the game, principally deer, to Sonoma by wagon, and then ship on a launch for San Francisco, thus requiring from three to five days to get game to market, where it would bring from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 cents per pound. Game was plentiful and seven months in the year good shooting was afforded. There were none of the hunters of that day who could excel him at hunting, though he was not the best marksman at target shooting. Since coming to Sonoma County he has killed grizzly and black bears to the number of twenty-three. He has not followed hunting as a business since 1857, in fact he has done very little since then. It was the custom to hunt in parties of three or four in partnership, and in this way they often secured more than \$50 worth of game in a day.

After giving up hunting he went up on Block Mountain, selected a location, where George Jacobs now lives, and resided there a year, making some improvements, consisting of orchards, etc. He then bought a piece of land near Franklin Bidwell's place, where he lived seven or eight years, then sold out and bought and improved another place. In the spring of 1876 he bought where he now resides, and in the fall of 1877 he moved on to it. Mr. Bidwell has made all improvements except an old house that has been standing for many years. Before moving to his present place, he had a ranch of 600 acres stocked with cattle and sheep. He turned this place and stock over to his two sons in order to give them a start in life. Mr. Bidwell was married in Missouri to Miss Eliza beth Brooks, a native of Tennessee, who died in the spring of 1855. By that marriage there were three children, viz.: John, James, and Nancy Jane, wife of James Anderson. Mr. Bidwell's present wife was formerly Miss Caro line Howard, a native of Missouri, born in Mc-Donald County, and daughter of William and Rachel (Markham) Howard. Her parents went from Tennessee* to Missouri, and from there came to California in 1854, making the trip across the plains, locating in Mokelumne, thence to a ranch, on Russian River, and two years later to Ukiah. Mr. Howard is a prosperous business man in the latter place. Politically, Mr. Bidwell is a Democrat. He has witnessed the great change that has taken place in Sonoma County, and remembers when it was a wilderness. His present ranch consists of 160 acres, seven miles north from Healdsburg. This is devoted to general farming, and he has a small vineyard of choice varieties of grapes.

- (· 3) · () [() · () () · (

ATRICK CARROLL.—No history of Sonoma County would be considered complete without mention of the well-known and representative farmer whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Carroll was born in Mon-

aghan County, Ireland, March 27, 1834, the son of Peter and Mary (Graham) Carroll, both natives of the county of his birth. His early life was spent upon his father's farm, and he received at the same time a good schooling. At the age of fourteen years he accompanied two of his sisters to New York, where he joined his brother, James Carroll. Upon his arrival in New York he entered the employ of his brother as a clerk in his store, where he remained until January 5, 1853, when his brother and himself embarked via the steamer route for California. Upon their arrival in San Francisco they proceeded to the mines and there engaged in min ing operations. Mr. Carroll was also, while in the mining districts, engaged in clerking, packing, teaming, etc. In 1854 the failing health of his brother James induced them to quit their mining interests and seek a more congenial occupation, and in that year they came to Sonoma County and located in Big Valley, three miles northwest of what is now Bloomfield. Here they purchased 160 acres of land from Robert Gordon, and entered into agricultural pursuits. They were successful in their enterprises and gradually increased their landed interests. They were among the first to recognize the fact that success in farm operations could be best secured by diversified farming. Although their lands produced immense crops of grain, the prices often ruled low, consequently they established a dairy and entered upon stock-raising. They were also among the few who made potato-growing a success in that section. This partnership was continued until the death of his brother, James Carroll, which occurred in 1869. Since that date Mr. Carroll has conducted the enterprise alone. His-present magnificent farm comprises 1,800 acres of rich and productive hill and valley land. Although much of his land is well adapted for fruit cultivation, he has but eight acres of orchard. In that he has a fine variety of fruit, comprising apples, pears, plums, cherries, etc. He has also a large acreage in potato cultivation, but the most of his attention

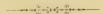
is devoted to hav, grain and stock. 'Among his stock are 250 head of cattle improved by Durham breeds. Two hundred head of his cattle are milch cows, forming a splendid dairy. which is producing a superior grade of butter. Mr. Carroll takes a great interest in improving the breed of horses in his section, and has spared neither time nor money in securing this. He is the owner of the well known thoroughbred stallion, "Harry Paton." From him he has bred some of the finest roadsters. He has also some fine specimens of draft horses from Norman stock. In fact all of Mr. Carroll's stock is of the best. Hogs, of which he has a large number, are bred from thoroughbred Berkshires, and he also has 100 head of Spanish Merino sheep upon this model farm. The buildings upon this place are finely located and are first-class in every respect. A fine two-story residence with a broad veranda running entirely around the building, pleasantly located amid shade trees, etc., is worthy of mention, as are his commodious barns and outbuildings. All of these attest the successful farmer and prosperous man. Mr. Carroll's residence of over thirty-four years in his section has made him well known throughout the county, and his open hearted liberality and straightforward dealing have gained him hosts of friends. He is a life-long Democrat, consistent in his views and taking a great interest in his party, which has many times chosen him as their representative in county and State conventions. His influence has always been exerted for what he considers to be for the best interests of the party without regard to individual members. He is a consistent member of the Catholic church. In 1869 Mr. Carroll was united in marriage with Miss Mary Alice Clark, the daughter of Edward and Alice (Stewart) Clark, natives of Tyrone County, Ireland, but residents of Melbourne, Australia, where Mrs. Carroll was born. From this marriage there are five children living, viz.: Mary A., born February 11, 1870; James, November 3, 1871; Agnes J., January 12, 1873; Katie L., October 23, 1875, and Gertrude E.,





Rob Briggs

August 24, 1876. The sixth child, Johnnie, born February 1, 1878, died September 29, 1885, and the seventh, Halenor Eleece, born June 16, 1885, died October 6, 1885. Among the representatives of Mr. Carroll's family who are residents of Sonoma County, are his three sisters, viz.: Susan, who married Mr. William Jones; Catherine, who married Michael Slattery (since deceased), and Jane, who married James Whittaker.



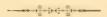
ARK CARR.—The subject of this sketch, a worthy citizen of Vallejo Township, was born in the north of England in 1825. In August, 1848, he married Anna Middlemass, and on the fifth day of March, 1850, sailed from Liverpool, landing in New York May 13th, of that year. He went to Ohio and worked there three or four months, when he removed to Wisconsin, where he entered the lead mines in La Fayette County, remaining there until the fall of 1852. He then came to California by water and landed in San Francisco December 3d. He went to the mines at Placerville, remaining there that winter, when he went to where Folsom now stands, before any houses were built there, it being nothing but a small mining camp, dotted here and there with miners' tents. Mr. Carr remained there until 1858. Folsom by that time had become quite a place. He had good success in the mines, making plenty of money, but according to the customs of the miners in those early days, their money went quite as easy as they made it. After leaving there Mr. Carr came to Sonoma County, and remained at Bloomfield a short time and then went over to Tomales, in Marin County. There he rented a dairy ranch, which he conducted two years, then returned to Sonoma County, rented a ranch in Blucher Valley, and remained there three years. On the eighth day of September, 1864, he bought his present place, which then contained 145 acres, since which time he has added eighty

acres to it, making 153 acres of as fine land as can be found in the Petaluma Valley. This is devoted to the raising of grain, hay and potatoes, and he also has a fine family orchard of about 100 trees. When he first went on to the place there was a little old house and only a small part of the land fenced. By his own toil and industry he has succeeded in improving and beautifying his farm to what it now is. Mr. and Mrs. Carr have three children: Ulsula, wife of Hector McLean, a resident of Santa Barbara County; Thomas M., a resident of this township, and Mark, Jr., also of Sonoma County.



ON. ROBERT BRIGGS, Senator from White Pine County in the General Assembly of Nevada, purchased in January, 1888, 295 acres of land in Mendocino Township, within two miles of Healdsburg, where he now resides. Mr. Briggs is a native of Monroe County, Missouri, born January 21, 1836, and son of Samuel G. and Nancy (Wallace) Briggs. Both parents were natives of Kentucky, who went, when young, to Missouri. Samuel G. Briggs was a minister of the gospel. For a time he was engaged in business in Paris, Missouri, then removed to Scotland County, and from there he crossed the plains to California in 1852, and located in Amador County. There he became superintendent of schools and held that office for sixteen years. His death occurred June 21, 1875, and his wife died November 23 of the same year. Robert Briggs, who was sixteen years of age when the family came to California, commenced mining in Amador County, and four years later went to Calaveras County, where he followed prospecting and mining until 1868. He then removed to Nevada and engaged in prospecting in Elko County and afterward in White Pine County. His mining experiences were finally crowned with financial success, but not until he had seen for himself the ups and downs of prospecting. In 1884 Mr. Briggs was placed in nomination for the

position of Senator by the Democratic Convention of White Pine County, and carried the district at the ensuing election, although it is ordinarily strongly Republican. He served in the Senate with credit, and although in the minority, soon took a leading position in that body and was on the important committees of Mines and Mining, Public Morals and Education, Roads and Highways, and Agriculture, and was also on the joint committee on Irrigation. He was urged by his party to accept the nomination for Governor of his State, but declined further political preferment, and at the close of his Senatorial term retired to private life and removed shortly afterward to California. Mr. Briggs was married in White Pine County, Nevada, to Miss Julia A. Fouts, a native of California, born at Iowa Hills, Placer County. They have one child living-Daisy. Mrs. Briggs is a daughter of Levi H. Fouts, who came to California from Iowa in 1849. He was a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and was but nineteen years of age when he crossed the plains to California. His death occurred in 1863. His widow is now a resident of Nevada. Her maiden name was Frances Peters, and she was a native of Missouri, having come across the plains with her parents in 1850. Mr. Briggs' place near Healdsburg is now devoted principally to stock and general farming, and it also has a small vineyard. It is his intention, however, to plant about twenty acres in fruit, mostly pears and cherries, in the winter of 1888-'89. Mr. Briggs is a strong partisan, always contending earnestly for what he thinks is right, yet liberal to his opponents. He is genial in his disposition, and is always surrounded by a host of friends.



R. JULIEN H. RANKIN is a native of New York, and was born and reared in Rochester. His father, John Rankin, was a Scotchman by birth, and his mother was a na-

tive of New York. The Doctor was educated for his profession in his native city, beginning at the age of nineteen years, and remaining there in business about two years after completing his apprenticeship. He came to California when twenty-three years of age and is now past thirty-three. He was in San Francisco a year, pursuing his profession, when he came to Santa Rosa, and after operating three years for Dr. Wiley, returned to San Francisco. He there entered into a partnership with Dr. G. W. Christenson, taking charge of the operative department and remaining there until 1885, when he was seriously injured in a railroad collision in Oakland. The accident occurred by the colliding of two trains running at right angles with each other, the Doctor being in the hindmost car which was struck by a water car backing to cross the track, and was completely demolished. Dr. Rankin was the only one injured, there being but one other passenger in the car. The injuries he sustained were chiefly of an internal nature. His hips were crushed and his spine and nervous system injured so that he was disabled from doing business for three years, being in bed and unable to move except when lifted, for five months. For two years he was able to walk only with the aid of crutches. Thinking to improve his chances for recovery, he took a sea voyage to Honolulu, and after remaining there about five months returned very little improved. In March, 1888, he again settled in Santa Rosa, and on June 15th opened his dental office, being able to work at the chair a few hours a day. He is gradually improving in health, but never expects to fully recover from the effects of the terrible disaster he experienced. The Doctor has always made a specialty of the operative branch of dentistry, and ranks among the most skillful of his profession. Since resuming his work, he has had all the business he can attend to. Doctor Rankin was married in May, 1888, to Miss Forsyth, a native of Kansas and daughter of William Forsyth, deceased. She has been almost a life acquaintance, and a tried and faithful friend during his afflictions. They are a very devoted and happy couple.

OHN Z. JOHNSON, deceased.— Among the well known residents of Sonoma County, and particularly of Santa Rosa Valley, was the pioneer whose name heads this sketch. A brief resume of his life is as follows: Mr. Johnson was a native of Virginia, and was a descendant of one of the oldest families of the Old Dominion. He was born in 1826, his parents being Benjamin and Sarah (Morehead) Johnson, both natives of the State of his birth. In his early youth his father moved to Indiana and settled in Kosciusko County, where he engaged in farming and other occupations. He is still living (1888) in that county, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Esquire Johnson, as he is called, is a man of prominence and is universally respected and esteemed in Kosciusko County. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in that county. His youth was spent upon his father's farm, at the same time receiving as good an education as the common schools of the county afforded. In his young manhood he learned the trade of miller and wheelwright, at which occupation he was engaged until 1849. It was then that the gold fever swept over the country and fired the ambition of the young men and lured them to the new El Dorado. Mr. Johnson was among the first to start for the Golden State, and in the spring of that year he began the journey across the plains with ox teams. After the usual hardships, toils, etc., attending such a long immigration he arrived in California in the fall of 1849, and immediately located in the mining districts and commenced the occupation of a miner. After some months of trial he concluded that a miner's life was not suited to his tastes, and not meeting with the desired success, he abandoned the mines and sought employment at his calling as a miller. He obtained work at this in Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, where he remained

until 1858. In that year he returned, via the steamer route, to his old home in Indiana. Upon his return home, in 1858, he married Miss Mary Ann Yeager, the daughter of John and Catherine (Ut) Yeager. Her father was a native of France, and her mother was of German descent and was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Johnson settled down in Indiana, and engaged in his occupation as a miller. He was also during the years of his residence there the owner of extensive mills, which he successfully conducted until 1864. At that time being desirous of a more congenial climate, he came the second time to California, bringing his family with him. This time he came by steamer route, and upon his arrival in San Francisco proceeded to Sonoma County and located in Santa Rosa Township. His first residence in the county was on the Petaluma road, two and one-half miles south of Santa Rosa, where he purchased a fine farm of 190 acres, and there established a dairy. Mr. Johnson was successful in his farming and dairy operations, and he resided upon that farm until 1875. In that year he sold out and located in Analy Township, in Redwood school district, near Forestville, at which point he purchased 350 acres of land. From that time until his death, which occurred June 2, 1888, Mr. Johnson devoted his attention to the cultivation and improvement of his farm. In this he was successful as in all other enterprises, and soon ranked as one of the leading farmers in his section. He was an energetic and progressive man, and with sound business principles these qualities soon enabled him to take the lead. His long residence in the county made him well known, and wherever known he was respected and esteemed for his straight-forward manly qualities. He was always a strong supporter and often the leader of any enterprise that would in his opinion advance the interests and welfare of the community in which he resided. In political matters he was a strong Republican and Union man. In the death of Mr. Johnson the community lost one of its most respected citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two

children, viz.: Daniel Webster and Rebecca. The former married Miss Emma Banks, of Forestville. Her parents were Lebbeus I. and Mary (Hurlburt) Banks, early pioneers of Oregon, who came to Sonoma County in 1884. Rebecca married James H. Malone, and is now (1888) residing in Santa Rosa. Mr. Malone is a well known engineer and electrician in that city. Daniel W. Johnson is residing with his mother upon the old homestead, and is engaged in conducting the farm operations. The farm, as before stated, contains 350 acres. It is situated at Forestville station on the Guerneville branch of the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad. With the exception of a fine family orchard in which are grown a large variety of fruits, the land is devoted to hay, grain and stock purposes. Among the stock are 100 head of fine Spanish Merino sheep. Of horses and cattle the farm is stocked with good American grades. One thing is specially worthy of mention, and that is eleven and one-half acres of land which is devoted to alfalfa. This land, with no irrigation, readily yields four crops per annum, aggregating eight tons per acre. The improvements upon this farm are of the most substantial character, consisting of a beautiful two-story residence, in which are combined many of the modern conveniences and improvements, and also large and substantial barns and out buildings. Mr. Johnson, Jr., has erected a paint and work shop. Besides being a practical farmer he is also a good carriage painter, a machinist, and photographer, to all which occupations he devotes more or less attention, both for pleasure and profit.

- 白銀の気力・小島の線の

N. PETERS, farmer of Vallejo Township was born in Fairfield, Franklin County, Vermont, June 2, 1827. His father, Joseph Peters, was a native of New Hampshire, of English descent, but a son of Richard and Mary (Cass) Peters, both natives of the New England States, his mother of New

Hampshire. Our subject's maternal grandparents were Abraham and --- (Bradley) Northrup, natives of Connecticut, of English extraction. At the age of four years he was moved to the township of Armada, Macomb County, Michigan. Here in a remote settlement he grew to maturity. Though reared in this sparsely settled country where advantages for education were limited in the extreme, by dint of his own perseverance, his will power and his indomitable energy, with which he was blessed, he received a good education. He attended school during the three winter months, and in the summer months his training was of a muscular nature. His surroundings also had a marked influence upon his education, being brought up in the woods, where nature's destroyer had not laid his hand, he, like many men so reared, took nature for his guide; and his tastes and likings are for those things that are natural, and strongly averse to anything falling without the pale of nature's laws. At the early age of nine years he was called upon to mourn the loss of his sainted mother. She being a devout and pious mother, he lost that influence which more than any other molds the future of sons, and on their lives leaves its sacred tinges. But she did not depart without leaving in a great measure her impress upon her sons, though it was at so early a stage in their lives, her kindly advice and counsel always being the more forcible on account of her absence -serving to direct their course heavenward. When in the twentieth year of his age, he attended school at Romeo, Michigan, a branch of Ann Arbor Institute. Here he received the polish of his literary attainments. After leaving college, he spent some little time in prospecting in the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, with a view of following the occupation of his family of past generations who were tillers of the soil. In his travel through the valley he happened at Nauvoo at the time of the Mormon expulsion. He witnessed their departure and became acquainted with the wife of the celebrated prophet, Joseph Smith. He

ended his pro-pecting tour in the great agriclutural State of Iowa, locating in the township of Marion, Linn County, remaining about two years and meeting with good success, when he became so afflicted with that pleasure destroying malady-fever and ague-that he was forced to dispose of his property. He emigrated to the State of Wisconsin, locating in the township of Sheboygan. Here he engaged in the farming and lumbering business until the 28th of January, 1849, when his happiness was again disturbed by another fever-this time of a different nature—it being the California gold fever. Leaving Wisconsin February 1, he reached St. Louis, where he became leader in forming a company which soon left for St. Joseph where he, in company with one of the partners, secured and broke the oxen for their long and tedious journey. This absorbed the time until near the close of the month of March. Then the remainder of the mess came up with the wagons and provisions. Here they overhauled and loaded the outfit. In doing so, to his mortification and disgust, he found forty gallons of whisky as composing a part of the store of provision. Knowing the evil of this and the liable disastrous failure of the trip which this might cause, he was determined that it should never cross the river. But upon broaching the subject to the rest of the mess he found himself to be alone in the opposition. He was offered the alternative of going with the liquor or remaining at home, although he was the principal owner and as before stated, the leader. His intentions, however, were not in accordance with either of the propositions. The climax was reached when they arrived at the Nishna Botany River, where, upon appealing to the captain of the Indiana company, whose kindly intervention happily brought an end to the difficulty by securing the disposition of the objectionable article. Harmony was restored and he afterward received the thanks of the entire company for his obstinate opposition. At this time a company was organized, consisting of five wagons and twentyfive men, with Worncastle, who had been a

United States captain in the Mexican war, as their captain. April 2 they started on their journey to the golden shores of California, arriving in Sacramento August 25, 1849. There the company dispersed, scattering themselves to the various mining districts which appeared to them most promising. The subject of this sketch hired out to drive a team of oxen to Coloma for A. B. Hurd, receiving \$10 per day. The trip occupied six days, and after arriving there he purchased a rocker and proceeded to Cold Springs, where, with a partner, he opened his first claim, receiving from the operation of said claim from \$16 to \$20 per day each. His aim was that of all those who came to California at that early date, -to become rich and to return to home and friends,-who took for their motto, "Let us be quickly rich," and acting on this he was not satisfied with the above pay but shifted from claim to claim, following after the Jack o-lantern — better diggings—consequently ending his first experience as all rolling stones-mossless. In January, 1851, he went to San Francisco en route to the Salmon mines, on Salmon River, a tributary to Klamath River. He arrived there and, in company with two others, became the possessor of a store of miners' supplies, the ferry at Red Cap's Bar, and the packing route from Port Trinidad to the mines, which they operated nine months, giving promise of very lucrative employment. When on the road to Port Trinidad for supplies he came near witnessing and being a participant in a most dreadful and bloody tragedy, which in a single night blasted all promised bright prospects. Upon arriving at Thompson & Mc-Devnott's ferry he found that for a trifling cause an Indian had been shot. This wrought the rest of the tribe to such a pitch of anger that they took revenge in their accustomed savage style. All the whites about the ferry were massacred except two, a man and his wife who resided in a house where all the fire-arms were kept, and with these they protected themselves until day when the packers began to come in. The Indians then took flight to the mountains.

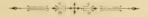
The packers congregated to quite a number and went in pursuit. The search, however, was fruitless, and Mr. Peters returned to Red Cap's Bar, where he disposed of his effects and returned by the way of Port Trinidad to San Francisco. From there he went to Louisiana Bar in Placer County, where he had other interests. When at Sacramento he received the painful intelligence of the death of his father. This severed the last bond which drew him to his home. Six months had elapsed after the father's death before the news reached his son on the Pacific slope. He remained and worked his claim until the latter part of October, when he returned via the Isthmus, to New York, thence to Sheboygan, his old home, remaining there during the winter of 1851 and '52, settling up affairs preparatory to returning to California. In the spring he proceeded to St. Joseph where he purchased an outfit, but came in contact with a company to whom he sold out, and engaged as captain of the company. This company consisted of a man and his wife, their five children, a young lady and five other gentlemen. They passed about the same route as in '49 and were unmolested until they reached the Platte River, where they were called to a halt by a band of Indians. The party, however, soon dispersed them and they had no more trouble until they reached the Humboldt River, where they again encountered the Indians. The redmen were accustomed to run off the cattle from the trains. All the volunteers from the trains to the number of 100 were secured, and the Indians were pursued and punished; they being concealed in a large willow thicket it was necessary for the force to be divided; six of them were to ride into the thicket and the remaining ninety-four to watch the outside, and shoot them as they emerged. On being driven out by the party within, the most of the Indians were killed and but two of the emigrants were injured. Again pursuing their journey they arrived in Sacramento October 1, 1852. Mr. Peters then went to Marysville, where, on the 6th of October, he was

united in matrimony to Miss Eleanor Lowe, who is a native of Nova Scotia, born May 28, 1828, in Cornwallis Township, Kings County. Her ancestors on her father's side were Scotch and on her mother's American. Her parents were Ruth and John Lowe. The name of John Lowe's mother was Martha Gibson, and the parents of Ruth Lowe were Stephen and Eleanor (Godfrey) West. In company with his wife they moved to Grand Island where he en gaged in farming, remaining there for two years, From there they removed to Dry Creek, Amador County, following the same business as at Grand Island, and after remaining there one winter went to Sacramento, where he engaged in the milk and hotel business for a year. They then went to Georgetown, El Dorado County, and engaged in mining, following that industry until the year 1860. In that year he came to Petaluma, and again engaged in farming and dairying, which business he has since successfully conducted. They have reared a family of nine children, viz.: Johannah, Charles R., Frances A., Cassius M. C., Emma J., John L., Clara B., Nellie N. and Jessie S. Fickle fortune has to him shown its bright and its dark side, but through it all he has proved himself equal to the emergencies and has secured for himself and family many of the comforts of life, and has given to his children the advantages of a good education.

- (一) () () () () () () () ()

A. NORTON, Jr.—Of the rising young business men of Sonoma County, we must not overlook Mr. L. A. Norton, Jr., the second son of Col. L. A. Norton, of Healdsburg. He is a "native son," born in Healdsburg, April 16, 1867, and, although scarcely past his majority, is already identified to a remarkable extent with the progress and enterprise of his native city. Starting out in life when yet a boy, he engaged in the cigar and tobacco business, on the east side of the plaza. In February, 1888, he associated himself with

his present partner under the firm name of Bates & Norton, in the line of fancy groceries, and such is the energy and business ability of these young men that they are rapidly outstripping many of the older established business firms, and securing to themselves a lucrative business which extends over the city and its suburbs. Not only this, but such is the popularity of Mr. Norton among his associates that, unsolicited by himself, he has already occupied many honorable positions of trust and responsibility. Always being ready to extend a helping hand to encourage enterprise, he has been foremost in several local organizations, among which may be mentioned the Elites, a juvenile base ball club, and the Enterprise Base Ball League, a county organization composed of clubs at Santa Rosa, Lytton Springs, Healdsburg and other points. In 1886 he organized the Sotoyome Cadets, an athletic and military organization, which, in 1887, was merged into the Healdsburg Athletic Club, Mr. Norton being its first president. He is foreman of the Rescue hook and ladder company; also assistant engineer of the fire department; is drum-major of the Healdsburg band, and in fact it may be said that no enterprise in Healdsburg can be considered perfected without the support of the subject of this sketch. He is still unmarried, living at the Sotoyome Hotel, where he entertains his many friends.



AMES R. MELSON, of the firm of Kuykendall & Melson, contractors and builders,
has been a resident of Sonoma County four
years. He is a native son of California, born
in El Dorado County, thirty-four years ago.
His father, Isom Melson, came with his father
from Indiana, during the early gold excitement,
to California, and engaged in mining for a number of years. Some years ago he returned to
the East and settled in Missouri, where he still
lives. The subject of this sketch is one of four
children, one sister being deceased and two sis-

ters living in Washington Territory. Mr. Melson learned the carpenter's trade in Sutter County, and for the past eight years has been steadily engaged in the building business. He contracted for buildings, in partnership with a brother-in-law, in Sutter County, and after leaving that place in 1883, he worked one season in Mendocino County, where he erected a number of buildings and then came to Santa Rosa. After working a year for another contractor, he launched out in business for himself. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Mr. Kuykendall, which continues to the present time. They have erected about twenty-five buildings, principally residences, and have now (August, 1888) four under contract, costing from \$3,000 to \$4,000 each. They employ an average of thirteen skilled mechanics, paying the most of them \$3 per day. Mr. Melson also designs buildings when desired. He was married October 12, 1885, to a lady who was born in Norway, reared in Minnesota from her early girlhood, and who came to California some years ago. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Swenson, were among the early settlers in New London, Minnesota, and are now residents of Santa Rosa. Mr. Swenson owns and operates a tannery near the Santa Rosa brewery. Mr. and Mrs. Melson have one child-a son.

一本場のおいいにのの歌や

R. A. J. MILLER.—The subject of this sketch plainly shows in his physique the union of good old Scotch blood with that of the American pioneer. His mother, Adelia McCook, emigrated to this country from Scotland at the age of twenty-two years, and his father was a native of Pennsylvania, and was for many years a preacher in the Evangelical denomination, stationed at Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, where, in 1833, the doctor was born, and where his mother died a few years later. After the death of his mother he removed with his father to Holmes County, Ohio, where he attended school, but it being only the ordinary type of country school at that early

period, and his father desiring that he should receive better school advantages, he returned to Lancaster, making his home with his grandfather. When fifteen years of age he determined to see the world, and shipped as a cabin boy on board the ship Anark, of the Merchants' Line, spending the next five years aboard ship. At the expiration of that time he returned to Lancaster and read medicine with Professor Firestone and Doctor Perkey until 1851, when he entered the Western Reserve College at Cleveland, Ohio, at which institution he graduated with high honors in 1854. That same year he was united in marriage with Samantha Woods, daughter of James Woods, a farmer of Hancock County, Ohio; and began the practice of his profession in Wayne County, Ohio, removing to Jerusalem in 1857, and returning to the United States in 1860. At the first call for volunteers in 1861, he enlisted as Assistant Surgeon in the Fourth Ohio, under Colonel Cantevell, serving three years and re-enlisting in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio, under Colonel Ennis, remaining in the service until the close of the The war record of the doctor is as varied as it is interesting. Beginning with the first engagement at Pea Ridge it includes the first battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Rhomany, New Creek, etc. At Harper's Ferry he was captured by Jackson, but happily was paroled at Arlington Heights three days later. He served on detached duty at Georgetown and again at Fortress Monroe in the spring of 1864. Then came the memorable battle of the Wilderness, Petersburg and the operations before Richmond at the close of the war. During all this time the doctor's wife and son was with her father in Hancock County, Ohio. At the close of the war Dr. Miller returned to Cleveland and entered the Cleveland Medical College (Homeœpathic) and graduated in 1868. He continued the practice of his profession in Hancock County until 1870, in which year he emigrated with his family to Schuyler, Nebraska, engaging in the drug business, but returning again to Ohio in 1875. In November of 1876 he once more

turned his face westward, this time locating in Harvey County, Kansas, where he practiced his profession until 1881, at which time he came to California, coming via the Santa Fe route. He first located at Los Angeles and after remaining there six months returned to Kansas. The fall of 1888, however, he came back to this State, this time selecting Sonoma County as a permanent residence, settling at Healdsburg, where his experience as a practitioner, his urbane manners and thorough good-fellowship are rapidly making him popular. He is a member of Buford Post, G. A. R., of Halstead, Kansas: is a Mason of high degree, and has affiliated with the Odd Fellows since 1866. The doctor is a member of the Christian church, and politically he is a Republican.

"端·治川·川兴·黎一

TILLIAM PRINDLE, senior partner of Prindle & Seavy, dealers in saddles and harness, No. 518 Fourth street, has been a resident of Sonoma County fifteen years. On settling in Santa Rosa he engaged in the market business, purchasing an interest with J. W. Gray. Failing health compelled Mr. Prindle to abandon that occupation, as he could not endure the exposure and labor. After selling his interest in the meat market he was out of business for three years, when he opened a harness shop and store opposite the Occidental Hotel, buying out the stock of G. W. Hamilton, in 1885. About a year later he sold a half interest to his late partner, S. A. Seavy. In the fall of 1886 they bought the stock of L. Keser. and consolidated the two stocks into the present store, since which time their business has prospered and grown. They keep a fine assortment of saddles and harness, the most of which they manufacture, employing from four to five mechanics in the shop. Their stock embraces every grade from the heavy draft to the finest carriage harness. They also carry a fine assortment of saddles, robes, horse clothing, whips, hardware, horse pads, toe weights, and everything pertaining to track horses. In short, it would be hard to mention an article used about a horse which cannot be found in their store. They buy in large quantities and get the advantage of lowest wholesale prices. Mr. Prindle is a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and left his home at the age of nineteen years, to seek his fortune in the mines of California, coming, in 1853, via Central America. Upon his arrival he at once engaged in mining and passed eighteen years of his life in the mines, the most of that time in Placer and El Dorado counties. In 1854 he helped to erect the first hydraulic machinery erected in Placer County, the first Mr. Prindle ever saw. His experience was altogether in gold mines, and he has seen panned out as high as thirty-six ounces to a single pan of dust, on the North Fork of the American River, an ounce at that time being worth \$18. On the other hand, he and six partners put in a flume for the North Fork of the American River, working from April till November, employing sometimes as high as twenty men, and the total result of their season's labor was five dollars in gold dust. He left the mines in 1868, with about \$15,000, and went back to his native State, where he lost \$7,000 in buying a farm near Sedalia, Missouri. He lived there about a year and a half of the two years he spent in the East. He then returned to Placer County to take charge of a mine at \$5 per day. From that place he came to Santa Rosa. On the whole, his mining experience was satisfactory and successful. He owned a number of mines, some of which proved valuable property. One he sold for \$1,800, which the purchaser sold for \$20,000, and the second purchaser sold it for \$50,000. This was the hydraulic mine litigated in the courts and closed by legal process several years ago. On the steamer en route to California, Mr. Prindle formed the acquaintance of Miss Nellie L. Benton, a native of the same county as himself, and with whom he was afterward, in 1864, united in marriage at Dutch Flat. They have two children: Frederick A., aged twenty-one, who is engaged in the store with his father; and a daughter, Mamie, thirteen years of age. Mrs. Prindle's father died in 1877, and in 1882 her mother died. They left quite an estate of improved and unimproved property in Santa Rosa, in what is known as Benton's addition. In 1877 Mr. Prindle built a nice residence on the northeast corner of D and Third streets, at a cost of \$3,300, which he still owns.



RANK A. BOHLIN is the manager of the Stegeman Winery. The ranch on which the winery is located, contains 240 acres, and is located within one mile of Cloverdale. Twenty-five acres are in vineyard, and of this acreage ten acres are from twelve to fifteen years of age, and the remainder from one to three years old and upward. The varieties are Muscat, Farisago, Black Hamburg, Isabella, Tokay, Mission, Zinfandel, Riesling, Burger, Sweetwater, Malvoise, Mataro, etc. The winery was established by William Stegeman in 1868. It has cooperage for the storage of 26,000 gallons, while the annual output is about 23,000 gallons. Some wine is carried over each year for aging. There is also a distillery in connection and some excellent brandies are turned out. The products of both winery and distillery have a high reputation and command a ready market. Frank A. Bohlin, who so ably conducts the business, is a native of Germany, born in Hanover, February 13, 1856, his parents being John Henry and Annie Kathrina (Banes) Bohlin, the father, a farmer. Frank A. Bohlin was reared in his native country, and attended school between the ages of six and fourteen years. In March, 1873, he sailed from Bremen to Baltimore. He soon went to Washington and from there to Illinois, locating in Clinton County, and working a year at the town of Breese. He then went to Florisant, St. Louis County, Missouri, and worked there three years. After this he attended St. Mary's College, in Indiana, for nine months. From there he went to Logan,

Felix County, Kansas, and after two or three years went South. He traveled throughout the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, etc., and while in the South was attacked with the yellow fever. After recovering he went to Arizona, and was a resident of Prescott for seven months. He then went to San Francisco and from there came to Sonoma County. Mr. Bohlin was married in this county to Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stegeman. She was born in Sierra County. Mr. Bohlin is a Democrat politically. He has seen a great deal of the world, having traveled extensively throughout this country and Europe.



W. CRAIG, the subject of this sketch, is one of the pioneers of California, a man widely known and universally respected. He dates his birth in Grafton County, New Hampshire, April 3, 1809, and is a descendant of an old New England family. He received in his youth only a fair practical education, but contact with the world from an early age has more than compensated any lack of youthful school advantages. He was reared to the boot and shoe maker's trade, and left his native county when sixteen years of age. Afterward he spent several years in traveling through the Eastern and Middle States, following his trade until he came to California, which was as soon after the discovery of gold as he could arrange to come. Mr. Craig reached San Francisco July 6, 1849, having left Boston, Massachusetts, in the schooner Boston, January 26, the same year. Of course, as he had intended before leaving New England, his venture was in mining, in Placer County. Less than two years satisfied him that placer mining would not suit him as a vocation. He then came to Sonoma County and laid the foundation of a goodly fortune by the purchase of 230 acres of the choicest of land in Sonoma Valley, on the west side of Sonoma Creek. There on a gentle eminence giving a magnificent view of the valley in all directions,

Mr. Craig erected his cottage home, and there he has ever since resided. His substantial building improvements, his finely cultivated land, his orchard and splendid vineyard of thirty acres, etc., all betoken thrift and well earned wealth on the part of the owner. In 1888 upon the completion of the Carquinez and Santa Rosa Railroad, which crosses his property, he sold his ranch for \$40,000, to the projectors of the promising new town of El Varano. Until late years Mr. Craig has devoted his time and farm almost entirely to stock-raising and general farming, growing of grapes, making wine and distilling grape brandy. Always thorough, his efforts in viticulture have been very successful, as is evinced by the fact that he, in 1888, was enabled to market his choice crop of wine grapes, 120 tons, from 30 acres, at \$30 per ton. Until recently he has manufactured largely of wine, his output of wine having reached as high as 40,000 gallons per annum, using both his own grapes and purchasing of his neighbors. February 14, 1849, Mr. Craig was married in the State of Massachusetts, to Miss Sophia T. Clark, who was born in Rockport, that State, October 8, 1820. Together they have traveled life's pathway full forty years, but their union has been blessed with no children. Politically, Mr. Craig is a Republican. In all the relations of life, as a citizen, neighbor and promoter of public good, he has ever been a true, upright man, and the memory of few of California's pioneers, grand men as so many of them were, will be more kindly cherished than will his.

WEN HARAN, son of Owen and Bridget (Leonard) Haran, was born in the north of Ireland in October, 1844. There were eight children in the family of whom four are living, the subject of this sketch being the only one in the United States. In 1868 he went from Belfast to Liverpool and from there to New York, thence by water again to San Fran-

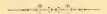
cisco, where he landed in August of that year. He remained there until 1873 in the employ of the North Beach and Mission Street Railway Company, as conductor. From there he went to Austin, Nevada, where he engaged in mining for a short time, and then went into the deep mines of Idaho. From Idaho he went to Virginia City, Nevada, where he was engaged in mining and speculating in stocks. Meeting with success he finally, in 1878, came to Sonoma County and bought his present ranch, consisting of 230 acres. He was married in 1882 to Annie Cassidy, who was born in Ireland, June 1, 1856, near the birth-place of her husband. Mrs. Haran was about fifteen years of age when she came to New York City, where she lived with an aunt until coming to California in 1882, the year of her marriage. They have two children: Elizabeth B., born September 11, 1883, and Frances W., born November 27, 1886.



AVID N. CARITHERS, senior proprietor of the dry goods and clothing house of D. N. Carithers & Son, corner of Fourth and B streets, is the oldest resident dry goods merchant, as well as one of the most successful business men of Santa Rosa. He was born in central Illinois, Fulton County, in 1837, when that was a frontier country, and there he was trained to habits of industry from early boyhood, taking his first lesson in business in his father's country store. Robert Carithers was born in Cadiz, Ohio, of Irish parentage, and married Miss Humphrey, also a native of the Buckeye State, and of Scotch ancestry. They settled in Fulton County, Illinois, in an early day, where Mr. Carithers engaged in merchandising and dealing in live stock. Of their family of living children, the subject of this sketch is one of three sons. He was educated in the common schools and in Illinois College at Jacksonville; and after a brief experience in teaching he began the study of law in the office of the now eminent lawyer of Chicago, W. C.

Goudy, in Lewiston, Illinois, and continued about three years. Before being admitted to the bar, he decided that mercantile life would be more to his taste than the legal profession, and abandoned further preparation. Returning to his first love he engaged in merchandising in Illinois until 1867. Having been married in the meantime to Miss Mary E. Clark, a native of Fulton County, that State, Mr. Carithers decided to cast his lot in the Golden West, and arrived with his family in Santa Rosa, in November of the above year. This now flourishing, beautiful city was but a village of 800 inhabitants when he landed here. With a capital of \$2,500 he opened a store on Third street. opposite the court house plaza. Under his judicious and enterprising management the business grewand prospered, necessitating several changes of location to secure more commodious and desirable quarters. His first removal was to Main street, opposite the Grand Hotel, where his store remained five years. From there it was removed to Fourth street, west of Mendocino street, and five years later, in 1881, to the fine large store the firm now occupies on the northeast corner of Fourth and B streets, the building having been purchased by Mr. Carithers for the purpose soon after its erection. The store is 40 x 100 feet in area, and is an elegant commercial emporium stocked with choice dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and gentlemen's furnishings of the latest and most approved patterns and styles. The firm purchase their goods direct from manufacturers or their jobbers and discount all bills, so that they are enabled to give customers the benefit of as low prices as the same class of goods can be sold for anywhere in the State; and their motto is to not be outdone either in price or quality. This wise business policy has always kept the firm of D. N. Carithers & Son at the front in the dry goods trade in Sonoma County, and has built up a business from a few thousand dollars to \$80,000 or \$100,000 per annum, giving employment to seven clerks besides the proprietors. During the history of this house Mr.

Carithers has had several partners at different periods, whose interests he has purchased. In 1887 he took in his son and only child, William R. Carithers, as a partner, since which time the firm title has been D. N. Carithers & Son. William R. Carithers is a young man twenty-two years of age, who has been schooled in the business from childhood, is thoroughly conversant with every detail, and gives promise of becoming one of the most successful merchants on this coast. Mr. Carithers has invested a large portion of his accumulated surplus capital in Santa Rosa real estate, and owns \$75,000 worth of choice improved city property. He is also a stockholder in and a director of the National Bank of Santa Rosa. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Carithers, on B street near Fifth, is one of the most beautiful of the many elegant homes in this "City of Roses,"



OSEPH E. WILSON .- Among the attractive orchards and vineyards in the neighborhood of Santa Rosa is that of Mr. Wilson. He is the owner of a beautiful tract of land 144% acres in extent, located on the Redwood road one and one-half miles west of the business center of Santa Rosa, in the Monroe school district. The soil on his farm is a rich loam carrying a fair share of gravel, and is well adapted for orchard and vineyard purposes, as is well attested by the condition of his improvements. Forty-five acres are devoted to the cultivation of wine grapes of the Zinfandel and Grey Riesling varieties. He also produces table grapes of the Muscat and Tokay varieties. Twelve acre's are planted with apples, pears, cherries and plums, and also a variety of other fruits too numerous to mention, all of which are very prolific in their yield. The rest of his land is devoted to hay and grain, and such stock as are required for farm purposes. Water can be procured in abundance upon this land at from ten to twelve feet below the surface. Mr. Wilson has a fine residence in which are all the

needed comforts that characterize a comfortable home. He has also commodious and well adapted out-buildings. The general appearance of this farm shows the intelligent care and forethought of a practical business man as well as farmer and orchardist.



HARLES V. STUART, deceased, -Among the pioneers of California, the men of 1849, few led a more active life than he whose name heads this sketch. Connected, as he was, with the early development of Sonoma County and with the early viticultural experiments in Sonoma Valley, it is fitting that mention should be made of him in this volume. Mr. Stuart was born in Nippenoos Township. Pennsylvania, May 19, 1819, son of Charles and Mary Stuart. His early life was spent on his father's farm, attending the winter schools until he was fourteen years of age. At that time he was placed in the Owego Academy at Owego, New York, where he completed his school education, afterward ertering a mercantile establishment at Ithaca, New York. He found, in 1839, his health failing to such a degree that rest and change became indispensable. The following year was spent in wandering from Maine to Texas and from New Orleans to the upper Mississippi. After returning to Ithaca he formed a mercantile connection which continued until he decided to try his fortunes on this coast. In the last days of March, 1849, as captain of a train of pack-mules, which he had been instrumental in organizing, he left Leavenworth, via the northern route, for this State. Passing en route Los Angeles, he reached San Francisco November 20. The old Mission Dolores attracted him, and there for nearly twenty years he made his home. He was a member of the first board of aldermen of San Francisco, under John W. Geary as mayor, and he early became one of the city's leading public and business men. His first great venture was the leasing of the Berryessa family, the supposed true owners, of the famed New Almaden quicksilver mines. After years of unproductive labor, to escape litigation, Mr. Stuart sold his interests in the property. In 1851 he built the first brick house in San Francisco. About that time he purchased property in Sonoma Valley, and not long after began one of the earliest essays at viticulture in Sonoma County. In 1869 he settled under his own vine and fig tree upon his Sonoma Valley property, and gave the name of Glen Ellen to his home, a name which was later given to the neighborhood postoffice, and still later to a picturesque village three-fourths of a mile away, reached by two lines of railroad. In 1870 Mr. Stuart erected a large and well ordered residence upon his estate. He was elected to the State Constitutional Convention assembled in 1878. Reared in the Democratic faith he loyally supported Abraham Lincoln and his administration, and ever afterward acted with the Republican party. In 1843 Mr. Stuart wedded Miss Ellen Mary Tourtellot, a refined and cultured lady, daughter of Jeremiah Tourtedot, a French gentleman descended from one of the old Huguenot families who settled at Cooperstown, New York. Her mother, formerly Eleanor Wood, was of English birth. After having witnessed the passing of California from a territory in a semi-chaotic condition to a State teeming with wealth and civilization, in which he had manfully acted his part, Mr. Stuart died August 13, 1880. Widely known and universally respected for his many good qualities, his death was a great bereavement to the community at large. Mrs. Stuart survives and has the charge and management of the Glen Ellen homestead, which consists of 320 acres. Her eldest son, Robert H., a young man of great promise, died in Colorado in September, 1878. The names of her other children are: Mary, widow of Remington Pickett, residing at Santa Rosa; Emily, wife of Marc Stangroom, of Whatcom, Washington Territory. The three already mentioned were born in the East, and the following in this State: Charles D., of Pacific Grove, Monterey County; Antoinette, wife of Alfred Vermehr, of Kingman, Arizona; Ida, wife of George W. Sessions, of San Francisco; and Isabell, wife of Foster S. Dennis, of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

ENRY KIRCH was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 30, 1835, his parents being Henry and Sophia (Smith) Kirch, both natives of Bavaria. Mr. Kirch attended school in his native place until the age of fifteen years, when he was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade. After working at that for two years, and being desirous of improving his condition, he decided to seek some newer country. Accordingly, in 1853, he emigrated to the United States. Upon his arrival in New York, he followed the occupation of a shoemaker for about six months, then went to New Jersey and engaged principally in farm labor until 1856. In that year he returned to New York and engaged in the hoop pole business for one year. In April, 1857, he came to California, via the Nicaragua route, and soon after his arrival located in Sierra County, where he worked in a lumber mill until 1858. The Frazer River mining excitement then sprang up and Mr. Kirch decided to seek his fortune in that district. A trial of six months at mining proved unsatisfactory and he returned to Sierra County, where he continued his occupation in the mills until 1861. In that year he went to Washington Territory and located at Port Discovery, where he remained until the fall of 1862, being engaged in the lumber mills at that place. His next move was for Arizona, and he was there occapied in mining, with the exception of a short time spent in San Francisco, until 1866. In that year he returned to California and located in Marin County where he rented a small farm and engaged in farming. While there he was also largely interested in building and constructing county roads, and for three years was a road master of the district in which he resided. In 1870 he came to Sonoma County,

locating about two and a half miles south of Santa Rosa upon lands which he rented from Mr. Harmon. He then established a dairy of about fifty cows, which he conducted until 1874, when he moved to the lands of P. Leddy, on the Santa Rosa and Sebastopol road, where he remained and continued his dairy operations till 1884, at which time he purchased his present farm and residence. This farm is located on the Santa Rosa and Glen Ellen road in Bennett Valley, about nine miles from Santa Rosa, in the Strawberry school district. He owns 689 acres of hill and valley land which he is rapidly placing under cultivation and making very productive. A fine vineyard of fifty acres has been planted, which produces a choice variety of Zinfandel wine grapes and also a variety of table grapes. Of orchard he has ten acres in which is grown cherries, apples, pears, plums, French prunes, etc. The rest of the land is devoted to hav and pasture for stock. It is the design of Mr. Kirch to largely increase his vinevard and erect a winery. Mr. Kirch has made a success in his agricultural pursuits and this has been secured by an energetic and intelligent system of cultivation. He is located in a rich and productive section of the county, and he knows how to reap all the benefits to be derived from the soil. He is a progressive citizen, and in good standing in the community. In political matters he is a Democrat. He is a member of Sonoma Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F., and also of the Knights of Honor. In 1868 Mr. Kirch married Miss Helene V. D. Scheer, a native of Germany, the daughter of Henry and Catherine V. D. Scheer. From this marriage there has been born the following named children: Lizzie, Henry, William, Julius, Frank, Leonard, Karl, and Peter.

OHN. M. LAUGHLIN.—The subject of this sketch dates his birth in Warren County, Tennessee, August 24, 1824. His parents, Alexander and Elizabeth (McGill)

Laughlin, were both natives of Virginia. His father died in 1831, leaving the family to the care of the mother, and in 1840 she moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, and there located on a farm. Mr. Laughlin remained upon his mother's farm until 1850, when his ambitious spirit led him to strike out in life for himself In the spring of that year he started, with ox teams, across the plains for California. This long journey was accomplished by the usual months of toil and hardships so well known and remembered by the pioneers of California. September 6, 1850, he arrived at Placerville and engaged in mining. Mr. Laughlin continued this occupation until the spring of 1853. He then returned overland to Iowa, and in the same year married Miss Matilda Fanoht, the daughter of William and Nancy Faught, natives of Kentucky. He remained in Iowa until the spring of 1854 when, in company with his wife, mother, brother and sister, he started upon his third trip across the plains. This time he and his brother brought about 200 cattle with them. Nothing unusual occurred upon this long journey and the party arrived safely in Sonoma County that fall and located on the Mark West Creek. Finding immense tracts of rich land unoccupied, Mr. Laughlin pitched his tent. He then went into the redwoods where he split out shakes and other timber which he hauled to his claim, and used in building a cabin. Mr Laughlin then commenced his career as a pioneer farmer of the county, and since that time has devoted his attention to that calling. The success that has attended his efforts is well attested by the various productions of his rich and highly cultivated lands. A large and well ordered dwelling-house containing the comforts and conveniences of modern well ordered homes has taken the place of his simple cabin. Commodious out buildings store his products and shelter his herds. The evidences of his prosperity are everywhere visible upon this model farm. Mr. Laughlin now owns 550 acres, comprising some of the most productive land in Sonoma County, located in Russian River

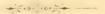
Township, Lone Redwood school district, less than one mile west from Mark West station, on the North Pacific Railroad. Among the noticeable features of his farm are twenty acres of orchard which is producing a large variety of fruits, such as apples, peaches, French prunes, plums, pears, and figs. He has also twelve acres of vineyard devoted to wine and table grapes, among which are Zinfandel, Malvoise, Muscat, Tokay and Rose of Peru. His alfalfa fields are especially worthy of mention. They comprise seventy acres of his land and produce three large crops each year, besides furnishing months of pasturage for his stock; all this is done without any irrigation. The balance of his land is devoted to hay, grain and stock. Among his stock are 300 sheep of the South Down and Shropshire breeds. His cattle, which he raises for market purposes, are improved with Durham stock. He also devotes considerable attention to horses of improved stock, and has some fine specimens of draft and road horses, the former being improved with "Suffolk Punch" and English stock, and the roadsters, by "Anteo" Patchen stock. Mr. Laughlin is well entitled to be styled one of the representative farmers of Sonoma County. His long residence has made him well known, and his straightforward, consistent course of life has gained for him a large circle of friends. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, a strong supporter of any enterprise which he believes will advance the prosperity and welfare of the community in which he resides. He has served for thirty years as a school trustee in his district. In political matters he is a Democrat, liberal and conservative in his views. He is a member of Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 57, F. & A. M., also Santa Rosa Chapter, No. 45. Mr. Laughlin's wife died in 1876, and in 1877 he married Mrs. Cordelia (Bixby) Sanborn, the widow of Ezra Sanborn, a native of Maine, but resident of Sonoma County. He has seven children living, viz: Alexander D., who married Miss Mary Johnson, living in Santa Rosa, is an attorney-at-law in that city; Eliza Jane, who married Mark

Brown, residing in Washington Territory; Melvina, wife of William P. Slusser, residing in Sonoma County; Lizzie, wife of Frank McCulloh, residing in Mariposa County; Amanda, wife of James Bailey, residing in Windsor; John and Alpheus, living at home. Mrs. Laughlin has also two children living from her former marriage, viz: Willard B. Sanborn, who married Miss Rose Perkinson, now residing in Santa Rosa, and Emma, who married John Faught, residing in Sonoma County.



EORGE WALTER ORMSBY was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, April 13, 1848. His father, John Harper Ormsby, was born in Ohio, where he grew to manhood and from there moved to Wisconsin. He was married July 26, 1837, to Betsey Ann Carroll, a native of New York State. After a few years' residence in Dane County he moved to Marquette County, where he lived until 1861. In that year the family, consisting of Mr. Ormsby, his wife and five children, came to California. They made the journey across the plains, being on the way about six months, and first located in Big Valley, in Sonoma County, within a mile of Valley Ford on the ranch of Stephen Fowler. They put in a crop and stayed there a few months, but left the place before the crop was harvested. From there the family went to Amador County, where the male members worked at mining, at Mineral City, near Forest Home, a postoffice on the old stage route between Sacramento and Placerville. Mr. Ormsby was engaged there about a year, and then came down to Petaluma and stayed there about a year for the purpose of educating his children. In 1865 he bought the homestead place in Vallejo Township, in the Waugh district, then consisting of 260 acres. He lived on the place until about 1873, and then moved to a ranch in the Elmore district, near Petaluma, where he lived until about 1884. The family then moved to Geyserville, where they now reside. They

have had five children, of whom four are living: John Whitney, Mrs. Mary A. Prescott, George Walter, Powell Martin, and Mrs. Julia Fillmore, deceased. George Walter Ormsby was married October 18, 1871, to Lydia Lucetta Sackett. Shortly after he rented the whole ranch, in which he already owned an interest, the gift of his father after he became of age. After renting it for about seven years he then bought the property, consisting at present of 223 acres. It is used principally as a dairy farm, having about forty head of cattle. He milks, on the average, twenty cows and makes a hundred pounds of butter a week. Mrs. Ormsby was born at Fort Walla Walla, Oregon, daughter of David A. Sackett, one of the early pioneers of the county. Her father first moved from Oregon to Yerka, Siskiyou County, California, and when she was about three years old he went to Marin County, and shortly after to Petaluma. Mr. Sackett was postmaster of Petaluma for eight years, and in 1875 moved to Calistoga, Napa County, and from there to Hayden Hill, Lassen County; then back to Napa County, thence to Alameda County, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby have four children: Julia Belle, born November 1, 1872; Ernest Walter, born May 11, 1876; Ella Norean, born March 8, 1878; and Edna Genevieve, born September 25, 1887.



R. EUGENE M. COOPER.—Among the native sons of Sonoma County, and the promising young business men of Santa Rosa, perhaps none are better known than Dr. Cooper. He was born in August, 1860, five miles south of Santa Rosa, and is the eldest child and only son of three children of S. R. Cooper. After having studied the profession of dentistry with Dr. Savage in Santa Rosa, he opened an office in 1885, in Visalia, Tulare County, and practiced there with good success until January 1, 1888. On account of his own and his wife's health, and owing to the failing

health of his father, S. R. Cooper, of this city, he moved to Santa Rosa and opened an office in the latter part of January, 1888, in the Rendall Block, corner of B and Fourth streets. He makes a specialty of operative dentistry, but does all classes of work. Mrs. Cooper is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, of Scotch parentage, and has lived in California since her early girlhood. Her maiden name was Stuart.

- 体验。图片·州贫。能一一

K. CADY, proprietor of the town of Agua Caliente and of the Agua Caliente Springs Hotel, was born in New London, Connecticut, June 23, 1846, son of M. K. Cady and Sarah (Holt) Cady. His school days were ended at the Collegiate Institute, New Haven, Connecticut, at the age of eighteen years. At that age he encountered life for himself. Coming to California via the Isthmus of Panama, in 1865, he spent the following two years in mining at White Pine and other points in Nevada. He later spent several years in active business in Marysville, this State, there being the junior member of the firm of Cooley & Cady, extensive dealers in general hardware, agricultural and mining machinery, etc. Mr. Cady sold his interest and accepted, in 1874, the position of chief adjuster in the United States mint at San Francisco, later being promoted to the position of assistant coiner and acting chief coiner. In 1881 he resigned his position and made his home upon the property he now owns, which he had bought the previous year. This fine estate consists of 430 acres, 100 acres of which are devoted to wine culture, and many acres to apples, oranges, olives and other fruit. A winery having a capacity for the manufacture and storage of 100,000 gallons, and a distillery attached for the making of brandy, are among the improvements noticed. This property includes both valley and foothills, giving wild and secluded nooks and again sightly elevations almost without number. Five mineral springs form part of the natural attrac-

tions of the favored place. In 1886 Mr. Cady opened to the public his now well and favorably known resort. The same year he platted the town of Agua Caliente. It is already a place of no small importance. The magnificent hotel is provided with gas and electric bells. Telephone communication is had with San Francisco. Its railroad advantages, situated as the town is, half way between Sonoma and Glen Ellen, and on the line both of the Sonoma Valley and the Santa Rosa & Carquinez Railroads, are all that could be desired. The locality is a land of promise for the sportsman, the hills furnishing an abundance of game, and the streams are wel stocked with that gamiest of all fish, the speckled trout. The hotel itself has a history well worth recording. The south wing, 30 x 60 feet, though looking on both the out and inside like a modern building, is a solid adobe structure, two stories in height, which was opened as a hotel, with a sign swinging to the breeze, in 1846. The landlord was one of the many retainers of General Vallejo, and if the ancient walls could speak they might tell the story of many a gay fandango which has taken place upon these premises. The old structure, strong as if new, forms now the greater part of the south wing of Mr. Cady's stately resort. It is believed that it was the first hotel building advertised as such to the traveler in the State of California. General Hooker, who owned the ranch adjoining on the north and separated by a rail fence erected by him, which still stands, lived many years in this building, and left it to enter the Army of the Potomac. The old building has many historic incidents connected with its history. At different times it has sheltered General Sherman, General Grant, Stoneman, Phil Kearney, and many others who have since become famous in history. Had we space, much of interest connected with the immediate surroundings of the home of Mr. Cady could be given. We mention, however, that the unfortunate General Stone, by many held responsible for the disaster at Balls Bluff, which resulted in the death of our gallant General Baker in 1861,

and who was afterward "Pasha" Stone of the Egyptian army, and who died a few years ago in that country, owned and occupied a ranch a mile north of Agua Caliente long before the war. Mr. Cady married at his present home, in 1885, Gail Freebern, who was born in Wisconsin and reared in Iowa. They have one child, a sweet little daughter bearing her mother's name. At the general election of 1888 Mr. Cady was elected supervisor in the first district of Sonoma County, by a vote complimentary and flattering to him. To him belongs the distinction of being the first Republican elected in the district, and of having by his election for the first time given to the county a Republican board of supervisors. He is a member of Corinthian Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 9, Marysville, and of several other orders.



MOHN KING. -Dennis King, a farmer of Washington County, New York, came from Ireland to Montreal, Canada, about the year 1823, being one of a party of seven young Irishmen who started out to seek their fortunes in the New World, nor did they tarry long on the Canadian border, but crossed to Whitehall, New York, where Dennis found employment as a farm hand, being the first Irishman ever seen in that locality. Seven years later he married Johanna Regan, a native of Cork, Ireland. John King, the oldest son of this union, was born in the little town of Granville, northern New York, in July, 1833. Here he lived on his father's farm, and by attending the country schools during the winter season, acquired such rudimentary education as might be obtained under such circumstances. In 1854 having arrived at man's estate and feeling the necessity for a wider field in life, he, in company with three other young men of Whitehall, started for California, the golden field of promise to so many. They came via Panama and landed at San Francisco on the 22d of April, 1854, going directly from there to Sacramento,

where they had promise of empolyment by the Water Company. In this, however, they were disappointed, and they at once set out on foot for Auburn, Placer County, at that time the scene of active mining operations. His first work in mining was done at New Castle at \$1 per day. For two years he followed that occupation, and for two years more was interested in mining and ranching, going first to Nevada County, locating at Orleans Flat in 1858, then to Eureka in 1860. In 1862 he removed to Austin, Lander County, Nevada, 180 miles east of Virginia City, buying property there and building. This was during the silver mining excitement of 1862 and 1864. In the spring of 1866 he came overland to Sacramento by wagon (at that time the only mode of conveyance), thence to San Francisco by steamer and on to Los Angeles, his object being the purchase of stock. He bought the famous "John Temple" brand of horses and, having collected 1,100 head, left Los Angeles County in May, 1866, driving the herd across the country to Nevada, arriving there in February, 1867. The following June he secured a government escort against the Platte River Indians and drove the whole herd across the Rocky Mountains to Omaha, where they were sold. In the winter of 1870 he purchased 6,000 head of sheep in Monterey County, and with five men and two does drove them to Lander County, Nevada, being three months on the road. In 1871 Mr. King married Miss Anna M. Clark, daughter of R. N. Clark, Esq., of Austin, Nevada, and continued to make that place his home until 1881, when, wearying of the labors of so active a life, he disposed of his various interests in Nevada and came to Sonoma County. In June, 1883, he purchased 1,080 acres of the Lytton Springs property, lying between the Russian River and the Dry Creek Valley, and there engaged in vine-growing and farming. In 1884 he bought the Boggie property, north of Healdsburg, a beautiful building site on the west side of Johnson street, where his family residence was erected in 1885, and where with his family, consisting of three daughters and four sons, he resides, enjoying the leisune which comes after a well-spent life, and being respected and honored by the community.

mana fin faafin fan sim ---

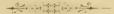
TEREMIAH RIDGWAY, deceased .-- Among the men who settled at Santa Rosa during its early history and became pioneers of Sonoma County, few were better or more widely known than the subject of this sketch. He brought a large capital to the new country, and early became interested in its development and prosperity. Mr. Ridaway was born at Tuckerton, New Jersey, in 1804, of one of the old Quaker families of that State, the family being of English origin. In his youth and early manhood he followed a sea-faring life, passing through all the grades from a cabin boy to a master of a merchant vessel. In the prime of manhood he wedded, in New York City, Miss Sarah Ann Ridgway, a lady who, though bearing the same name, was from a family tracing no relationship. After his marriage Mr. Ridgway became a merchant at Tuckerton, and a few years later he engaged in farming near Philadelphia, afterward moving westward he engaged in general merchandising at La Porte, Indiana a business which he successfully followed for a number of years. Finally determining to make the Pacific coast his future home, he, in the spring of 1854, joined at St. Joseph, Missouri, an overland train destined for this State. From the autumn of that year until the spring of 1857 he resided at Sacramento. He then came to Santa Rosa and purchased 160 acres, one of the most desirable tracts of land in the neighborhood, situated on what is now Mendocino street, adjoining the city plat on the north, in fact the family residence and fifty acres of the homestead are included now in the plat of the city. Mr. Ridgway, investing his means in productive property, became one of the wealthy men of Northern California. The great bereavement of his life was the death of his wife,





John Adams.

in September, 1869, at the age of sixty-two years. She was the mother of three children, viz.: Judith, Jeremiah, and Joseph, of whom the first and last mentioned reside upon the homestead, Jeremiah having the last few years had his home in the East. Mr. Ridgway, though over thirty years a resident of California, had still large interests in the East. In fact, 'tis said that his investments in real estate were always judiciously made, and never changed. In May, 1884, he left his home on business connected with his interests in the East, destined never to return alive. He died at La Porte, Indiana, in February, 1885. His remains were brought home for burial. Thus, one by one, the pioneers are passing away.



OHN ADAMS.—There is no man in Sonoma County better or more widely known, particularly in agricultural and horticultural circles, than John Adams of Santa Rosa. A sketch of his life is of more than passing interest in a history of the county to which he has devoted the best part of his life in building up; briefly stated it is as follows: Mr. Adams was born in Jackson County, Missouri, July 31, 1827. His father, Lynchburg Adams, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, and emigrated to Missouri in 1818. His mother is a native of Missouri, and was born at Boone's Fort in Boone County. Mr. Adams is descended from the pioneer element of the great West. He was reared in pioneer settlements and early in life was inured to the hardships and practical labors of pioneer farming and stock-raising. He was engaged in farm labor upon his father's farm until 1850. May 10 of that year, he started for California. He joined Michael T. McClellan and worked his passage across the plains by driving an ox team. After months of toil and hardship, unavoidable upon such a journey, he arrived at Sacramento, October 1 of that year. There he was taken with the cholera, suffering from an illness that lasted until midwinter. In

the fall of 1850 he went to Shasta and engaged for a short time in mining. Afterward he proceeded to Rush Creek, where he followed the same occupation until August of the same year. At that time the Indians became troublesome and he was compelled to abandon his mining prospects. He then came to Sonoma County and engaged in farm labor for James Hudspeth, on land now occupied by W. S. M. Wright, about one mile and a half west of Santa Rosa. In the fall of 1852 he proceeded by steamer route to New Orleans, and from thence returned to his old home in Missouri. The next spring he went through Southern Missouri and Arkansas, purchasing cattle. After securing 175 fine milch cows, he started his herd across the plains. He was successful in this enterprise and arrived with his stock in Sonoma County in the fall of 1853. He then located his herd on lands west of Santa Rosa, where he remained until February, 1855, when he took his cattle into the mountains at the head of Mark West Creek, northeast of Santa Rosa. Not suited with his location, in the fall of that year he left the mountains and settled about one and a half miles northwest of Santa Rosa, in what is now the Lewis school district, on Adams Lane. There he purchased a squatter's right for 160 acres of land and established himself as a general farmer and stock-grower. Mr. Adams was one of the first to recognize the adaptability of the soil of Santa Rosa Valley for fruit culture, and was the pioneer fruit grower of the section in which he resides. As early as 1856 he procured grafts from Oregon and planted an orchard upon his lands, and he has also planted a vineyard of Mission grapes. Mr. Adams increased his land holdings to about 350 acres, making extensive and substantial improvements in buildings, etc. In 1860 he built a substantial and commodious residence. around which he planted a large variety of shade trees that have added greatly to the beauty and comfort of his pleasant home. In the past few years he has sold portions of his land until his farm now (1888) contains 236 acres. These

lands are in a high state of cultivation and are very productive. Among his improvements is a perfect system of drainage, easily controlled and applicable to his farm. His fruit cultivation includes twenty-five acres of orchard, containing a large variety of fruits, among which are apples, pears, plums, peaches, French prunes, cherries, figs, almonds and walnuts; also a family vineyard in which he has wine and table grapes of the most approved varieties. The rest of his land is devoted to hav, grain and stock-raising. Among his stock are some thoroughbred Jersey cattle and fine specimens of draft horses, improved by Norman stock. The subject of this sketch is a strong believer in the glorious future that awaits the agricultural and horticultural industries of Sonoma County. Despite the progress already made and success achieved in these industries, he deems them but still in their infancy. Public spirited, energetic, and progressive, he has been in the front rank and taken a lead in all enterprises that have tended to advance the interests and build up Sonoma County. He was one of the originators of the system of county exhibits in the fairs and various cities of the United States, whereby the wonderful productions of Sonoma County have been displayed throughout the country. He is a member of Santa Rosa Grange, No. 17, Patrons of Husbandry, of which he was formerly the master. He is also the master of the Pomona Grange. Taking a deep interest in the public schools, he has for over twenty-five years served as a school trustee in his district. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, a strong believer in churches and the influence which they exert in improving the welfare and morals of the community, and he has always contributed liberally toward the building of churches - without regard to denomination—as well as for other public buildings. In political matters Mr. Adams is associated with the Democratic party, and though not an office seeker, he has always taken an intelligent interest in all political questions of the day. His influence has always

been exerted to advance the best elements of his party. In 1852 Mr. Adams was united in marriage with Miss Holly D. R. Hudspeth, the daughter of Charles M. and Nancy (Draper) Hudspeth. Her parents were natives of Tennessee, and pioneers of California and Sonoma County, having settled in the county in 1849. From this marriage there have been born eleven children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Lynchburg, who married Miss Ellen Hill, living in Santa Rosa; John H., married Miss Mattie Dunkley, residing near Occidental; Robert Lee, Albert Sidney, Charles Edward, Press S., Bettie, Susie and Mattie. The second child, James Buchanan, died August 18, 1878, at the age of twenty-one years. The third, William Carroll, died in 1862, when two and a half years of age.

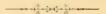


ON. G. R. CODDING.—The subject of this sketch was born in Bristol, Ontario County, New York, June 14, 1826, and is of the old Puritan stock. Here he received his education and remained until the year 1846, when he proceeded to Will County, Illinois, and embarked in the nursery business, which he followed until April 1, 1849. The reported fabulous discoveries of gold in California prompted him to make the then dangerous and tedious trip to the Pacific across the plains. Arriving at the Platte River he constructed from cottonwood a number of boats and engaged in ferrying for four weeks. There was a large travel over this route at this time, and Mr. Codding was kept busy day and night. During these four weeks he ferried 500 emigrant wagons, including the noted train from Missouri led by Colonel Pope, consisting of fifty wagons and 250 emigrants. From this poin on he traveled with a pack-horse via Salt Lake City, where he arrived on the 24th of July. As Mr. Codding had been reared in a Christian land, and been taught from childhood up to regard the Sabbath day according to the strict letter of the law, he thought it as much his duty to respect the Holy Writ upon the wild and trackless plains as when traveling in his native land. During the first week he was with other traveling companions, but as soon as Sunday morning dawned he was deserted, as he always rested on the Sabbath day. The consequence was that he made most of the journey alone, his only companion being his faithful horse. However slow his progress seemed, he succeeded in reaching Sacramento City far in advance of nearly all of those with whom he traveled while making the journey. He arrived in Sacramento September 21, 1849, where he remained one week. Sacramento at that time though a trading post of considerable importance, was so new that the grass had hardly been trodden in its principal streets. There were no churches, and the name of God was only heard in profanity; gorgeous saloons were opened to allure the un wary, and spirituous liquors flowed like water. Here Mr. Codding resolved anew to adhere to the pledge taken in his youth which yet he had never broken, to abstain from the use of intoxicating drink. To this resolve he attributed the fact that, although not of a strong constitution, he outlived many of his friends and acquaintances, who have fallen through the too frequent use of intoxicating liquors. After a week's stay in Sacramento, Mr. Codding, in company with others, proceeded to Napa City for the purpose of establishing a shingle factory, but after giving the matter a thorough canvass they concluded that the scheme was impracticable, and abandoned the idea. Late in the fall of 1849 we find Mr. Codding at Redding, Shasta County, prospecting in mining. Here he was taken ill and was obliged to abandon his pursuit for the glittering metal and, in company with Mr. Bowles, of Galena, Illinois, found his way to Sonoma City. In the fall of 1854 he settled in Petaluma Valley and engaged in the nursery business until 1860, when he became a resident of Petaluma. Here he opened the news and exchange business. In 1868 Mr. Codding was led to the investigation of the then prevalent system of life insurance, his investigation being

stimulated at that time by the loss in one of these companies of \$700. In studying the workings of these institutions, he became convinced that too many of them were merely concocted schemes to mislead the unwary, and to fleece the pockets of the unsuspecting for the benefit of the companies and their agents, and that too often these companies became mere confidence men, under the guise of life insurance. These convictions led his practical mind to devise some system that should carry with it the benefits derived from life insurance and avoid the expense and uncertainty attending the latter. After comparing the different systems of co-operative associations, he perfected the plan and organized the Sonoma and Marin Mutual Benefit Association in 1868, which association distributed before its disbandment over half a million dollars in benefits. After it passed out of his management it fell into the hands of parties who did not understand the principles of insurance thoroughly, and as a consequence it declined in numbers and influence and finally disbanded. In 1870 he organized the Mutual Relief Association of Petaluma, of which institution he was the continuous secretary and business manager until the time of his death in 1884, carrying it upward until it now has assets of over \$100,000 and has paid dividends of over \$60,000. The history of these associations will appear in their proper place in this volume. These associations, with others that soon followed, were so vigorously attacked by those interested in life insurance companies. that adverse laws were attempted to be enacted through the powerful influence of the wealth of these incorporations. This aroused Mr. Codding again to the necessity of protecting these societies that he had labored so ardnously to build up, and accordingly in 1873 he was instrumental in getting an act passed by the California Legislature especially for the protection of these associations. As a consequence, the system of co-operative protective societies has become a protection now much sought after by those depending upon life insurance. In 1876 Ma.

Codding organized the Real Estate Association of Petaluma, being its secretary until his death. It was a stock company with a capital of \$50,000, organized for the purpose of buying and selling real estate, building houses, making loans, etc. It has done very much for Petaluma in the way of making its advantages known, building it up, introducing capital, etc. It is still actively engaged in business under the management of its secretary, Mr. George C. Codding, the eldest son of the late Mr. George R. Codding, and who seems to have inherited his father's talent and ability as a manager and successful promoter of public enterprises. The Pacific Benefit Association was organized in 1880, under the direction and management of both George R. Codding and George C. Codding, who have continued its secretary and manager. Since then it has paid benefits of over \$100,000, extending its business over the Pacific slope. Its active and careful management is giving it a very prosperous career, and under its charter, members are secured by ample and sufficient guarantees. This association is considered an advance upon the ordinary methods of co-operative associations in the matter of graded assessments and other regards. It is founded upon the better and more successful principles of the associations which have preceded it, and was instituted after the life study and experience of George R. Codding-a life spent in the successful management of these associations. On June 28, 1865, George R. Codding was married to Miss Millie M. Colby, a native of Vermont. There are six of their children living, as follows: George C. Codding was born at Petaluma, March 24, 1866, was educated in the same town and upon his father's death in 1884, was compelled to leave school and enter actively into business in connection with the companies. Mr. Codding has been appointed special agent for Sonoma County, for the California Insurance Company of San Francisco, and as such he has established sub-agencies throughout Sonoma County, and carries on a general business in real estate and

insurance. The other members of the family are Charles R. Codding, an electrician, now in San Francisco, and the younger children, two boys and two girls, who are attending school. One of the most noteworthy of the elegant residences in Petaluma is the newly constructed home of this family on Sixth street. It is a handsome modern construction, showing itself the home of comfort and taste in its handsome proportions and trim surroundings.



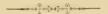
S. FARQUAR, another member of the Sonoma County bar, is a native of North Liberty, Ohio, born December 20, 1848. He was educated at Monmouth College, Illinois, from which he received a diploma in the class of '73. During the years 1873-'74 he held the position of instructor in languages and mathematics at Smithson College of Logansport, Indiana. In the spring of 1875 he came to California, and taught in the public schools of San Francisco and Sonoma County for two years. Mr. Farquar subsequently commenced the study of law and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court in 1878. He entered into a partnership with W. B. Haskell, Esq., of Petaluma, and continued the practice of his profession with the firm until 1882. Mr. Farquar then removed to Globe, Arizona, where he remained until the fall of 1884, at which time he returned to California, and was the Republican nominee for district attorney in 1886. Being defeated, he resumed the practice of law, locating at Santa Rosa, where he has since re-



P. INK, Cloverdale.—Among the representative citizens of northern Somma County is the gentleman with whose name this sketch commences. He is a native of Tompkins County, New York, born January 22, 1819, his parents being George and

Mary (Rose) Ink, the former born in New Jersey and the latter in New York State. Mr. Ink was reared in his native county, and when he was twenty-one years of age removed to Ohio, locating in what is now Morrow County. He taught school parts of fifteen years, and was elected and served as justice of the peace at the county seat. He took an active interest in the events which led up to the America Civil war, and when that struggle came on his sympathies were entirely with the Union cause. When he became satisfied that the war was to be a test of strength and endurance between the hosts of the contending sections, he decided to offer his services in his country's cause he went to Columbus, enlisted in the United States service, and went into camp at Camp Chase. The Eightyfifth Ohio Regiment was then being made up and he was made a Sergeant. His health, never robust, gave way entirely under the strain of camp life, and when the command left for the seat of war, he was not permitted to accompany it. No improvement taking place, he was honorably discharged in September, 1862, and in October following he came out to California for the purpose of recuperating his health and strength. His journey was made by the steamer America on the Atlantic side, then via Nicaragua, and on the steamer Moses Taylor to San Francisco, where he arrived January 1, 1863. After spending a brief time in San Francisco and Marin County, he went to Sutter County and engaged in stock business and dairying near Yuba City, and while there was elected and served as justice of the peace. In 1875 he came to Sonoma County, and in 1878 located at Cloverdale. He has a ranch of 3,000 acres two miles from the town, where he is extensively engaged in sheep raising, usually keeping from 1,500 to 2,500 sheep on the range. He is probably the largest wool grower in Sonoma County, and his animals are all high grade Merinos. Mr. Ink is a Republican politically, and is one of the leading men in the councils of the party in the county, usually having a place on the central committee. He is a Knight Templar in the

Masonic order, having passed through all the chairs of Santa Rosa Lodge. He holds membership in the Odd Fellows lodge at Yuba City, in which he has passed all the chairs. Mr. Ink was married in New York State to Miss Hannah Herald, a native of Seneca County, New York. Both are members of the Presbyterian church.



ENRY WEYL .-- Among the representative and progressive business men of Sonoma must be classed the above named gentleman. A sketch of his life and association with the business enterprises of Sonoma are of interest. Mr. Weyl was born in Bingen on the Rhine, Germany, May 29, 1834. His parents, Henry and Anna (Beck) Weyl, were natives of that place. There Mr. Weyl was reared and received his education, being brought up as a cooper and distiller, the occupation of his father. Being ambitious and desirous of seeing something of the world, in 1854 he left his native land and embarked for the United States. Upon his arrival in New York he worked at his trade as a cooper in that city and in Williamsburg, until 1855. In that year he shipped on the bark Sappho, Captain Seaburg commanding, for a whaling voyage to the North Pacific and other places. Mr. Weyl remained in that employ until 1859 when the bark returned to New Bedford, her home port, after which he went on board the ship Congress, Captain Swift commanding, for a whaling voyage around Cape Horn to the Pacific Ocean. Upon the arrival of his ship at Calleo, he left the vessel and engaged in work as a cooper. Being of an ingenious mind and skilled in various trades, he was also employed as a blacksmith and carpenter. After some months spent in labor in Calleo he proceeded to Guayaquil, where he was engaged as a carpenter and stair builder. From Guayaquil he went to Panama, and in the absence of other employment, engaged as a butcher on the steamer Sonora. This steamer was one of the Pacific mail vessels, bound to San Francisco.

where she arrived December 14, 1860. Upon his landing in San Francisco Mr. Weyl sought work at his trade as a cooper and worked for P. Mallov until 1862. He was then engaged by Mr. Henry Gerke as a superintendent and manager in the manufacture of wine and brandies upon his ranch in Tehama County. He was thus employed until the fall of that year when ill health compelled him to abandon that occupation, and he returned to San Francisco. Upon recovering his health he again engaged in work at his trade, which he continued until 1867, when he came to Sonoma County and located at Sonoma where he established a cooper shop. He successfully conducted this business, and as his capital increased, established a winery and lumber vard. These enterprises were successfully conducted until 1877. He then went to Petaluma and established a wholesale wine and liquor house. This business he conducted in connection with his winery at Sonoma until 1879, when he returned to Sonoma and the next year commenced extensive building improvements upon his land, which is situated on the northwest corner of the plaza. He erected a large twostory building, containing three storerooms on the first floor and a hall in the upper story. He also completed a fine two-story residence, and in the same year added to his business enterprises by opening a butcher shop and market in connection with Herman Nanert. This partnership existed for about a year, when Mr. Weyl bought out the interest of his partner and conducted the business alone. In 1884 he opened a general merchandise store in his block, a business which he is now (1888) conducting. Mr. Weyl, in addition to his real estate in Sonoma, also owns 100 acres of farming lands two miles north of Sonoma. This land is used principally for stock purposes, but fifty acres of it are well adapted to vineyard or orchard purposes. Upon this place he is engaged in quarrying basalt rock for paving purposes, which finds ready sale in San Francisco. There are two fine quarries of that rock upon the place, one of which he leases. He pays considerable attention to stock-raising

and has some fine Holstein and Jersev cattle. and draft horses of the Norman and Clydesdale breed, also roadsters of Patchen stock. Mr. Weyl is one of Sonoma's most progressive and public spirited citizens. A strong believer in the future wealth and prosperity of the beautiful Sonoma Valley, he is always ready with time and money to aid and encourage any enterprise that will build up and develop its wonderful resources. A residence of over twenty years in Sonoma has made him well known, and his straightforward and consistent mode of life and manner of dealing with his fellow men have gained him hosts of friends. In 1886 and 1887 he was a member of the City Board of Trustees and has also served for several years as school trustee in his district. He is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., of Sonoma, In politics, Mr. Weyl is a consistent Republican, taking an intelligent interest in all the political questions of the day. December 18, 1869, Mr. Weyl was united in marriage with Miss Mary Knackstadt, the daughter of Henry and Amelia Knackstadt, natives of Germany, but residents of Sonoma County. From this marriage there are seven children living: Henry J., Anna, Gustave, William, Frank, Clara, and Albert J.

- 《豫·吕孙·代智·盛一一

TOSEPH H. HUNT, proprietor of the Santa Rosa Alden Fruit Evaporators, is a native son of the Golden West, born in Sierra County, California, in 1864. His father, W. J. Hunt, came to this State in 1861 from Missouri, and settled in that county. In 1870 he moved with his family to Green Valley, Sonoma County, where he still resides. He built an Alden dryer in connection with his orchard in 1876, being the pioneer in fruit drying in that part of the county. The subject of this sketch having thus been trained in the business from boyhood, is thoroughly conversant with handling and preserving fruits, in which he is now so extensively and successfully engaged. In the spring of 1887 he built the Santa Rosa Dryer,

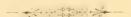
near the bridge which spans Santa Rosa Creek, in the southwestern part of the city, putting in the process known as the Improved Alden Dryer, of large size. His buildings, machinery and appurtenances are of the latest improved patterns and are best adapted both for convenience and the perfection of the work, as the results demonstrate. The first season his manufactory was in operation, Mr. Hunt dried twenty-five tons of prunes, fifty tons of peaches, and 300 tons of apples, seventy-five per cent. of which ranked as first grade, and sold in the market at from two to five cents per pound higher than other machine dried fruits. The cause of this superiority of his goods is readily understood by any one visiting his factory and observing the perfect order and cleanliness of the premises, and the extraordinary care exhibited in every stage of the work from the time the fruits are unloaded from the growers' wagons until the beautiful cured product is neatly boxed and labeled in packages for shipping. Mr. Hunt's dried fruits are doing much to build up a proud reputation for California dried fruits in Chicago, New York, and other great eastern markets where they are sold, as well as in the metropolis of this State, where many of them find a market. In the season of 1888 he cured 143 tons of French prunes, besides other fruits, in the Santa Rosa Dryer, for which he paid the orchardists from one to one and three-quarter cents per pound. He is a joint owner, with his brother, of a dryer of equal capacity at Geyserville, which they built in 1888, and which manufactured about one-fourth as much the past season as the Santa Rosa dryer. Mr. Hunt is also interested with his brother in the Sebastopol Cannery, in which they put up 1,500 cases of fruit in 1888, and expect to increase their capacity as the trade demands. He and his brother have the largest blackberry ranch in California, if not in the world, near Sebastopol, from which they harvest forty tons of berries a year, worth from \$60 to \$70 per ton. The average yield is three tons to the acre. For the past two seasons Mr. Hunt has bought and

shipped to eastern markets large quantities, aggregating many thousand boxes each year, of choice, fresh picked fruits, for which was received the highest prices both by the producer and the shipper. Mr. Hunt is held in high esteem for his business integrity and honor, and is one of California's most energetic and promising native sons.



TILLIAM HARVEY HAYNE was born in Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, April 8, 1837, son of Joseph and Mary (Riley) Hayne, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia. Joseph Hayne moved from Ohio to Indiana in 1838, and settled in a little town near Elkhart, where he resided a few years, engaged in mercantile trade. From there he moved to Davenport, Iowa, remaining there a short time, thence to the Des Moines River to a little town called Charlestown, where he taught school for one winter; thence to Iowaville on the river, where he again went into the mercantile business and also did some trading with the Indians. He made his home there for two or three years, when he went farther up the Des Moines River and took up a government claim, living on it nearly a year, then going to Ottumwa. While there he received the appointment of sheriff of Wapello County, Ottumwa being the county seat, and served in the different county offices for twenty-one or twenty-two years. His death occurred in July, 1881. Mrs. Hayne died January 1, 1884. She was the mother of seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom two daughters and the subject of this sketch are the only ones now living. W. H. Hayne lived with his parents until he became of age, receiving his education in the public schools of Iowa. In 1859 he came to California, leaving Iowa on the 16th of May and making the journey overland with ox teams, arriving in Sonoma County on the 16th of November. He engaged in farm work at different

places, and from 1861 to 1863 was in Nevada working on ranches. In 1865 he went to farming for himself, renting a piece of land near Strong Point, remaining there one year. He then rented land near Petaluma where he stayed three years, after which he sold his stock and farming utensils and went back to Iowa, where he remained twenty-two months. Returning to California again he remained near Petaluma for a while, making more or less at farming, when in February, 1878, he purchased his present place about two miles from Petaluma, on the Santa Rosa road, known as the "Chicken Rancho," He commenced dealing in poultry and eggs, buying and shipping in large quantities, his principal market being San Francisco. This business has resulted very satisfactorily. Mr. Havne has been an Odd Fellow for several vears and is also a member of the Knights of Honor, a beneficial association. He was married in 1866 to Miss Ellen Gossage who was born in Iowa, daughter of Zephanair Gossage, and came with her parents to California when she was a small child. They have seven children: Mamie, Dallas, Joseph, Daisy, Adda, Laura and Clif-



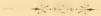
OBERT H. DELAFIELD .- One of the notable places of Sonoma County is the ranch of the young gentleman whose name heads this sketch. It is situated in a picturesque portion of Knight's Valley, six miles from Calistoga, and is a portion of the old Mallacomes Rancho. In extent it embraces 540 acres, a large portion of which is still wooded land. When Mr. Delafield purchased the place, the hill land where he has planted his vineyard was covered with timber and underbrush. Though the latter was probably the greatest obstacle to clearing, yet the timber was not to be despised on account of its size: one tree had at its base a diameter of twenty-five feet. This hill-side now bears a vineyard which, for excellence of varieties of grapes and uniform thrift and healthy appearance of vines, certainly cannot be excelled in California. The results achieved here may truly be said to be remarkable. There are forty acres in this vineyard, rising by regular ascent from a point 300 feet above the valley (the elevation of which is 800 feet above the sea level) to a height of 1,350 feet above the level of the sea. The views to be had from different points at the summit of the vineyard ridge are beautiful indeed. varieties of grapes are especially worthy of mention. They are as follows: Cabernet Sauvignon, making the Chateau Lafitte wine: Malbec (variety de Bordeaux); Mataro (Burgundy); Semillon, Sauvignon Vert and Sauvignon Blanc, making the Chateau Yquem wine: Grev Riesling (hock), Golden Chasselas (light white wine), and Burger (Rhine wine). When these grapes are in full bearing Mr. Delafield will be enabled to make annually a large quantity of wine, which will be aged in his cellars before being placed on the market, and which can compete for patronage with the best imported wines. The vines were planted in 1885, and have shown a notable growth, the stumps having sufficient body for a much greater age. The wine cellar is situated across the road from the vineyard land. It is a very substantial building, the walls of stone being two feet in thickness. It is three-stories in height, and covers an area of 40 x 60 feet. was constructed in 1887. In addition a tunnel 100 x 17 feet, excavated in 1888, and lined with stone, extends into the hill-side, greatly adding to the storage capacity. The latest and most improved machinery and apparatus is used in every department. The engine, of twenty horsepower, though only a third of that power is needed at present, was built in St. Helena. The boiler is twenty horse-power. It is splendidly set, having been placed in position, like everything about the place, under the personal super vision of Mr. Delafield. Cleanliness is the first consideration in the wine cellar at all times, and during the fermenting season when disorder might be expected a thorough cleaning is given

after every day's work. The average annual our-put of the collar is about 100,000 gallons Mr. Delafield also has thirty acres in fruit, planted in 1886. Of this acreage one-half is planted to the Kelsey Japan plums, which might better be described as a peach-apricot plum. This is an exceptionally fine variety, and the acreage exceeds that of any other orchard in the State. The plums have a fine, thin skin, yet they can be shipped without difficulty. The skin has a yellowish-white tinge, with pink blush on one side, the blush extending from deep to very light on either side. They bear early, in fact producing some good fruit the first year. He has about ten acres of choice Beurre Clairgeau pears, besides Bartlett pears, French prunes, Muir peaches, Moorpark apricots, etc. The residence which is roomy and conveniently constructed, was finished by Mr. Delafield in 1884. It stands on the same side of the road as the vineyard, at an elevation of fifty feet above the level of the valley. The proprietor takes a pardonable pride, also, in his horses, which are Norman and Vermont Morgan, and splendid specimens of their respective races. Mr. Robert H. Delafield, to whom these improvements mentioned are due, is a native of New York City. He received the advantages of an advanced education, beginning with a two year's course at Vevey, Switzerland, following with five years at St. Paul's, New Hampshire, and finishing at Harvard College. He entered into business in New York City, but in 1883 came to California with the intention of engaging in the wine and fruit business. In order to familiarize himself with details he commenced at the bottom and went to work by the month, thus gaining an insight into the culture of fruit and grapes and the making of wine which could not have been otherwise obtained except at the useless sacrifice of much time and capital after he had commenced business for himself. As a result he has had to undo nothing that has once been done on his Knight's Valley ranch, and every dollar invested gives promise of profitable return. Mr. Delafield's plan is to have the best of everything, and he thinks a poor article dear at any price.

ON. A. P. WHITNEY.—In the annals of the city of Petaluma, a name that stands pre-eminent in the record of its progress and business prosperity is that of the late Hon. Albion Paris Whitney, long the leading business man of the place. Mr. Whitney was born at Corinth, Penobscot County, Maine, on September 15, 1825. In that place he resided until, at the age of fifteen, his parents, whose names were William and Olive Whitney, removed to the northern county of Aroostook. His education was obtained in the schools of the State, and his after knowledge gained from general reading as well as the great practical school of the world. At twenty he began the struggle of life, engaging, as was natural for a boy brought up in the pine regions of Maine, in the lumber and milling business. Until 1856 he resided at Fort Fairfield and Fort Kent, Aroostook County, pursuing those avocations, but in that year removed with his family to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained for one year. He then removed to the new county of Meeker, in the same State, and laid out the now flourishing town of Kingston, erecting mills and engaging in the flouring and lumbering business, and also opening the first general mercantile business house in the town. He quickly built up a very extensive trade in this place, and so won the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens that in 1858 he was elected by the Republicans and Douglas Democrats to the State Legislature to represent the district comprised in Meeker, Benton and Stearns counties. Deciding to come to California he set out across the plains in 1859 arriving in Sacramento in August, fortunately without serious mishap. As he soon found that the idea that gold could be gathered in abundance was a false one, he went to a Placer mining town, and took contracts for furnishing mining timber, his skill in

that work making success to him possible against competition. After three seasons at this work he came to Petaluma in the autumn of 1862 with about \$3,000 capital; immediately engaging in the grocery business, at first in partnership with Mr. Cross, he soon built up a business of large and growing dimensions. At the time of his death, in 1884, it had long ranked as the most extensive in the county, a position that it still holds to-day under the hands of his son and successor, Mr. Arthur L. Whitney. This first establishment was situated where the Masonic temple now stands, immediately opposite the present location of the house. Shortly after the grocery business was established, the warehouse, commission and shipping business was added to the other. This department grew to one of very extensive dimensions, warehouses being built as occasion demanded until there were at the time of his death no less than nine. Several packets were necessary in the carrying trade from Petaluma to San Francisco. The great success of this house is noteworthy as being a signal instance of what invariably follows upon energy, correct and honorable methods and the desire to do fairly and liberally by others. As a consequence of these things Mr. Whitney possessed to the fullest extent the confidence and esteem of the community. In whatever tended toward the development of the county or was of general benefit Mr. Whitney was always found taking a leading hand. From the first he was one of the most active supporters of the Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Society, and for two years was its president. He was also one of the organizers and was heavily interested in the Petaluma Fruit Canning Company, and in an almost infinite number of other ways his assistance was given to the welfare of his chosen home. In politics Mr. Whitney was always a staunch yet liberal Republican. In 1876 he was chosen as one of the delegates from California to the National Convention at Cincinnati that nominated Presi dent Hayes. In 1877 he was elected State Senator from Sonoma County, winning a seat

which had formerly been uniformly Democratic. During the time he was in the Legislature he was upon several important committees, and was a laborious and prominent member of the Senate. Mr. Whitney was a large-hearted man of generous impulses, a careful and attentive business man vet ever ready to respond to the calls of duty in whatever direction. During his life he was one of Sonoma County's leading citizens, and the day of his death, February 11, 1884, was felt to be one of loss and sadness to all. Mr. Whitney was married on February 10, 1850, to Miss Susan D. Eastman, a native of Jackson, New Hampshire. Seven of their children are living. Their names are as follows: Calvin Eastman, now in business in San Francisco and the head of the eminent house of C. E. Whitnev & Co.: Arthur L., at the head of the business in Petaluma, and by following in his father's footsteps, is carrying the house to a still higher success; Cleora M., now the wife of Fred Hewlett of the well known firm of Ross & Hewlett, San Francisco; Nancy J., now the wife of George P. Morrow, the head of the leading firm of George Morrow & Co., San Francisco; Ella, Albion H. and Clara, all at home. The comfortable homestead is situated at the corner of Sixth and F streets, Petaluma, where Mrs. Whitney resides, enjoying the evening of life surrounded by comfort and the attentions of her devoted children. The adjoining residence is the elegant home of her second son, Arthur L., who is married and possesses an interesting young family. Such, in brief, is a sketch of the life and family of one of Sonoma County's most deserving prominent citizens.



ATHAN LAUTER & CO. This firm opened business in the mercantile line in Healdsburg, August 1, 1888. At that time they put in a large stock of goods, embracing dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, gentlemen's furnishing goods, etc., and almost immediately a good trade sprang up. It was

found that the best of goods in these lines could be purchased at this place at city prices, and much trade, which before went to San Francisco and Santa Rosa, was thus kept at home. It was thought by many that there was not room for another store of this kind in Healdsburg, but the keen business principles of Mr. Nathan Lauter soon proved that this was a mistaken idea, for his trade has constantly increased since he came here, and is now of large proportions. All this has been accomplished in a few months, and already the firm stands in the front rank of Healdsburg houses. This shows what courteous treatment and a desire to please the public in quality and prices of goods will do. Nathan Lauter, the young man who conducts this extensive business, is a native of East Prussia, born November 27, 1862, his parents being W. and R. Lauter. The family came to California in 1881, locating at St. Helena. Nathan Lauter received his education in his native country, and there commenced his business career. At St. Helena he was associated with the firm of A. Goodman & Co., dealers in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc. Mr. Lauter's parents reside at 529 Turk street, San Francisco. Nathan Lauter, having been reared to a business career since thirteen years of age, has had much more experience than most merchants many years his senior. It is seldom that so young a man is so successful in business. He is a member of the St. Helena Lodge, K. of P.

NOCH W. HAYDEN.—One of the most noticeable vineyard and orchard properties in Analy Township, is that owned by the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is the owner of and resides upon eighty-five acres of productive land, situated upon the Sebastopol and Petaluma road, in the Sebastopol school district, about one mile south of Sebastopol. Seventy-five acres of this land are devoted to orchard and vineyard, about equally divided. In his orchard may be found nearly

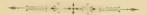
all varieties of fruit grown in this section. The principal productions are peaches, apples, pears. apricots, French prunes, cherries and plums. Of the vineyard, thirty-five acres are devoted to wine grapes of the Zinfandel variety and about two acres to table grapes, comprising all the well known varieties grown in Sonoma County. The rest of the farm is pasture and woodland. The improvements are first-class, comprising a two-story residence, commodious and complete in all its appointments, suitable outbuildings, and a dry house in which there are two patent dryers of sufficient capacity to dry and cure all products of his orchard. Mr. Hayden is a native of Penobscot County, Maine, and dates his birth from December 22, 1835. His father, Enoch Hayden, was a native of Maine, and his mother, Relief (Adams) Hayden, was born in Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch was reared as a farmer, receiving at the same time a good academic education, and in his young manhood taught school in his native county for one or two winters. He was also engaged in the lumber woods on the Penobscot River, where he became versed in the practical knowledge of the lumber business. In 1856 he went to Wisconsin and after working for some time in the lumber woods in connection with his brother, engaged in the lumber business near Stevens' Point, in Portage County, on the Wisconsin River. This business was successfully conducted until 1864. In that year Mr. Hayden came across the plains to California, and after a tedious trip of six months, located in Marin County, where he rented land on the De Long ranch. With his brother, Amazeah Hayden, he engaged in the dairy business, their dairy being one of the largest in the county, and having from 150 to 300 cows. While there Mr. Hayden took a prominent part in all public enterprises and was well known throughout that section of the county. He was for six years postmaster at Black Point, Marin County. He also took a deep interest in the public schools, and for four years was school trustee of his district. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Hayden sold out his interests in Marin County and came to Sonoma County. He then purchased his present residence and at once entered upon a career of orchard and vineyard cultivation, bringing to his new calling the same business capacity and energetic habits that have heretofore insured him success in his various callings. It is safe to predict that Mr. Hayden will do much to uphold the fruit and grape interests of the county. Although never seeking office he has always taken a deep interest in the political questions of the day, and is a strong and consistent Republican. He is a member of the Congregational church. August 27, 1870, Mr. Hayden married Miss Kate P. Johnson, daughter of Bartholomew and Susan (Cloudman) Johnson, residents of Marin County, but natives of Maine. They have one child, Eva W., who is residing with her parents.

ACOB HARRIS .- This well known pioneer of Santa Rosa was born in Grayson County, Kentucky, August 24, 1827, son of Samuel and Phebe (Fulkerson) Harris, each of whom where born of families among the oldest in Kentucky. In 1828 the family moved to Vigo County, Indiana, and settled at Terre Haute. From thence, when Jacob Harris was in his nineteenth year, they emigrated to Davis County, Iowa. There, in 1848, the subject of this sketch wedded Miss Phebe Fulkerson, daughter of Richard Fulkerson, whose history appears in this work. From Davis County Mr. and Mrs. Harris came to Santa Rosa, accompanying Mrs. Harris' father and other members of the family in 1854. The journey was made overland without serious loss or delay. Since coming to Santa Rosa Mr. and Mrs. Harris, with the exception of from 1860 to 1863 spent in Sutter County, have resided near the city of Santa Rosa. Their present residence, which was built in 1882, is a little northeast of the city and is well located upon a gentle eminence, giving a fine view of the city and surrounding country. Mr. Harris has erected a fine cottage home and has made many other improvements on the place. The ranch consists of forty-six acres, thirty of which are devoted to table and wine grapes. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are the parents of five children: Thompson M., who lives near his parents; Isabel, wife of Richard Weatherington of Santa Rosa Township; Alice Clara, who died aged six years; Richard A., who is a near neighbor, and Florence, the youngest, still resides with her parents. The parents of Mr. Harris left Davis County, Iowa, and settled at the head of Rincon Valley in this county, in 1860, where they lived with their son-in-law, Josiah Downey. His father died in 1864, and his mother, who survives, makes her home with the subject of this sketch. She is now (1888) ninety-three years of age and her physical and mental vigor are preserved to a remarkable degree. Mr. Harris is prominently associated with the Masonic order, being a member of the Santa Rosa subordinate lodge, Santa Rosa chapter and commandery, and also of the Santa Rosa Lodge of Knights of Pythias. A thoroughly radical advocate of temperance, he is a member of the Santa Rosa Lodge of Good Templars, No. 370, and in 1887 was an officer of the Grand Lodge of the State. In politics, he is identified with and prominent in the councils of the Democratic party.

OLOMON SCHOCKEN is one of the enterprising and successful merchants of Sonoma. His large and well stocked mercantile establishment is situated on the north side of the plaza, in the old adobe barracks, formerly occupied by the United States troops in the early days of California. These buildings have been repaired and fitted up until they constitute as fine a store as there is in Sonoma Valley. In Mr. Schocken's establishment may be found every article that the requirements of the town and country demand. Dry goods, clothing, groceries, hardware, agricultural im-

plements, harness, saddles, etc., are among the staple articles. Mr. Schocken does not confine himself to mercantile pursuits alone, but is enengaged in other industries that tend to build up his town and section, among which is that of quarrying basalt rock. His quarries are located upon a sixty-two acre tract which he owns just north of Sonoma. In this business he employs over forty men and a dozen horses. The basalt paving stones find ready sale in San Francisco, about 60,000 being shipped every month to that point. He is also quite largely interested in real estate in Sonoma County, owning five or six residence properties. The subject of this sketch was born in Prussia, in 1843. His father, Abraham Schocken, was also a native of Prussia. Mr. Schocken's early life was spent in schooling and in acquiring the trade of a baker. Being of an ambitious disposition, he decided to seek his fortunes in the new world, and at the age of nineteen years, in 1862, he emigrated to the United States. Upon his arrival in New York, he engaged at his trade until 1863, and then came to California, arriving in San Francisco in the spring of that year. Soon after his arrival he started in business as a peddler, a business which he gradually increased until he had a large and lucrative trade in the mining counties. In 1864 he went to Oregon and engaged as a clerk in a general merchandise store, but, not being suited with the prospects in that section, he returned to San Francisco, and in the fall of 1865 he took a trip to the Sandwich Islands. Upon his arrival in Honolulu, not finding business suited to his calling, he did not spend his time in idleness, but accepted a situation as a waiter in a restaurant. Soon after this he opened a restaurant upon his own account, a business he conducted until 1867, when he sold out and returned to San Francisco, and soon after located in Napa County, at Monticello, where he was employed for some months as a clerk in a general merchandise store. In 1868 Mr. Schocken established himself as a merchant in that place, and conducted a successful general mercantile business in Napa County

until 1873, when he sold out and located in Sonoma, establishing a store and also engaging in the lumber business. He was uniformly successful in his enterprises, and his straightforward dealing secured him friends and customers. In 1880 he sold out his merchandise store and devoted himself to the lumber business and other enterprises; again, in 1883, he entered into general mercantile pursuits and established his present store. In 1872 Mr. Schocken was united in marriage with Miss Dora Baer, a native of Prussia. No children have blessed this union. Mr. Schocken has now four of his nephews in his family, viz.: Elias, Hyman, and Robert Pasch and Bernard Baer, in whom he takes a great interest, having established them in business. Politically, Mr. Schocken is a staunch Republican. He is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M.



AMES M. HILL.—The subject of this sketch is a descendant from one of the old families of Virginia. His parents, William and Catharine (Wesley) Hill, were natives of Louisa County, that State, and his mother was a descendant of the great reformer, John Wesley. His parents moved to Madison County, Kentucky, at an early date, where he was born April 3, 1810. His father died when Mr. Hill was but six years old, leaving the care and rearing of the family to the mother. In 1822 his mother moved with her family to Missouri, and located in Boone County, where she engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Hill was early in life engaged in farm work, and brought up in the rugged life of pioneer settlements, his schooling being almost entirely neglected. He resided upon his mother's farm until he attained his majority, and, in 1831, married Miss Sarah Elston. Her parents were residents of Boone County, but natives of New Jersey. After his marriage, in 1832, he engaged in farming and stock-raising upon his own account, an occupation which he followed until 1849. He was at-

tracted by the glowing accounts of the easily acquired riches to be obtained in the Golden State, and in the spring of that year he left his family on the old homestead and started across the plains for California. Nothing of particular interest was connected with this journey, and after months of slow and tedious traveling of the ox teams over plains and mountains he arrived in October, 1849, in El Dorado County. Upon his arrival he immediately commenced active operations in mining, which he successfully conducted until 1852. In that year he went by steamer route from San Francisco to New Orleans, and from there returned to his old home in Missouri. Upon his return he sold his farm, settled up his affairs, and in the spring of 1853 started upon his second trip overland, taking his family with him. Upon his arrival in California he again located in El Dorado County, where he established a hotel and freighting line between Fiddletown and Indian Diggings, and was also engaged in mining operations. He conducted these enterprises until 1856, when, desirous of some more congenial occupation, he determined to take up his old calling, that of a farmer. With this in view he came to Sonoma County, and located on the Russian River in Redwood Township, where he secured 137 acres of Government land. Upon this he took up his residence and for many years devoted himself to clearing, cultivating and improving it. He continued his farming and stock-growing at this point until 1879, after which he was engaged in various occupations, among which was extensive stock-growing in San Luis Obispo County. He was successful in his various enterprises, and in 1884 purchased 640 acres of land in Mendocino County, which he stocked with 600 head of sheep. Mr. Hill is a resident of Forestville. His advanced age (nearly eighty years) has induced him to abandon the care and labor attending his ranch, and he is enjoying the well earned competency which his industry and energy have secured to him. He has always been an active and energetic citizen, and his success in life has been due

to his well poised intellect and industrious habits rather than to any educational advantages he received in early life. His long residence in the county has made him well known. He is a strong supporter of enterprises that will build up and advance the interests of Sonoma County. In political affairs Mr. Hill is associated with the Democratic party. He is a life-long Democrat, and at the same time exercises an intelligent and liberal view upon all the leading party questions. He is a member of Sotoyome Lodge, No. 123, F. & A. M., of Healdsburg. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hill there are but two children living, viz.: Emily, who is living on the old homestead on the Russian River, and Jemima A., who married C. D. Yarbrough, and is now (1888) living at Guerneville.



THARLES J. DUNZ, of Mendocino district, has a ranch which presents a notable instance of what may be accomplished in the way of improvement in a short space of time. This ranch, Laurel Hill vineyard and winery, comprises 344 acres, and is near the Dry Creek road, four miles from Healdsburg. When it was purchased by Mr. Dunz, in 1884, it was nearly all covered with timber, but now there are nearly 150 acres in vines, and all of most desirable varieties. They are Zinfandel, Burgundy, Mataro, Riesling, etc., and are all in splendid condition. Mr. Dunz commenced the erection of a winery in 1885, and has since added to it until it now has a storage capacity of 70,000 gallons. All his grapes will soon be in bearing, and when this is the case there will be a very large vintage from the crop raised on the place. The flavor of the wine made from grapes raised on this land is excellent, and hence a price in excess of the usual market rate is commanded. Mr. Dunz also has ten acres in fruit, the varieties being peaches, plums, apples, apricots, etc. Though young the trees show excellent growth, and are in healthy condition. About sixty acres is cleared and under cultivation.

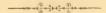
Mr. Dunz is a native of Canton Berne, Switzerland, born at the foot of the Alps, in Thun, January 27, 1815. When a mere boy he lost his father by death. He was reared in his native country, receiving his education at the University of Berne. In 1846 he came to America and located in St. Louis, but in 1850 came to California via Panama, landing in San Francisco in March. He went to Sacramento in a whale boat, and was soon on his way to the mines of Coloma. From there he went to Placerville and Poverty Bar, where he was for a time in the mercantile business. He afterward was at the camps at Rich Bar, Yuba, and was interested at Long Bar, About ten years he was in the assay business in Nevada. He returned to his native land with two young native daughters of a friend for education, but after a residence there of six years came back to California and was for a time at San Francisco. Thence he removed to Santa Rosa, and two years later to his present residence. Mr. Dunz is a gentleman of no ordinary attainments, and has the true old country spirit of hospitality.



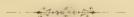
AMUEL ALFRED NAY was born in Hancock, Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, February 18, 1830, his parents being Gardner and Amelia (Simonds) Nav, both natives of New Hampshire. The tradition of the Nay family is that three brothers came to this country from France and spelled their name Ney, and all the Nays that have been heard from are descendants of these three brothers. Gardner Nay had eight children in his family of whom one died early in life. Three of the sons and one daughter are now living in California. The family moved from New Hampshire to Illinois, where the father died, September, 1861, after which Mrs. Nay came to California and made her home with one of her sons, William J. Nay, until her death in 1878. Samuel A. Nay made his home with his parents as long as he remained in that county.

When he was eighteen he commenced the carpenter trade and worked at it off and on until he was twenty-two years old. In 1852 he came to California, sailing from New York, February 26, on the steamer Georgia, as far as Cuba. It was discovered by this time that the boat was leaking so badly that it would be imprudent to proceed any farther in her; so at the port mentioned they met the steamer Ohio, with which they exchanged passengers and cargo, and the Georgia returned to New York, while the remainder of the passage was made in the Ohio as far as Aspinwall, then by small boats up the river as far as Goggoner; thence over the mountains to Panama, where the journey was continued in the steamer Panama to San Francisco. After his arrival in San Francisco April 1, Mr. Nay looked around for something to do, and on one of his wanderings around the town saw a card stuck up in one of the windows advertising for teamsters. He applied to George Ensign of Marin County for the position and hired out to him at a salary of \$70 a month. This he thought big wages, just coming as he did from New Hampshire, and after working one month his wages were raised to \$90, and the third month to \$100. Thus he continued till the month of August, when he was taken sick and was compelled to abandon teaming on account of the dust. After a fortnight he was employed, by the same man, in the mill and attended to one of the saws. The mill was running night and day, six hours period. After working there for about a month, Mr. Ensign came to him and wanted him to drive the team again, as the other teamsters, not taking sufficient interest in the work, did not haul logs enough to keep the mill running all the time, and he offered Mr. Nay his pick of five out of thirty yoke of oxen and \$125 a month. Mr. Nay, not being able to stand the dust he would have to encounter, refused the offer and kept on at work in the mill until October, when he engaged in farming on his own account. He leased a piece of land in Marin County, in 1853, in which year there were a great many potatoes sacked up and

rotted, there being no market for them, at least what there was did not offer a price that would net anything to the grower. Mr. Nav sold 100 sacks to the State prison, for \$20. At the end of the first year's farming he was \$300 in debt besides losing all his hard work for the year. The next year he farmed in the same county and hauled wood for his brother, William J. Nav. at two dollars a cord. He put in a crop of potatoes the spring before and continued on that farm two years. The last year, 1855, was the year that potatoes commanded such a big price, four cents a pound. He then gave up farming for the time being, and with his brother William, went to chopping and hauling fourfoot wood, which business they continued till 1858, when they bought some cattle and leased them out, and still continuing in the wood business for another year. They then bought more cows and went into the dairy business on the Scise place. They remained there two years after which they bought a ranch of 600 acres at Point San Pedro, where they followed dairying and hauling great quantities of wood off the place. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Nay bought his brother's interest in the place and ran the business one year longer. He then leased the ranch and stock and went back to the Scise place, purchasing more cows and running a larger dairy for five years, during which time he sold his ranch at Point San Pedro. Mr. Nay then came to Sonoma County in 1870, and purchased his present place. During this time he and his brother bought a large sheep ranch of 1800 acres, located beyond Guerneville, between there and the coast, which they conducted for eight years and then sold it. Mr. Nay has in his present place 131 acres devoted to general farming and fruit raising. He has an orchard of about thirty-four acres containing principally winter fruit. Mr. Nay was married in November, 1858, to Sarah Eliza Winans, a native of Ohio. They have had five children, four sons and one daughter: Charles James, born March 14, 1860; Heber Lewis, born May 9, 1861, who married Mary E. Crippen: Isabelle, born June 14, 1866, and died December 24, 1870; Frank Gardner, born October 26, 1871; Otto Rede, born March 8, 1874, and died in October of that year.



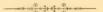
ILLIAM C. HILL, JOHN M. DICK-SON AND THOMAS C. GOODFEL-LOW, compose the dry goods and clothing firm of Hill, Dickson & Co., one of the most enterprising and prosperous business firms in Santa Rosa or Sonoma County. These gentlemen, who are all in the prime of manhood, have each had an extensive experience in this branch of mercantile life, and are thus conversant with every feature of the retail dry goods and clothing trade. The present co-partnership was formed and their store opened for business in the Byington Block on Fourth street in 1886. Although their capital was limited and their stock not large, they are shrewd buyers as well as fine salesmen, and purchasing their stock at the lowest cash prices they were enabled to compete successfully with other merchants, and enjoyed a liberal patronage from the beginning. The sales of the house during the first ten months of its history aggregated \$52,000; and the firm doubled their capital. For the year 1888 their sales reached \$80,000. The store in the Byington Block being too small for their increasing volume of business, they moved the 1st of October, 1888, into their beautiful and commodious store at No. 6 Fourth street. This store was enlarged and fitted up especially for their use, with all modern appliances and conveniences, including the Lamson store service, the only one in the city, and is one of the most attractive and elegant business rooms in the interior of California. The several departments, of dry goods, clothing and fancy goods, are kept thoroughly stocked with the latest and best products of the loom and the factory, all of which are sold on small margin of profit; and each purchaser so treated by the gentlemanly proprietors and their salesmen that he becomes a permanent customer. Will-IAM C. HILL left his birth place, on his father's farm in southern Ohio, at sixteen years of age, since which time he has depended entirely upon his own resources. He has traveled quite extensively, visiting many States; had five years experience as a school teacher. He came to California in 1879, spent about three years in traveling over the Pacific slope, and, selecting Santa Rosa as his future home, engaged in the dry goods business, working the first three years on a salary. He married Miss Emma Arnold, a native of Sonoma County. John M. Dickson was born in Kingston, Canada, and started in the dry goods business in his "teens" eighteen years ago, in Picton in the province of Ontario. He came to California in the spring of 1878, and to Santa Rosa in March, 1879. Mr. Dickson married Miss Olive Spence, born in Sonoma County, and the daughter of an early pioneer in California. Thomas C. Goodfellow is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, and started to learn the dry goods business at sixteen years of age in that country. He left Canada and came to the United States in 1878, and was engaged in merchandising two years and a half in Virginia City, Nevada. Coming from there to Santa Rosa in 1881, he worked five years as a dry goods salesman before entering into the present co-partnership. His wife was formerly Miss Kate Williamson, a native Santa Rosan.



OHN S. TAYLOR has for over thirty-five years been identified with the growth and development of Santa Rosa and the valley. As a farmer, stock-raiser and business man, he is well and favorably known throughout the county, and as the genial host of the White Sulphur Springs he has gained a large circle of friends throughout the State. Mr. Taylor has large property interests in Sonoma County. His extensive farm, containing about 1,400 acres, is located just south and east of Santa Rosa and comprises some of the richest and most productive hill

and valley land in Santa Rosa Valley. He is the owner of the White Sulphur Springs, a well known summer resort which is located about two and one half miles from Santa Rosa. These springs are beautifully located near the base of Taylor Mountain, some sixty feet above and overlooking the city and valley of Santa Rosa. Here Mr. Taylor has fitted up one of the most pleasing and comfortable resorts to be found in the county. In a beautiful and shaded grove he has built a commodious and well appointed hotel and cottages, also a number of bath-rooms, which are supplied with hot and cold mineral water. The mineral waters found here are rapidly coming into favor on account of their health giving qualities, and each year brings an increase in the health seeking patrons of this favored resort. Mr. Taylor's lands are mostly devoted to general farming. He has sixty acres in vineyard, producing Zinfandel and Mission grapes, also about eight acres of orchard. A large portion of his lands seem especially adapted to fruit cultivation, and in his orchard he is producing some of the choicest fruit in the valley. The farm is well stocked with improved breeds of horses and dairy cattle. He is also the owner of some of the finest business and resident property in the city of Santa Rosa. He was one of the founders and is now vicepresident of the Santa Rosa Bank. Mr. Taylor is a native of Virginia and dates his birth in Pittsylvania County in 1828. His parents, Mumford S. and Mildred (Schackleford) Taylor, were descendents of the old colonial families of Virginia. In 1840 his parents moved to Missouri and settled in Ray County, where his father engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Taylor was reared as a farmer and remained upon his father's farm until 1849. In that year he engaged as a teamster and started across the plains for Santa Fé. From there he went to El Paso, Texas, and then across Mexico to Mazatlan, and thence by sailer to San Francisco, where he arrived in May, 1850. After working a few days in that city he proceeded to the mines on the South Yuba River, and engaged

in mining. Mr. Taylor followed that occuation with varying success until 1853. He then came to Sonoma County, located upon the lands he now occupies, and engaged in stock-raising and farming. For many years he conducted a large dairy upon his place, and also established a meat market in Santa Rosa. He was also engaged in extensive stock dealings in the county, and during the time developed the White Sulphur Springs, and built up the resort he now occupies. Few have taken a more prominent part in developing the resources of this section of the county than has Mr. Taylor. He has ever been an earnest supporter of all enterprises that tend to advance the interests and growth of Santa Rosa and the valley. Politically he is a strong Democrat, taking an earnest interest in the success of his party. Although not an office seeker he was chosen in 1888 by his party as its candidate for sheriff of Sonoma County. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and is affiliated with the Santa Rosa lodge, commandery and chapter. In 1876 Mr. Taylor married Miss Nannie Clark, the daughter of David and Martha (Berry) Clark, residents of Santa Rosa. Her father is a native of Ohio and her mother of Tennessee. From this marriage there are two children, Zana Mildred and John S., Jr.



LEXANDER D. LAUGHLIN.—The subject of this sketch was born October 7, 1854, in Yolo County, California, near where the present town of Woodland is now located. To use his own language, "this important event of his life occurred in an emigrant wagon, having Iowa for its starting point and Mark West Creek, Sonoma County, for its destination." In due time he attended the public schools—the Sotoyome Institute at Healdsburg, then under the management of Professor J. W. Anderson, now of San Francisco. Afterward he became a student of the Pacific Methodist College at Vacaville, and after its removal,

at Santa Rosa. In October, 1875, he began the study of law in the office of Johnson & Henley. that firm being composed of Attorney-General G. A. Johnson and ex-Congressman Barclay Henley. In 1877 he was admitted to practice law in the District Court of the Twenty-second Judicial District of California, but did not commence the practice of his profession until 1879, when he was admitted to the Supreme Court. Since this time he has been engaged in the practice of law at Santa Rosa, and held the office of justice of the peace for three years, In 1884 he received the nomination by the Democratic County Convention for district attorney, but was defeated by Darwin C. Allen, the Republican nominee. Mr. Laughlin is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity being past high priest of Santa Rosa Chapter, No. 45, R. A. M., and now master of Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 57, F. & A. M.

DWARD W. M. EVANS.—The gentle-man whose name appears at the head of this article, occupies a conspicuous figure among the younger business men of Petaluma, being in the lead in the marble and granite business in this vicinity. He descends from a good North of Ireland family, and dates his birth in 1861, from the county of Tyrone, Ireland. When very young his parents moved to this country, and after visiting and examining various parts of the continent, including Virginia and Colorado, decided fifteen years ago to make California their home. Eleven years ago his father, whose name is E. K. Evans, purchased a farm in this vicinity, where he was long a leading agriculturist, and is now a resident of Alameda. It was in Petaluma that Mr. Evans learned his business of marble and granite cutting and gained the proficiency that he now possesses in the various departments of his trade. He bought out the establishment of W. S. Brown, formerly the Petaluma Steam Marble Works, and then, as it is now, the leading





. C. L. Scammon.

establishment of its kind in this section. He makes a specialty of the finer imported Scotch granites, Italian marbles and other first-class work, and his stock is a large and select one. Being in direct correspondence with Scotch and Eastern manufacturers he is prepared to furnish granite monuments at prices absolutely below his competitors. He is a skillful workman and permits nothing of an inferior character to leave the works. He is assisted in the business by his brother, E. J. Evans, who is now learning the business. His establishment is situated on Maine street, Petaluma, above the plaza, and all his work, whether for cemetery purposes, mantels, wash slabs, etc., will be found first-class and at reasonable prices. He is a gentleman of pleasing address and a successful business man. Mr. Evans is a married man and has three children, all small.



SAAC E. SHAW, president of the Cloverdale Banking and Commercial Company, one of the active business men of northern Sonoma County, is a native of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, New York, born October 24, 1829, his parents being Salmon and Esther (Ellis) Shaw, both of whom were born in Vermont. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native town and there received his education. In 1852 he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and from there started for California on the 6th of April, in the train of Beam and Pugh. Their way took them by what was known as Sublett's cut-off, and they came into California via the old Carson route. Upon his arrival in this State Mr. Shaw, like a great many of the early settlers, went to the mines at Placerville, where he engaged in mining, subsequently going to the town of Weber, on the creek of the same name. There he remained until the following March when he went to Humboldt County, and engaged in logging on Elk River. After being thus employed two years, he went to Trinity County, engaging in mining on Trinity River, near what was then known as the old Reese Mill. Two years later he went to Lewiston. and, with a partner, conducted a butchering This occupation claimed his attenbusiness. tion until 1860, in which year he went back to New York State, remaining there five years. Mr. Shaw returned to California in 1865, and engaged in the forwarding business at Red Bluff, at the same time carrying on mercantile business at Lewiston. In April, 1872, he came to Cloverdale, started in business, and the Cloverdale Banking and Commercial Company, of which he is president, is the outgrowth of the store he then established. From that time he has been an important factor in the business of this portion of the county. Mr. Shaw has been twice married, the first time in 1863, at Potsdam, New York, to Miss Louisa Smith. She died in Cloverdale, leaving two children, viz.: Charles B., who is in the hardware trade at Cloverdale; and Ella. His present wife was formerly Miss Minerva McCray, a native of Missouri, and daughter of W. H. McCray. They have one child, Frank. Mr. Shaw is a charter member of the local lodges A. O. U. W. and Chosen Friends, and has passed the chairs in both. He is a Republican politically, and takes an active interest in public affairs. For seventeen years he has been treasurer of Cloverdale.



APTAIN CHARLES M. SCAMMON.—
Among the noticeably beautiful residence properties in Analy Township is that of the above named gentleman. It is situated one mile north of Sebastopol, at which point he is the owner of thirty-five acres of rich and productive land. Captain Scammon purchased this land in 1874 and commenced its improvement the same year, building a beautiful and convenient cottage residence and suitable out buildings. His residence is finely located upon high ground, which is approached by a beautiful drive way, and his grounds are highly improved, shade

trees, flowers, etc., surrounding his home. The view from his study window is one of surprising beauty, overlooking as it does the Laguna with its placid waters and the beautiful meadows on the lower plateau. Captain Scammon is devoting his lands to general farming. In fruit culture he confines himself to a family orchard and vineyard, in which he has some of the most valuable and improved varieties of fruit and table grapes grown in Sonoma County. All his stock are of the best. The cattle are improved by the famous Holstein and Jersey breeds, and the horses are improved by thoroughbred stock. The subject of this sketch (whose portrait appears in this work) is thoroughly identified with Sonoma County, and a brief resume of his life is as follows: Captain Scammon was born in Pittston, Kennebec County, Maine, May 28, 1825. He was the son of the Rev. Eliakim Scammon, a native of New Hampshire, who was well known in the legislative halls of Maine. His mother, Joanna (Young) Scammon, was born in Maine. The captain's early life was spent in school, his opportunities for an education being good. It was the desire of his father that he should receive a college education, but from his childhood he had a strong predilection for the sea, and at the age of seventeen years, he entered upon a sea-faring life, an occupation which he engaged in for nearly forty years. Captain Scammon was young, energetic and ambitious. A close attention to his calling and study of navigation, etc., secured his rapid promotion, and at the age of twenty-three years he was a master in his profession. The first vessel he commanded was the schooner Phanix, trading to the Carolinas. In 1849 he was placed in command of the bark Sarah Moers, of Bath, Maine, from which port he sailed in August of that year, bound for San Francisco, where he arrived in February, 1850. Upon his arrival there the Captain found the gold fever at its height, but the gold fields failed to attract him from his calling, and he continued in his profession upon the Pacific coast until 1861. During this time he was actively engaged in the various

occupations of his calling, trading, freighting, whaling, sealing-always as a master, fully competent and commanding vessels from the coasting schooner to the largest class of fullrigged ships. Among the vessels he commanded mention may be made of the following: barks, Emma, 1850; J. A. Thompson, 1850-'51; brig, Mary Hellen, 1852; bark, Rio Grande, 1853; schooner, Mary Taylor, 1854; ship, Lenore, 1855-'56. In 1857 he was in command of the brig Boston, with the schooner Marin as tender, upon a whaling voyage, and in 1859-'60, while whaling and sealing on the coast of Lower California, was in command of the barks Ocean Bird and Carib, with the schooner Kate and A. M. Simpson as tenders; also in 1860 he commanded the ship Wm. C. Nye, upon a whaling cruise to the Okhotsk Sea. Captain Scammon's long years of service and experience had made him a thorough master of his profession, practically as well as theoretically, and in 1861 he received an appointment from the United States Secretary of the Treasury as a Lieutenant in the United States revenue marine service. He immediately entered upon his duties as an officer in that service and his promotion was rapid. In 1863 he was placed in command of the United States revenue marine steamer, Shubrick, so well known on the Pacific coast. In the winter of 1865 the Captain with his vessel was transferred to the United States navy for ninety days. This was done in order that the vessel might visit the Russian American possessions. The steamer Shubrick under his command conveyed Colonel Charles S. Buckley, chief of the Western Union Telegraph expedition, to Sitka. Upon arrival at that place, the usual salutes were passed between the Russian fort and the steamer. The Governor informed Captain Scammon that the Shubrick was the first United States vessel that ever saluted the Russian flag at that port. Upon his return to San Francisco the captain was granted leave of absence by the Secretary of the Treasury in order that he might take command of the Western Union Telegraph fleet. 'Permission was also granted to fly the United States revenue marine flag upon the flag-ship. This responsible and important command may be better appreciated when we consider that the fleet comprised eight vessels as follows: ship Nightingale, steamer George E. Wright, barks Golden Gate, Palmetto, Clara Bell, Onward, H. L. Rutgers and schooner Milton Badger. The bark Golden Gate was the captain's flagship the first year, and the Nightingale was used as such during the second year. This telegraph enterprise, which contemplated running a line through Siberia and Western Russia, was abandoned when the success of the Atlantic cable was assured, and Captain Scammon returned with his fleet to San Francisco and resumed his position in the revenue marine service, taking command of the United States revenue marine cutter, Joe Lane, after which, in 1868 and 1869 he was in command of the United States revenue marine steamer Wayanda. In 1870-'71 he was given the command of the United States revenue marine steamer Lincoln. In 1872 he took command of the revenue steamer Oliver Walcott. This was the first revenue marine steamer ever built on the Pacific coast. Captain Scammon had at this time been almost continuously engaged in his profession for over thirty years. The exposure, hardships and cares attendant upon his calling had so undermined his naturally strong constitution, that he became an invalid and was advised by the physicians to abandon a sea-faring life for a time at least. The department readily granted him a leave of absence. While in search of a desirable location for the recovery of his health he visited Sonoma County and was so pleased with its many attractions, soil, climate, etc., that he purchased land and took up his present residence. In 1880 he had so far recovered his health that he applied for active service, and in the spring of that year was ordered on duty on the coast of Florida, where he commanded the United States revenue marine steamer Dix. While on that coast he contracted a malarious fever and was compelled again to avail himself of a sick leave. He then returned to his California home, where he remained until 1882, when he went East and took command of the steamer McLane. This vessel was engaged in cruising from Mobile, Alabama, to the Rio Grande, the southern boundary of the United States on the Atlantic coast. The subject of this sketch remained in the active service until ill health again compelled his retirement from duty, and he returned to his home in Sonoma County, where he has since resided. The captain is still an officer in the United States revenue marine service, but it is doubtful if his health will ever again permit him to enter into active service. Captain Scammon started in his profession at an age when most young men are attending school. He was naturally of studious habits, and during all the years that followed was a close observer of nature and a student of natural history. His literary attainments and works are of no mean order. He devoted many years to magazine and other scientific writings. His writings date back to the early days of California literature. Among his first writings were several articles in the Alta California upon Southern California, also numerous contributed articles for the Overland Monthly of San Francisco, in the days of Bret Harte. Among the results of his study and scientific research while following his profession, special mention should be made of his work entitled "Marine Mammals of the Northwestern Coast of North America," together with an account of the American whale fishery, which is a full and comprehensive publication, and to-day stands as the only recognized authority upon the subject upon which he treats. These works have been published and extensively circulated, and the Captain has a just reason to be proud of the reputation he has gained in the scientific circles of the world. Captain Scammon is well known in the community in which he resides, and is esteemed and respected by his many friends and acquaintances. He is closely identified with and a strong supporter of all enterprises tending to advance the best interests of the section in which he resides. Politically, he is a strong and consistent Republican, well read and informed upon all the leading national issues of the d.y. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 126, F. & A. M., of Sebastopol. In 1848, in Pittston, Maine, Captain Scammon was united in marriage with Miss Susan C. Norris, daughter of Jeremiah and Harriet (Crowell) Norris. Her father was a native of Maine, and her mother of Massachusetts. They have three children living, viz.: Charles K., Alexander E., and Lawrence N. Charles K. is now (1888) residing in Oregon. The other sons reside with their parents.



TOHN TIVNEN. The subject of this sketch was born in New York City, August 23, 1832, his parents being John and Nancy (Harrison) Tivnen, natives of Sligo County, Ireland. When but eight years of age, September 4, 1840, the death of his father left the care of himself and sister to the mother, and consequently Mr. Tivnen was early in life schooled to labor. At the age of ten years he commenced at such work as a boy could perform, and at the age of fourteen years apprenticed himself to Andrew Simpson of Christopher street to learn the trade of baker. By close application and strict attention to his business he mastered all the details of his calling and gained the confidence of his employer, and when but eighteen years of age was given the position of foreman of the bakery and shop. He continued this occupation until 1854. The death of his mother, which occurred in July, 1849, having broken up the family, his desire to travel induced him to start for California, which he did February 4, 1854, embarking on the steamer Northern Light, via the Nicaragua route. From Nicaragua he came in the steamer Cortes to San Francisco, at which place he arrived March 4. Soon after his arrival he secured work at his trade as a baker in the American Bakery on Pacific street, and afterward was engaged at the New York Bakery. In the years 1856 and 1857 Mr. Tivnen visited Sonoma County, and being much pleased with its many attractions decided to make it his home. In 1858 he left San Francisco and located in Sonoma and the next year established a bakery, and being a practical baker and a man of sound business principles, this enterprise proved a success. He also engaged in other enterprises, and in 1871 took the agency for the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco: He afterward increased his insurance business by accepting agencies in other fire and life insurance companies. In 1877 he erected a bonded warehouse in Sonoma, it being the only one in Sonoma Valley. This warehouse was accepted by the Government in March, 1878. January 1, 1878, Mr. Tivnen sold out his bakery and has since conducted his warehouse and insurance business. His warehouse is of the most substantial order, built of concrete, the doors and windows being guarded by strong iron shutters. This building is 80 x 60 feet, and has a storage capacity of 60,000 gallons. His insurance business is also quite extensive, as he is representing some of the best known and substantial fire and life insurance companies in the country. He has also considerable real estate in Sonoma, both residence and business property. Mr. Tivnen is well known both in Sonoma Township and County. His residence of over thirty years, and his straightforward business dealings have gained him hosts of warm friends and the respect and esteem of the community. He has been called upon to fill many places and offices of trust in the county. In 1879 he was appointed to fill an unexpired term as supervisor of his district, and in September of the same year was elected as supervisor of the first district of Sonoma County, which includes Sonoma and Vallejo townships. November 13, 1878, he was appointed notary public. He was also appointed to the same position November 17, 1884, and re-appointed November 17, 1886. In 1886 he was elected public administrator and coroner of Sonoma County, a position which he

filled so entirely to the satisfaction of the people that he was re-elected in 1888 by one of the largest majorities given to any officer in the county. He is a straightforward Democrat in politics, taking a deep interest in all matters affecting the success of his party, but always using his influence for the best elements, and for what he considers the best interest of that party. Mr. Tivnen is a member of Sonoma Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., also a charter member of Bear Flag Lodge, No. 97, Knights of Pythias, and a member of Pueblo Lodge, No. 168, A. O. U. W. June 2, 1881, Mr. Tivnen married Mrs. Sabrina Clara (Callaway) Syndor, the widow of Robert Bailey Syndor, a former resident and prominent merchant of Sacramento and Stanislaus counties. Mrs. Tivnen was born in Mobile, Alabama, September 11, 1843. She was the daughter of George and Eve (Cohen) Callaway, both natives of Alabama. She died April 5, 1882, leaving four children, viz.: Mary Clara Tivnen, born March 30, 1882; and from her first marriage, Bertie Syndor, born March 25, 1869; Eva Syndor, born October 25, 1871, and Addie Syndor, born January 29, 1877.

TILO S. DAVIS, one of the best known and highly esteemed business men of Santa Rosa, was born in Delaware County, New York, in 1828. In youth he learned the trade of millwright and pursued that business for many years. When twentyseven years of age he left the Empire State, went to Minnesota, and for seven years was actively engaged in building and putting in mill machinery in that greatest milling center of the world-Minneapolis. In 1864 he came to California, and, settling in San Francisco, formed a co-partnership with a Mr. Amos, under the firm name of Amos & Davis, and carried on a prosperous millwright business there, which extended throughout this State and into adjoining States and Territories. The firm manufactured and put in the works for both flouring and quartz mills, shipping machinery as far as Central America. In April, 1876, Mr. Davis closed out his business interests and spent some time at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Returning in the fall he came to Santa Rosa and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, in company with T. R. Roller. Subsequently they dissolved partnership, having sold the furniture business to L. W. Smallwood and Mr. Davis retained the undertaking department. Since that time he has given his attention solely to this branch of business, and is the only exclusive undertaker and funeral director in Santa Rosa. Mr. J. P. Stanley, who has active charge of much of his business, possesses rare qualifications, both by nature and training, for performing the last sad rites for the dead and comforting the bereaved hearts of the living. Four years ago Mr. Davis erected the portion of his fine brick block in which his office is situated, on the south side of Fourth street between A and B streets, and the present year he built the remainder of the block, which now comprises a hundred feet frontage on Fourth street, is two stories high, and is one of the most attractive and valuable business buildings in the city. This property, including the lots, is worth \$40,000. He has also a fine residence property situated at the rear of this and fronting on Third street. The office and undertaking rooms are admirably adapted and arranged for the purpose, and are cheerful and inviting, presenting to the casual visitor no suggestion of death or the tomb, and revealing no hint of the large and complete stock of funeral goods they contain. Mr. Davis is a member of the Masonic order, in which he took the commandery orders in Zion Commandery, No. 2, in Minneapolis. He served as eminent commander of Santa Rosa Commandery the year of 1881, and as recorder of this commandery nine years. By virtue of being a Past Eminent Commander he is a member of the Grand Commandery of the State of California. He attended the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar held in Chicago in 1880, in San Francisco in 1883, and in St.

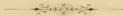
Louis in 1886. The subject of this memoir was united in marriage with Miss N. Skinner, in 1876. They are rearing a nephew of Mrs. Davis, Herbert H. Moke, who is seventeen years of age.



REED DICKINSON is proprietor of the Studio Vineyard School adjacent to Windsor. Mr. Dickinson purchased the beautiful Studio vineyard in 1886, and at once set about its improvement on a liberal scale. Having three boys and desiring to give them an education which would combine all the advantages of a refined home with the discipline and efficiency of a first-class school, Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson decided to open an establishment at their home for the education of a limited number of pupils. The result is the Studio Vinevard School. All the branches of a liberal education are taught here as well as the French, German, Spanish, Latin and Greek languages, while instructions are also given in painting and drawing. In all these respects the school fulfills its mission, and in most of them advantages are had that cannot be found in any similar institution in California. Mr. Dickinson, besides being a thorough scholar, ranks among the leading artists of the day and his work has commanded the highest encomiums at the hands of the cities in the art centers of Europe. Mrs. Dickinson, an accomplished and refined lady, gives her personal attention to instruction in the Spanish language. Assisting them is Professor Walters, who was educated in Berlin and at the University of Marburg. He is a thorough master of the English, French and German languages. In the points mentioned are to be found some of the leading advantages of the Studio Vineyard School. To have instruction in art and drawing from an artist who ranks among the leaders, and in languages from those who are themselves proficient in them, are advantages which are indeed seldom met with, while, it would seem, essentially necessary.

When these facilities are to be had by the young student while he is surrounded by the influence of a refined home, the inducements to parents to send their children here to be educated become at once apparent. Some parents object to sending their children to many boarding schools because of the impression that the youth, while removed from all surroundings of work of a physical nature, forgets his habits of industry. In this case the work of the vinevard and farm is going on around the same as the rancher's son sees it at home, and indeed it is made an object of interest to the pupils. As references Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson give Mrs. Mills and Dr. C. C. Stratton, of Mills College-Seminary: Mrs. A. P. Hotaling, Mrs. Zelia Nutall, Mrs. Colonel Holt, Judge and Mrs. Selden S. Wright, Dr. A. P. Havne, C. A. C. Duisenberg, Esq., former German Consul; Charles Bundschn, Esq., W. B. Bourn, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. David Bixler, W. W. Blow, Oakland, and many others. J. Reed Dickinson is a native of London, England. He comes of one of the oldest families of the North, and indeed the Reeds, his mother's family, have been prominently known in the history of Northumberland running back 150 years before the conquest. His father, Robert W. Dickinson, was a famous artist, and, while inheriting his father's talents for art, enjoyed an entree into art circles which were of much value to him. He received his first instructions under John Ruskin, and afterward studied with Herbert, of Paris. Then he spent three or four winters studying from life. For six summers he sketched in Britany; also in Germany, and finally making his headquarters in London during the winter seasons, he spent his summers sketching throughout Europe, in such localities as fancy dictated. His works in Norway attracted much attention, and in consequence he received a letter of invitation from H. R. H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, requesting the opportunity of seeing the pictures in the Prince's rooms, in Buckingham Palace. At the international exhibition in

1873, in Albert Hall, London, his work received the highest praise, and he was awarded a gold medal by the Prince of Wales. In 1879 Mr. Dickinson came to America, and after spending some time in New York and Boston, located in California, and in Sonoma County in 1886. He has painted over 1,000 portraits since coming here. He has furnished the sketches of the black and white work for the London Graphic from California, since coming to the State. At his studio home he has many beautiful studies, some of them sketches of Sonoma County scenery, others glimpses of home scenes, and others too numerous to mention. Mr. Dickinson was married in California to Mrs. Martha Holland, whose maiden name was Thede. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson have two places in Sonoma County: the Studio Vineyard, and a place of 160 acres above Skaggs' Springs, which is one of the romantic spots in Sonoma County. It is here where they intend moving the school later on. The home ranch contains eighty acres, convenient to Windsor. Between fifty and sixty acres of the tract are in grapes, which range in age from four to twelve years. There are twenty-five acres of Zinfandel and five acres of Silver Leaf Zinfandel, the remainder being Muscats, Tokay, Mataro and Rose of Peru. This place presents a handsome appearance and everything is kept in the best of order.



OHN W. CASSIDY.—It was with considerable interest that the writer set out on a visit to the well-known fruit orchard of John W. Cassidy, which is cosily situated amid the hills adjoining Petaluma. It comprises a tract of twenty acres, and lies in a basin and on the slope of gentle hills that have an eastern and northern exposure. The only winds that are found troublesome in this locality are those that come from the ocean to the westward. Against these the ranch is protected by the crest of the hill along which Mr. Cassidy has planted a line of eucalyptus trees as a windbreak. Most of the

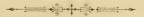
orchard was set out in 1858 and 1859, the balance since. The kinds chosen are cherries, plums, apples, peaches and pears. The cherries and the finer apples are marketed fresh. The plums are dried and the inferior apples are made into cider. In apples he is gradually working out the winter varieties on account of the ravages of the coddling moth, and is substituting the summer and fall varieties, such as the Alexander, Astrachans, Gravenstein and Holland pippin. The ranch is a picture of thrift and culture, and one perceives at once that the hand of a lover of the business and a careful student of the necessities, controls the place. In connection with the place are fruit houses, driers, cider mill, vinegar works, etc., so as to utilize every department. As a result Mr. Cassidy has the satisfaction of taking off his little ranch of twenty acres as large an income as is usually gotten from the average farm of 160 acres farmed in the general way. When the writer called on him he was on a step-ladder pruning an apple tree. During the busy picking season he sometimes employs as many as thirty people. but less of course at other periods. He uses the concentrated fertilizers on his land, finding that they give the best returns. From the house, which is a comfortable cottage, a lovely view is obtained stretching off over the Petaluma Valley to the Sonoma hills beyond. Altogether the situation is a charming one, quite out of town, yet easily within the city's reach along a romantic winding road. Mr. Cassidy is a native of New Jersey, where he was born August 13, 1822. While but a child his parents removed to Wayne County, New York, near Clyde, and there he lived until he set out for California. At home he assisted his father, who was a manufacturer in a modest way of threshing machines and other agricultural machinery, and here he also gained a practical knowledge of engineering and similar duties. He began this work when only fourteen years of age. On January 1, 1852, he started for California, accompanied by his brother James. They came via Panama, and had the unpleasant experience of a passage 102

days long, in the latter part of which they were reduced to short allowance, from that point up to San Francisco. Landed there June 7, 1852. being at that time the possessor of a fortune consisting of just \$2.50. He obtained a situation as an engineer, but as his brother couldn't also get a job, he preferred to go to the mines. They went to Amador County and they each got a quartz mill to run. He had held his position just two days when he fell sick with typhoid fever. He was sick four weeks, was given up to die, but he wouldn't give up, and his determination brought him safely through. He had a relapse after getting up, however, and was worse than ever, and when he finally got out was a crippled man. Thinking a change of air would help him he was lifted into the stage, made his way to San Francisco, where he was wheeled on a hand-cart to a hotel. He had been given \$10 to make his trip by a friend, and in addition possessed a silver watch. But this small capital and his honest face carried him along until he was able to go out and set to work. In March, 1853, we find him at Columbia, Tuolumne County, mining, but after a few days he went back again to take a position, which he held for four years, as foreman with Stratton & Lane, contractors. In 1853 he in partnership entered into the nursery business at the head of Merritt Lake, Oakland, and continued in this until 1855. At that date they removed their trees to Contra Costa County. In 1858 he sold the ranch, dug up his trees, of which he had about 50,000, sold most of them and set out the rest of them on the ranch that he now owns and where he has made such a success. Mr. Cassidy is the pioneer nurseryman of California, being the first man to make a business of it, and to put genuine budded and grafted stock on the market. The first trees they used were imported from New York and freight alone in those early days amounted to 30 cents a pound. Mr. Cassidy reached Petaluma in October, 1858, since which time he has been a constant resident here, save for a period of three years from 1861 to 1865, when he was superintending mines in the interior, and in 1868 when he took a trip East. Mr. Cassidy is a man of public spirit and a promoter of whatever is of public weal. He was the prime mover, and was a stockholder in the fruit packing establishment here, and has in other ways aided materially in building up the county. He is an inventor of some distinction, and is the owner of patents upon a dryer that is a manifest improvement upon existing makes, especially in its successful employment of petroleum for heating purposes. He is a staunch Republican, having been a consistent member of the grand old party since the days when the Free-Soil party originated. He has never sought for public office, thinking his duty best subserved by a strict attention to the calls of business. He was married January 1, 1848, to Miss Laura L. Crommett. She came out to join her husband via Panama, reaching California May 4, 1854. She was born April 5, 1829. The marriage was celebrated at Newark, Wayne County, New York. They have had four children, of whom three are living: Wilmot Abbott, born October 31, 1848, now the manager of the Bachelder Rancho in Alameda County; Fred Byron, born March 3, 1860, died in San Francisco, February 6, 1863; Ellen Louise, born November 4, 1863, the wife of Mr. Webster, superintendent of schools, Solano County; and Albert H., born July 7, 1868, and still at home. It should be stated further that Mr. Cassidy is a prominent member of the Masonic order.

- ----

OHN HENRY BAILEY was born in Herefordshire, England, October 19, 1820. His
parents, John and Elizabeth (Powell)
Bailey, were both natives of that country. In
1851 the family came to the United States and
located at Cleveland, Ohio, where Mr. Bailey
died the same year. The family, however, continued to make that their home, the widow
dying there in 1868. Their family consisted of
seven children, of whom two sons and a daughter are still residing at Cleveland. John Henry

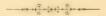
Bailey, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm in England, and when he was nineteen years old he went to the Continent and traveled in different countries for a period of eight years. He came to the United States in March, 1851 (a few months previous to the coming of the family), landed in Philadelphia, from there went to New York, and in the fall of the same year located in Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued for seventeen years. He then came to California, sailing from New York by the way of Panama and landing in San Francisco November 17, 1868. He came to Sonoma County and bought his present place, about three miles north of Petaluma, consisting of 115 acres, which is devoted to the raising of fruit, hay and potatoes. He has about twenty acres in fruit of all kinds, but principally winter apples. Twenty-five acres are in potatoes this year. One of the great resources of the ranch is the poultry, there being between four and five hundred chickens. The amount of eggs sold in 1887 was about 3,000 dozen. Mr. Bailey was married in 1853 in Cleveland, Ohio, to Mary Ann Rothermel, a native of New York. They have nine children, seven sons and two daughters: Thomas B., Mary B., wife of J. W. McNally; Frank R., Alfred G., Rose E., Charles E., Pierre, Eugene R. and Alban L. The two eldest sons are in business in San Francisco.



HARLES D. FRAZEE, the well known druggist and former proprietor of the old Pioneer drug store, Santa Rosa, was born in Rensselaer County, New York, October 20, 1828. His father, Henry Frazee, was of Scotch descent, born in New Jersey. His mother, Hannah (Sharp) Frazee, was a native of New York, and a descendant of an old family of that State. The subject of this sketch was given a good common school and classical education, and at sixteen years of age he entered upon the study

of law in the office of Judge Lansing at West Troy, New York. He continued these studies for about three years, and then commenced the study of pharmacy. In 1849, after thoroughly fitting himself for a druggist, he went to New York where he remained until 1850. He then went west and spent about a year in St. Louis and from there, in 1851, went to New Orleans, where he had charge of a large retail drug store for three years. In 1854 Mr. Frazee went up the Mississippi River and attached himself to an emigrant train bound for Oregon. He worked hard on this journey, driving stock, etc., until they arrived in Oregon, October 1. From there Mr. Frazee came into California, and for the next three years was engaged in mining in Siskiyou County. This not proving successful, in December, 1857, he went to San Francisco, and thence to Chili, South America. Unable to obtain employment in that country he was soon without means, and accepted a position as steward of a vessel bound for San Francisco. Upon his arrival in that city, again being unable to find employment at his calling, he spent the season in the harvest fields, after which he secured work with the firm of R. Hall & Co., of San Francisco. In 1859 he located at Mokelumne Hill where he was engaged as a clerk and druggist. With the exception of about six months spent in Austin, he remained at that point until 1864. He then went to Reese River and engaged in mining enterprises. These proving unsuccessful he returned to San Francisco and in 1865 came to Sonoma County and was employed as a druggist in Petaluma until 1868. He again went to San Francisco and was employed with the well known firm of Wakelee & Co. until June, 1869. In that year he returned to Sonoma County and located at Santa Rosa where he established himself in business as a druggist in the Pioneer drug store. This business he successfully conducted until August 30, 1887, when he sold out and retired to his present home in the courthouse school district, one mile west of Santa Rosa. Since that time Mr. Frazee has devoted

much of his time and attention to fruit growing. The thirty-eight acre tract purchased by him in 1876, under his care and direction has been fully improved, and is now highly productive. He has over thirty acres of orchard containing 2,500 French prune, 500 pear, 300 plum, and 100 each of apricot, peach, cherry and apple trees. Many other varieties of fruits, berries, and grapes are also successfully cultivated. Mr. Frazee also owns valuable business and residence property in Santa Rosa. The subject of this sketch was for nearly twenty years connected with the business interests and industries of Santa Rosa, and during that time has gained a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen, always ready to aid in any enterprise tending to build up the city of his choice. Politically, he is a Democrat. In 1871 Mr. Frazee was united in marriage with Miss Isabella I. Davidson, daughter of Jacob E. and Mary (Winn) Davidson, pioneers of Sonoma County. From this marriage there are two children: Edwin Charles and Henry DeWitt.



MAMES H. LAUGHLIN .- The subject of this sketch stands pre-eminent as one of Sonoma County's representative citizens, and successful farmers. A sketch of his life is of interest; briefly stated it is as follows: Mr. Laughlin is a native of Tennessee. He dates his birth June 11, 1819, in Warren County of that State. His parents, Alexander and Elizabeth (McGill) Laughlin, were natives of Virginia. His early life was spent on a farm, where he became versed in the practical knowledge so necessary to those who secure success in that calling. His father died in 1831, and in the fall of 1839 his mother moved her family to Hancock County, Illinois. At that time Mr. Laughlin was twenty years of age. He left the family in Illinois, went to Van Buren County, Iowa, and spent the winter in clearing off land and building a log cabin into which his mother's

family moved the next spring. Mr. Laughlin was the oldest of the children and was really the head of the family as far as farming and out-door occupations went. In 1853 he married Miss Frances E. Briggs, the daughter of Jerome and Frances (Wing) Briggs, who were natives of Vermont. He continued his farming and stock-raising operations in Van Buren County until the spring of 1854, when, in company with his wife, mother, brother, and sister, he crossed the plains to California. They brought with them a drove of about 200 head of cattle, and arrived in October of that year, locating in Yolo County. Mr. Laughlin engaged in farming and stock-raising there until September, 1855, when he came to Sonoma County and settled on the north bank of Mark West Creek. Here he found a tract of rich deep soil lying in its wild and uncultivated state, and at this place he camped, using the bodies of his emigrant wagons as a shelter while he went to the redwoods, and split out the lumber with which he built a humble cabin for his family. Since that time, for more than thirty years, Mr. Laughlin has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. The wild and uncultivated land has been made to blossom and yield its hidden riches like the veritable garden of Eden. His humble cabin has been replaced by one of the most elegant residences in Sonoma County, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, lawns, flowers, etc., while the numerous well filled barns and stables attest the success attending his labors. To his original 160 acres he has added tract after tract until his present magnificent farm comprises 1,200 acres, all in one body. As before stated, this land is located on the Mark West Creek, in the Russian River Township, and Lone Redwood school district. The North Pacific Railroad passes through his land. His residence is located at Mark West Station, a thriving little village with its railway station, postoffice, etc. Mr. Laughlin early saw that success lay in diversified farming, rather than in grain raising, and has conducted his operations upon that basis, always seeking for

and producing the best. His farm may well be styled a model. Thirty acres of his land are in vineyard, producing wine grapes of the Zinfandel variety. He also has a large variety of table grapes for family use, and twenty acres in orchard, vielding apples, peaches, and pears principally, but also contains French prunes, plums, cherries, figs, persimmons and crab-apples. He has also forty acres of alfalfa, and despite the fact that this land is not irrigated, the yield is noticeable. Two or three crops are cut yearly, and then months of pasturage is afforded his stock upon the alfalfa fields. A large share of Mr. Laughlin's attention is devoted to stock-raising, in which he takes a just pride. Among his stock are 500 head of Spanish merino sheep, and 100 head of high grade Durham cattle. For years Mr. Laughlin has been interested in improving the breed of horses in Sonoma County. He is one of the pioneers in the breeding of thoroughbred and improved stock, sparing neither time nor expense toward this end. Among his draft horses are magnificent specimens of "Suffolk Punch," "Clydesdale" and English stock, while his roadsters and trotting horses show beautiful specimens of "Anteo" from Hamiltonian stock. He is a prominent member of the Santa Rosa Stock Breeding Association, and also of the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association. Any enterprise that tends to advance the agricultural, horticultural and stock breeding interests of Sonoma County always receives the hearty support of Mr. Laughlin. He is also a stockholder and director of the Santa Rosa Bank. In all matters pertaining to the welfare and morals of the community in which he resides, he has ever taken a prominent part. A strong supporter of the public schools, he has for over thirty years been a school trustee in his district. He is a member of Russian River Lodge, No. 181, F. & A. M., Windsor. Politically, Mr. Laughlin is a consistent Republican, and although not an office seeker his influence has always been felt in the ranks of that party, and always for what he believed was for its best interests. His long residence, public spirit, and large business interests have made him extensively known, and have gained him the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county and State. Mr. Laughlin has also large interests in Mendocino County. He is the owner of 6,000 acres of land in that county, which he has stocked with over 3,000 head of Spanish merino sheep. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin there are six children living, viz: Ada S., Annie A., James Henry, Frank W., Alexander Grant, and Clyde C. All are residing at home except Ada S., who married Heber Thompson, and is now living in Washington Territory.

in Mendocino Township, five miles from Healdsburg, on the road between that He purchased the ranch in November, 1874, and moved to it the following month. At that time there was a vineyard of one and one-half acres, but he now has twenty-five acres in vines, the younger vines ranging in age from three to six years. They are mostly Zinfandel, Riesling, Chasselas, Fountainbleau, Red Chasselas, Muscats and Tokays, and find a market at Healdsburg and at San Francisco, though it is his intention to ship the finer table varieties directly East. He has about eighteen acres in orchard. All were planted by him except a few apple trees that were in bearing when he came into possession of the place. He commenced planting in 1883 and set out the last trees in 1886. His peach trees have already vielded heavily, and others are coming into bearing. In 1888 he sold ten tons of peaches, two tons of Bartlett pears, and four tons of plums to canneries, and dried more than he sold. His peaches are of the finest varieties, being Orange Cling, Lemon Cling, Salway, Smocks, Honest Abe, Foster, Early Crawford and Wager. He has both French and Silver prunes, and Yellow Egg, Jefferson and Coe's Golden Drop plums. There is also a variety of

figs, including the White Smyrna packing fig. Mr. Warner, who has proven himself a successful fruit grower, is a native of Eric County, New York, born March 18, 1826, his parents being Levi and Hepsibah (Dickerson) Warner. His father, a scion of an old New England family, was a native of Rutland, Vermont, His mother was born at Amherst, Massachusetts, but removed with her parents to New York when a child. The father of the subject of this sketch was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, who fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. He cleared up a farm in the wilderness of western New York and there made his home. A. L. Warner was reared in Erie County, New York, educated at the schools of his neighborhood and at the age of seventeen commenced teaching school. In 1844 he removed to Wisconsin, locating in Walworth County, east of Beloit, and afterward attended Beloit College. He followed his profession of teaching for a number of years in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. When the Civil war came on his every effort was lent to the advancement of the Union cause. He helped Farnsworth raise his Eighth Illinois Regiment, and was offered the Majorship of it. After a conversation with that gentleman later he decided to raise a company under the call for 600,000 men. He met Governor Yates at the Sherman House, Chicago, obtained his permit to raise a company, and going to Sycamore, De Kalb County, had the requisite number of men within twenty-four hours. They were mustered in at Dixon, as Company C, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois, with Mr. Warner as Captain. They proceeded to Evansville, and the regiment was brigaded alongside of President Harrison's command, in Ward's Brigade, Twentieth Army Corps. They proceeded to Kentucky, and were soon engaged at Bardstown, next at Bowling Green, and thence to Tennessee. But Mr. Warner's health had been completely broken down, and at Gallatin, Tennessee, he found it necessary to resign. His whole left side was nearly paralyzed from the effect of his sickness. He returned to Syca-

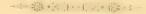
more, and in 1864 came to California for his health, crossing the plains with a train, and bringing 100 head of horses. At Virginia City he stopped to recruit his stock, then proceeded to Marysville. For the next four years he dealt in stock in the mountains of Sierra County. He then went to Oakland, where he engaged in the hav and grain business, and so remained until coming to his present location. He was married at St. Charles, Illinois, to Miss Mary P. Elliott, a native of Indiana. They have four children: Mary E., wife of Seth B. Malone, of Alameda County; John E., of Sonoma County; E. L., who is in the railway baggage department, at the foot of Market street, San Francisco; and Cora E., wife, of Martin V. Frost, foreman of the Hopkins ranch. Mr. Warner is an active and influential man and a prominent Republican. He served seven years in the City Council of Oakland, and in the East held many positions of honor and trust. His brother, A. J. Warner, of Ohio, is one of the oldest members of Congress, in point of service, and is one of the leaders of his party in the House. Mr. Warner is a member of the Baptist church. He belongs to the Healdsburg Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is a Knight Templar in the order. He is now Commander of Rod Matheson Post, G. A. R., Healdsburg, and has passed through the chairs in the Grange, and is a member of the Odd Fellows order of twenty years' standing

toga County, New York, March 15, 1825. Ilis father, Reed Lewis, was a native of Vermont, and was one of the first settlers in Saratoga County, New York, where he died in 1835. His mother, nee Margaret Bacon, was a native of New York State. The subject of this sketch was ten years old when his father died. After going to school in Greenbush one year, he went to Farmington, Hartford County, Connecticut, where he lived with a brother-in-law, James Cowles, until 1847. He then returned

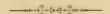
to New York and entered into the mercantile business at Schuylerville. In January, 1849, he started for California. Before leaving New York a stock company was organized, with its regular officers and code of laws governing the same, the object of which was to go to California and commence operations in the gold fields where the earnings of each member was to go into a pool, after which regular dividends would be declared. No individual member could do or control anything but what would be in joint accord with the company. They provided themselves with everything they needed for the enterprise and started out on their journey, not one of them expecting to remain in California longer than a year, by which time they all expected to be millionaires, and would then return to the East. They reached Chagres and crossed the isthmus to Panama, where they remained some four months. Here they had some very exciting times and many interesting events took place, that if they were properly written up would form an interesting work of itself. At Panama there were some three or four thousand people assembled waiting to be conveyed to the mines. The gold fever that had broken out had caused such a panic and consternation among so many inhabitants from all quarters of the globe that those of this party who had congregated in that particular section, realized, or thought they did, that fortunes were being lost every day by their inability to reach the land of paradise, where, judging from the reports that were constantly coming in, all they would have to do was to pick the gold up almost anywhere. The Sacramento River was said to be full of it, and by dredging the bottom of the stream great quantities of gold could be taken from the soil. There was but one steamer plying on the Pacific coast and this vessel could make but one trip a month. It was surprising to see the danger some of them would risk in order to further their ends. Several frail barks were improvised in any way they could be fashioned, and set out to sea with some adventuresome persons on board; but in

every case they would be obliged to return, as that was not a day when miracles of such a nature could be performed. Mr. Lewis, just before leaving his native soil had borrowed \$25 of which he gave \$20 to his wife for her support and that of their infant child, while the other \$5 he had put into his own pocket to defray his incidental expenses. His experience in Panama soon caused him to realize that something must be done in order to care for his wife and for himself. Accordingly he opened a restaurant and fed the hungry such as he could give them, and also offered lodging to those who wished to accept of the accommodations—a tent over head and a blanket and the ground for a bed. The rates for lodging were \$1 per night. This adventure, although only a temporary one, proved financially very successful. By this time some parties had purchased an old brig called the Two Friends, that was laying there almost rotten, and fitted her up for the purpose of continuing the journey to California. She was of about 150 tons burden, single deck, and when loaded there was very little comfort allowed the passengers. Tickets for passage were sold to the number of 250, and when the passengers boarded the vessel they realized that it would be impossible for so many to be accommodated. Complaint was made to the managers and the money paid for passage was demanded to be given back by many who had purchased their tickets. This the managers refused to do, as it was a money making scheme on their part, when finally one of them was cornered on the beach and the demand made to him by the angry crowd, and in order to save his neck, the manager fixed the matter up in a satisfactory manner with those who did not take passage. They left the Two Friends at the island of Toboga near Panama, and after remaining there awhile, a Dutch vessel, called the Alexander Von Humboldt, came in loaded with coal. This vessel was purchased for \$60,-000, and condemned and sold in San Francisco for \$12,000. This vessel was chartered and the remainder of the journey was made with it.

There were over 300 passengers and 200 of them had purchased cabin tickets. The cabin was capable of accommodating sixteen persons, which luxury was given to the most deserving of the company, while the rest had to fare as best they could. The food for the passengers was all cooked in one large, common caldron. The passengers were divided up into messes of fifteen each, and the steward of each mess would go up to the caldron and get as much food as was allowed for his mess and return to them. The bill of fare varied of course, and they never had more than one variety at a time. Their allowance of hard-tack was served out twice a week. Sugar was served in the same way. Tea was made in the morning and then the grounds thrown out and the caldron used for something else; sometimes in making this change from one thing to another it would be cleaned, and then again it would not be; in fact, whether it was or not made little difference. Plum-duff was a rarity and a favored dish, which was served once a week, and only one meal a day was allowed on the Humboldt. At Acapulco a stop of two weeks was made, where the half starved passengers feasted on fruit. Finally, after being out 102 days from the time they left Panama, they arrived in San Francisco August 29, 1849. According to the articles of the company they had to remain together three months, and after arriving in San Francisco they found that as a company they could do nothing. There was considerable property that had been sent out to them, and which had to be disposed of. So they opened a store and set out to get the goods up from the beach, but the question was how to get them hauled. Mr. Lewis managed to secure a horse and cart, and by using a little ingenuity, made harness which completed the outfit. After their business was about settled up Mr. Lewis purchased the horse and cart of the company for \$250. The next day he was offered \$1,000 for it, but refused as the outfit was worth to him at least \$25 a day for hauling purposes. This was the beginning of Mr. Lewis's dray business in San Francisco, which he followed up to 1856. He started the first dray and truck in San Francisco, and used to haul the sand for fort gunny bags during the vigilant committee times. He then came to Sonoma County and with his brother-in-law, C. A. Bodwell, purchased the land where he now lives. They cultivated the place together until 1864, when Mr. Lewis bought out Mr. Bodwell's interest. The farm contains 300 acres of upland, besides some 200 acres or more of marsh land. His principal business is dairving and stock-raising. Mr. Lewis became a Mason in 1868 and has worked up through all the different degrees to a Knight Templar. He was married in January, 1848, in Farmington, Connecticut, to Elizabeth Bodwell, who died in 1866. The issue of this marriage was two children. one of whom died when only a year old. Charles W. Lewis, the only son, was born in 1854. He was married in the fall of 1874 at Unionville. Connecticut, to Miss Julia Davis, a native of that place. They have three children.



ENRY RASCHEN was born in Vegesack, Germany, in 1852, his parents being Henry and Annie Raschen, both natives of Vegesack. There he was reared, receiving a liberal education until about fifteen years of age, when his energetic nature and ambition induced him to launch out in life for himself. In 1866 he came to the United States. His first year in the new world was spent in New York, where he was employed as a clerk and bookkeeper in a large importing house. Still desirous of change, in 1867, he came to California and located in San Francisco. Upon his arrival in that city he obtained employment in the well known Continental Hotel, corner of Montgomery avenue, Pacific and Kearney streets. Here Mr. Raschen seemed to find an occupation well suited to his capabilities, and he was soon given full charge of the hotel, and in 1871 he leased the hotel and successfully conducted the same until 1878, when he established a ship-chandler's store in partnership with L. Hoepken. After some months in this business Mr. Raschen sold out his interest, and again started in the hotel business in the Chicago Hotel, located on the corner of Pacific and Battery streets. This hotel was conducted by him until 1882, in which year he came to Sonoma and leased the well known Union Hotel, of which he is now (1889) the proprietor. This hotel under his management ranks among the best in Sonoma County. A more genial, obliging and successful host than Mr. Raschen is not to be found, and this fact is well attested by the respect and esteem in which he is held by the traveling public, as well as by the community in which he resides. In 1885 Mr. Raschen increased his business enterprises in Sonoma by the establishment of a real estate and insurance office. His partner in this enterprise is H. H. Granice, the editor of the Sonoma Index Tribune, and the firm name is Raschen & Granice. These gentlemen are conducting a successful business, and are the representatives of the New York underwriters, comprising the Hanover Fire and Citizens' Fire Insurance Companies of New York, also general agents of the German Benevolent Society of San Francisco. In politics Mr. Raschen is a staunch Republican. He is a member of several social and benevolent organizations, among which are the following of Sonoma: Sonoma Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F.; Bear Flag Lodge, No. 97, K of P., and Pueblo Lodge, No. 168, A. O. U. W. In 1877 Mr. Raschen was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Heimburg, the daughter of E. W. and Eva S. Heimburg of San Francisco. From this marriage there are three children living, viz.: Etta, Annie and Frederick.



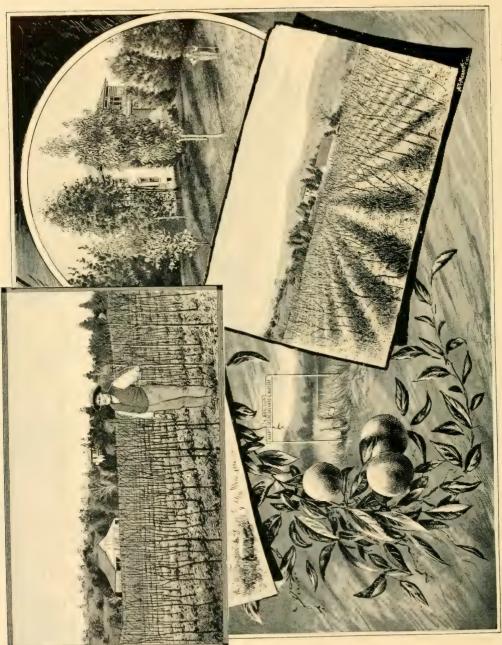
AMES K. PIGGOTT, proprietor of the Souvenir Photograph Studio, came to Santa Rosa and purchased an interest in the Third Street photograph gallery, on the 8th of December, 1884, having previously learned

and pursued the business for a number of years in San Francisco. After being connected with that gallery for three years and a half, both as joint and sole owner, he sold his interest to his partner and present proprietor, William Shaw; and when the fine brick block on the southwest corner of Fourth and B streets was being built, he leased a large portion of the second story, which was arranged and fitted up especially for art rooms under his direction. Every one of the several apartments—the reception parlor, operating room, dark room, stippling room, printing room and finishing roomis admirably adapted to the particular purpose for which it was intended; and being supplied with new and latest improved instruments and appliances, the Souvenir gallery is one of the most complete in the State. Associated with him Mr. Piggott has employed Mr. N. H. Templeman as finisher, and Miss Alice Holman as retoucher, both of whom possess superior skill in their respective departments, and Mr. Piggott, as an operator, has few equals on the Pacific coast. He makes a specialty of fine portrait work in all its branches, enlarging pictures in India ink, crayon or water colors. He also executes all classes of scenic work, stereoscopic and landscape views, in the highest style of the photographic art. His pictures have been awarded first prizes for a number of years successively at the Sonoma County fairs, and at the Sonoma and Marin fair in 1887. Since establishing his studio at the present location, the volume of business has steadily increased. Mr. Piggott is a native of Sonoma County, born twenty-eight years ago at Bodega, in the western part of the county, where his father, Dr. A. K. Piggott, settled in 1851, and for many years enjoyed a large medical practice there. Doctor Piggott emigrated from Illinois to California in 1844, and stopped a year on the American River in Placer County, before coming to Sonoma. He is now retired from practice and resides with his son, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Piggott is a past president of the Western Star Parlor, No. 28, of the Native Sons of the

Golden West. He was a charter member of the Golden Gate Parlor, No. 29, of that order. He is a member of the chapter in the Masonic order, and of the encampment in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He served three years in the California State militia as a member of the Fifth Regiment, infantry. On Thanksgiving day, 1885, Mr. Piggott was joined in marriage with Miss Mary Keenan, a native of Canada, and daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Keenan, of Santa Rosa.

AVID HARRISON PARKS was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1820, his parents being William II. and Sirabeca (Boren) Parks, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Maryland. William H. Parks was a blacksmith by trade. In 1824 he moved to Ohio and located at Bowling Green, Licking County. There the subject of this sketch was reared and received his education. At the age of thirteen years he was employed in a hotel at that place, and continued in that employment until eighteen years of age. He then served an apprenticeship in the millwright trade for three years, after which he devoted a year in attending school. In 1842 he went to Marion County and engaged in farm labor for Judge Campbell. He remained there until 1844, in which year he located in Memphis, Tennessee, where he was employed at his trade for some time, and then was made superintendent of their mills and yards. After a two years' residence in Memphis he returned to Marion County. In 1847 he located in Wabash County, Indiana, engaging in milling and at his trade for some months. He then returned to Ohio, and located in Ross County, where he remained until the fall of 1848. In that year he went to New Orleans, but subsequently returned to Ross County, and from there went to Mahaska County, Iowa, and, with Hiram Nutting, engaged in millwrighting. He finally located at Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa, where he remained until 1850. May 8, 1850, Mr. Parks started across the plains for California. Upon his arrival at Council Bluffs, May 21, he was united in marriage with Miss Catharine Hickman, who with her father and family were crossing the plains. Her parents were Enoch and Mary (Hickman) Hickman. They were natives of Kentucky, and descendants of some of the oldest families of that state. After this marriage, his party, including his wife's people, continued their journey across the plains, and upon their arrival in California located in Yuba County, on the Honcut Creek, about twelve miles from Marysville. His father-in-law, Mr. Hickman, and himself took up land and engaged in farming. Mr. Parks was also engaged in mining, and at times worked at his trade as a millwright. In 1853 he moved to Santa Clara County and located near San Jose, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, but finding the land titles were very uncertain, and a constant source of litigation, he left that county and located at Whitlock, Mariposa County. There he established a boarding-house, and afterward bought out Hoskins' store at that place and entered into mercantile pursuits. Mr. Parks at this time was possessed of very little capital; but he found a good friend in Mr. Abe Williams, who loaned him all the money he needed, and that, too, without any security. It is worthy of note that Mr. Parks was able to show his appreciation of this kindness, by doing Mr. Williams a service that saved him thousands of dollars. It happened as follows: In 1855, at the time of the failure of Page, Bacon & Co., the great bankers of San Francisco, Mr. Parks was in that city purchasing goods. Immediately upon this failure being known in the city, he started for Mariposa County, where the bankers had a branch house, and in which he knew that his friend, Mr. Williams, had a large deposit. His aim was to reach there before the regular mails or messengers that might be sent. He was successful in his undertaking, and his friend was able to secure





ant - Desire Orchard and Nursery

his money before the notice to suspend payments reached the branch house, but in doing it Mr. Parks rode over one hundred miles without food or rest, getting breakfast and feeding his mule at Mr. Ph llips's, and subsequently continued his journey to his own home, twenty miles distant. While in Mariposa County, he also established a dairy, finding a ready sale for the products in the mines. In 1856 he drove his stock to Marin County, where he continued his dairy operations until June, 1858. He then came to Sonoma County and located in Big Valley, about a mile and a half northwest of Bloomfield, where he has since continued to reside. Upon his arrival there he purchased land and continued his dairy business, and also entered largely into general farming, making many improvements in building, tree planting, etc. Of his original 600 acres, Mr. Parks now (1888) retains but 135 acres. Upon this he has a fine two-story residence, pleasantly located upon high ground, which gives an excellent view of the valley below. He also has large and well ordered outbuildings, all denoting his well earned prosperity and success. With the exception of about two and one-half acres devoted to a family orchard, his lands are used in the production of hay, grain and stock. Among the latter is a small dairy of about twenty cows. He also has some fine specimens of draft horses of the Norman stock, in which he takes a justly deserved pride. His orchard is very productive, and contains a choice variety of fruit, comprising apples, pears, plums and cherries. Mr. Parks has also landed interests in other sections of the county and State, among which is 480 acres of timber land in Salt Point Township and 320 acres in Tulare County. In 1886 Mr. Parks went to that county and improved a section of land, which he sold at a good, round profit upon his investment. Mr. Parks is a progressive, public-spirited citizen, esteemed and respected by the community in which he has resided for the past thirty years. He is a consistent member of the Methodist

church, and is also one of the prominent school trustees of the district, a position he has held for over eighteen years. He is a member of Vitruvius Lodge, No. 145, F. & A. M., and is a member of Santa Rosa Chapter, No. 45. In political matters he is a strong Republican, and was a strong supporter of the Union in the dark days of the Rebellion. From the marriage of Mr. and Mr. Parks there are six children living, viz.: Mary Ellen, who married William Mc-Keen (since deceased), and who is now living in Marin County; William W., residing in Fresno County; Enoch H., living in Mendocino County; John F., who is also residing in the latter county; Maria Catherine, who married Henry Greyson, residing in Green Valley, and Lottie May, residing at home. The second child, Samantha E., married Mr. H. Coburn. She died in 1880, leaving three children, Brewer A., Caroline C., and Lawrence. These children are being reared and schooled by Mr. Parks.



NDREW BOUTON, proprietor of the "Heart's Desire" Nursery, Washington Township, is a native of Cortland County, New York, born April 10, 1831, and a son of Nathan and Maria (Gee) Bouton. The family is an old one in this country, and his greatgrandfather (on his father's side) was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Both parents were natives of the Empire State, and the father who had a good farm, was also a surveyor and school teacher. Andrew Bouton was reared in his native county. At the age of twenty-one years he went to Steuben County and, in 1858, six years later, came to California. He chose the Panama route, and landed at San Francisco June 28, 1858. He proceeded to Marysville, remained there two months, and then went to Napa Valley to take charge of the Oak Knoll orchard. Here his experience in the fruit and nursery business in New York State stood him in good stead. For seven years he had control

of the orchard, and for the last two years of that time, of the entire Oak Knoll farm. After severing his connection therewith, he engaged in the business of pruning, grafting and handling the fruit from small orchards in the neighborhood. He was thus employed until 1868, when he came to Sonoma County and located on the ranch where he now resides, and which he had previously purchased. This ranch contains 120 acres of land, and is situated on the main highway between Cloverdale and Healdsburg, four and three-fourth miles north of the Southern place. Ten acres of the place is taken up by the Heart's Desire Nursery, which is the especial pride of Mr. Bouton, and which is a credit to him and to the county. The nursery was started on a small scale, in 1868, and did not attain large proportions until 1883, when Mr. Bouton decided to make it one of the important factors in his business. He has made no attempt to repeat here the experiment so often attempted, of keeping in stock all varieties of fruit trees whether suited to the climate or not, but instead confines his business to such trees as his experience and observation have shown him to be best adapted to the soil and climate of the territory in which he sells. Two other important rules adopted by Mr. Bouton are the selection and use of the best and most hardy roots, and the use of the best systems of grafting known. He puts out seedlings, grafting (not budding) them below ground, with the view of having the graft take root. The root which it has been grafted onto drops off, and the entire tree and its roots will be from the graft. While the splendid reputation which the nursery has acquired has made a market for most of its products in Sonoma County, especially the territory tributary to Healdsburg, Geyserville and Cloverdale, yet Mr. Bouton does considerable wholesaling, and supplies nurseries and fruit growers at more remote points. Some 25,000 trees are sold each year, though the sale sometimes reaches figures considerably higher. Mr. Bouton has also an orchard of twenty-five acres, the trees ranging in age from

seven to twenty years, and all in bearing. There are twelve acres in cherries, ten acres in plums, prunes and peaches, and the remainder in apples. All these fruits have done splendidly, and vield abundantly. The Centennial cherries raised in the orchard are wonderful in size and beautiful in appearance. Mr. Bouton has cleared off ten acres of land which he will plant to cherries in the spring of 1889, and this acreage will be added to. The rest of the place is now pastured. The handsome residence which adorns the place was erected in 1885. It is elegant in design and very commodious. Mr. Bouton has been identified with the Republican party since its organization, but he is strongly inclined to the enforcement of prohibition, being an ardent temperance worker. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Healdsburg. He is secretary of the Geyserville lodge of Good Templars, No. 166, and has been lodge deputy for three years.

MAMES H. CURTIS has a ranch of fifty acres just south of Healdsburg, which he purchased in 1866, moving on to it in November of that year. The place is devoted to fruit culture and general farming. twenty acres are planted to peaches, pears, plums, prunes, apples and other fruits, such as blackberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries. The land is especially adapted to fruit culture. He finds a market for all his fruit in the canneries of Healdsburg, with the exception of some apples, which are shipped to San Francisco. About eight acres are usually devoted to corn, which yields between fifty and sixty bushels to the acre, and never less than forty bushels. The alfalfa, of which his average crop is six acres, is cut twice a year, the two cuttings turning out about four tons per acre, the land being then in good condition for pasturage. Mr. Curtis is a native of Connecticut, born at Simsbury, Hartford County, June 12, 1825, his parents being Timothy and Sarah (McComb)

Curtis. The latter was a descendant of General McComb, and her father was an officer in the United States navy. The grandfather of Mr. Curtis, on his father's side, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his father was a farmer. James H. Curtis was reared in his native town to the age of fifteen years, when he went to New York City, and secured a situation as clerk in a grocery store. He was afterward engaged in butchering. In the spring of 1848 he returned to Connecticut, and a few months later went to Madison County, Illinois, locating in the American Bottom. He had but fortyone cents in capital, and in the fall of 1849 hired out at \$10 per month. In the spring of 1850 he worked for fifty cents a day, and later rented some land and raised a crop of corn. After two years there he settled on a farm on Looking Glass Prairie, when he continued to rent land, raising corn, cattle, horses and mules. In the spring of 1854 he went East and spent the most of the season, having at this time accumulated over \$7,000. In the spring of 1855 he started to California, making a part of the journey alone, and as far as Kearney, Nebraska, was in company with another wagon containing four Frenchmen. From Kearney to Green River there was quite a train, but from there to California there were but two wagons in his party. They came by way of Sublett's Cut-off and Grass Valley to Stockton, thence to Merced County, where he located on Merced River. In 1858 he removed to Smith's ranch, near Bodega, and engaged in dairying and farming. He was employed there until coming to his present location in 1866. Mr. Curtis has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in New York City, was formerly Miss Eleanor Gallaway. His present wife was a widow, Mrs. Sarah Green, nee Miss Sarah Newman, daughter of Thomas and Martha Newman, of Oakfield, Perry County, Ohio, who has one son by her first marriage, James Green. Mr and Mrs. Curtis have two children, Edson and George. Mr. Curtis is politically a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a steward and trustee of the local congregation. He also belongs to the local lodge of Odd Fellows, and has passed through all the chairs in subordinate lodge and encampment. He became a member of the Mechanics Lodge, New York City, in 1846. May 12, 1888, he visited Mechanics Lodge, and the brethren gave him a hearty welcome.



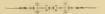
S. M. WRIGHT .- Among California's pioneers of '49, and the early settlers of Santa Rosa Valley, is the well known gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Wright was born in Boone County, Missouri, in 1822. His father, Sampson Wright, was a native of Virginia, in early life went to Tennessee, and in 1818 located in Boone County, Missouri. His mother, Elizabeth (Mullens) Wright, was a native of Tennessee. Mr. Wright was reared as a farmer, receiving only such an education as was afforded in the pioneer schools. Early in life he commenced to care for himself and while a youth of fifteen years was engaged in trading in stock, etc. At the age of twenty he began farming in Lawrence County, Missouri, to which county his father had moved a few years before. In 1845 Mr. Wright was married in Lawrence County to Miss Sarah Boone. She was the daughter of Nathan Boone, and granddaughter of the historical pioneer of Kentucky-Daniel Boone. In 1849 the subject of this sketch came overland to California and located at Marysville. After a visit to the mines he established a freighting line, transporting supplies to the miners, and also trading and selling goods in the mining districts. He continued these enterprises until the fall of 1850 in which year he returned, via New York, to his Missouri home. He remained there until the spring of 1853 and then began his second journey across the plains, this time bringing with him his family and being accompanied by his father and mother. He also brought about 400 head of cattle. Upon

his arrival in California he located in Sonoma County, October 22, 1853, occupying land and taking up his residence about one and a half miles west of Santa Rosa, where he has since resided. Mr. Wright made an extensive purchase of land and entered largely into stockgrowing and general farming, owning 4,500 acres of land in this county. He also engaged in mining operations at a later date in Arizona and Mexico. Mrs. Wright died in 1859, and in 1861 Mr. Wright was united in marriage with Mrs. Jarena (Brown) Clark, a resident of Solano County and the widow of Thomas Clark, a native of Tennessee, Mrs. Wright was born in Virginia and reared in Missouri. Wright has large landed interests in Sonoma County and in other sections of the State. His home farm, the place on which he first settled after his arrival in the county, contains 960 acres of rich and productive valley land. With the exception of ten acres of orchard and vinevard, it is devoted entirely to hay, grain and stock. Among the stock are 140 head of cattle, including a dairy of ninety cows, and twenty-five horses. Of the latter he has some fine specimens of draft horses from Norman stock, and roadsters from the "Whippleton", stock. The improvements upon this magnificent farm are first-class in every respect. A large two-story residence, commodious barns, dairy and out-buildings attest the successful farmer. Mr. Wright owns 260 acres of land in Lake County, upon which is located the famous Saratoga Springs. He also owns a fine farm of 160 acres in the same county. During his residence of thirty-five years in Sonoma County Mr. Wright has been identified with its best interests, and has aided in many ways the development of its resources. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and an earnest supporter of churches and schools. He was one of the founders of the Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rosa, and has served for many years as a school trustee in his district. Politically he is a Democrat and in former years took a leading part in the affairs of his party.

In 1874 and 1875 he was a member of the State Legislature. From his first marriage Mr. Wright has two children living, Sampson and Mahala. The latter married J. E. Hall, who is now (1888) U. S. Internal Revenue Collector, residing in Santa Rosa. Sampson Wright is engaged in mercantile pursuits in Santa Rosa, having an extensive furniture and carpet store on B street, between Third and Fourth streets. He is the father of two children: Lathrop Boone and Girault Scott.

HOMAS MORDECAL - Among the prominent business houses of Petaluma is found the boot and shoe house of Mr. Thomas Mordecai, the leading dealer in his line in the city. Mr. Mordecai is a native of the town of Cowbridge, South Wales, near Cardiff, where he was born August 13, 1851. He came to California in March, 1875, making his way almost directly to Petaluma, where he has resided ever since, and has been engaged in his present business. For the first year he was in partnership with another, but then started for himself. He has occupied his present commodious quarters for the past four years, having one of the finest sites on Main street, opposite Western avenue. Here he carries on a general business in boots and shoes and other goods of a similar line. Mr. Mordecai was married December 15, 1881, to Miss Eva Rachel Barlow, the daughter of S. Q. Barlow, a well-known and highly esteemed ranchinan of Two Rock Valley, near this city, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume. They have two children, a boy and a girl, both little children. Mrs. Mordecai is a native of Ellensville, New York, where she was born April 17, 1861. Mr. Mordecai is a Republican of staunch principles and a believer in the suitable protection of American industries. He is strongly in love with the State of California, and especially with Petaluma, his chosen home. He is a gentleman of pleasant manners, irreproachable character, and

is a valued and popular member of society. The names of his children are Fanny Elizabeth and William Barlow.



DWARD WEGNER.—Among Sonoma's men is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is the proprietor of the only drug store in Sonoma Valley, and is the only skilled druggist and chemist in Sonoma. This establishment is located on the west side of the plaza on the corner of Napa and First streets. The fine two-story adobe building, located on a lot 300 x 165 feet, has been substantially fitted up by Mr. Wegner, and his store, which occupies the south end of the building, is perfect in all its appointments. In addition to his business as a druggist, Mr. Wegner combines that of a general merchandise store, carrying a wellselected and first-class stock of such goods as the requirements of Sonoma Valley demand. His enterprise in this matter is well rewarded, as he is well patronized by the community. A brief sketch of Mr. Wegner's life is of interest, showing as it does, how success has been wrought by intelligent industry, combined with straightforward, honest dealings with his fellowmen. Mr. Wegner is a native of Berlin, Germany, and dates his birth November 30, 1837. His father, Gustav Wegner, was also a native of Germany. The subject of this sketch was reared in the city of his birth, receiving a liberal education in the excellent schools of his native place until seventeen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the trades of a master mason, carpenter and architect. He worked diligently at these callings until twenty years old, and then entered the scientific schools to perfect himself in chemical studies. After a thorough course in various scientific branches, he left Germany in 1860, and proceeded to South America, locating in Chili. There he was engaged in various occupations, and finally was employed as a druggist and chemist in Valparaiso until 1863. At that time he was offered employment by the well-known firm of Godefroy & Co., of San Francisco, as an architect and builder in the building up of a town and trading station in Eastern Siberia, near Nikolaevsk. Mr. Wegner at once went to Siberia, where he was engaged for some time, but the building operations of the company were finally abandoned, and he left that place and went to Hong-Kong, where he was engaged by the same company as a clerk in their commission house at that point. In 1867 he came to San Francisco and some months later to Sonoma County. Locating in Sonoma, he established himself as a druggist. Finding the demands for drugs and chemicals rather limited, he gradually increased his business until he now has the fine establishment already described. For more than twenty years Mr. Wegner has been identified with the business interests of Sonoma. He is well known throughout the valley and has made hosts of friends. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the city of Sonoma since its incorporation in 1883, and was the first president of the board. Politically he is a Democrat. In 1878 Mr. Wegner was united in marriage with Miss Julia Brandt, a native of Germany, but resident of San Francisco. From this marriage there are two children living: Lydia and Frieda.



EORGE W. HUNTLY was born in Jefferson County, New York, March 4, 1838, his parents being Jason and Hannah (Consaul) Huntly, both natives of New York. Mr. Huntly's father was a carriage-maker and farmer. The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent mostly upon his father's farm, receiving at the same time fair educational facilities. When sixteen years of age he went to Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio, where one of his brothers was living. There he entered a machine shop and worked as a machinist for over two years, after which he was engaged as

an engineer on a ferry-boat. In 1858 Mr. Huntly, being desirous of a change and wishing to see more of the world than his short travels had afforded, went to New York and thence by steamer route to California, arriving in San Francisco in March of that year. Soon after his arrival he went to Yuba County, where he was engaged in mining operations until 1863. In that year he came to Sonoma County, locating at Valley Ford, where he was engaged as an engineer in the steam flouring mills of Thomas Smith. Here he seems to have found an occupation and location suited to his tastes, for he continued that occupation until 1870, when he purchased a half interest in the mills. After this purchase they were under his control and management. In 1870 he married Miss Lucile Dutton, a native of Ohio. At the time of her marriage her parents, Reed and Emily (Culver) Dutton, were residents of Valley Ford. Mr. Huntly continued the successful management of his mill until 1882. In that year he sold out and purchased a fine orchard property of eighty acres at Sebastopol on the Bodega road, taking up his residence thereon. He has a magnificent orchard of seventy acres in extent, containing some of the finest varieties of fruit grown in the county, among which are plums, apples, peaches, pears, apricots, cherries and French prunes. He also devotes considerable attention to berry cultivation, and has six and a-half acres containing blackberries, raspberries and currants. These berries grow and give a large vield, although they are never irrigated. Mr. Huntly early saw that a profit was to be gained in drying his own fruit. He therefore, in 1883, built a dryer of the most approved order. It has a capacity of six tons per day of green fruit, and thus he is enabled to care for and dry such fruit as the orchards in his vicinity have to dispose of, in addition to the products of his own orchard. He is a thorough business man and has achieved a success in this enterprise as is well attested when the fact is known that his dryer is always running to its full capacity throughout the whole fruit season. The products of this dryer being first-class in every respect, find ready sale at the highest market prices. There is no man in Analy and Bodega townships better or more widely known than Mr. Huntly, nor is there one whose long business associations with the farmers and fruitgrowers has commanded more respect for honest, upright and straightforward dealing. Not only in these townships, but throughout the county, Mr. Huntly is well known and respected. Never seeking office, he still has exerted a beneficial influence in the ranks of his party. He is a consistent Republican and a progressive citizen, and has always been identified with any enterprise that tended to advance the interests of the community in which he resided. His support has always been heartily given to schools and churches. He is a school trustee in the Laguna school district, and also served in a like capacity for years while living at Valley Ford. Mr. Huntly is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 126, F. & A. M., of Sebastopol. His wife is a member of the Sebastopol Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. and Mrs. Huntly are the parents of seven children, viz.: George W., Mary Maud, Mabel Emily, Frank, Albert, Gertrude and Garfield.

MOHN T. PETERS, proprietor of the Mervyn Hotel at Glen Ellen, came to California at the age of eleven years with his father. John Peters, who settled on 400 acres of land. a part of the "Blucher Ranch" west of Santa Rosa, in Two Rock Valley, late in the year of 1853. John Peters was born in Washington County, Kentucky; was reared on a farm and followed the vocation of a farmer all through his life. He served under General Harrison in the war of 1812. His wife was formerly Miss Elizabeth Peters, who, though bearing the same name, was not a relative. For a number of years Mr. Peters made his home in Indiana, where several of his eldest children were born. Later he returned to Kentucky, remaining there

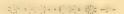
until 1844, at which time he moved to Andrew County, Missouri, engaging in farming there until 1853. In the spring of that year, with his wife and six children, he joined and made a part of a splendidly equipped train consisting of twenty-one wagons and 1,000 head of stock, destined for California. Reaching Sonoma County, the Peters family spent their first night in camp upon the old "Sears Ranch," west of Sonoma, on the west bank of Sonoma Creek, in the month of November. From there he proceeded to his future home in Two Rock Valley, Analy Township. Long years of litigation followed his settlement before he was able to secure a perfect title to his property. Mr. Peters was bereaved by the death of his estimable wife not long after coming to this State, her death occurring in 1855, at the age of fifty-two years. She was the mother of fifteen children, ten of whom lived to come to California with or before her, and who were all present at her burial, and who, with the exception of Silas, the eldest, who died at Selma, Fresno County, in August, 1888, are at this writing living. Their father lived to the age of seventy-two years. He was a man of sterling worth, possessed of much energy, and was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. Of his children, Merriman and Hartford live at Stockton; Jordan, in Del Norte County; Horace, in Santa Clara County; Samuel, in Washington Territory; John T., in Glen Ellen; Mrs. Margaret White, a widow, lives in Denver, Colorado; Elizabeth, wife of A. A. Walker, is a resident of Washington Territory; Nancy, wife of George W. Cofer, resides in Salina County. John T. Peters, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Washington County, Kentucky, June 11, 1842. His childhood, from two to eleven years of age, was spent in Andrew County, Missouri. After the family settled in this county in 1853, he remained at home assisting in the work of improving the large family homestead until he reached his twenty-first year. He then went to Virginia City and worked in a quartz mill until called home by his

father's death, which occurred a few months later. A year or so after the death of his father, he took charge of a force of Chinamen on the Central Pacific Railroad at Dutch Flat, camp 22. Returning to Sonoma County he spent nine years in steamboat traffic on San Francisco Bay, and in the employ of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company in the San Diego and Oregon trade, and later was two years on the line between San Francisco and Stockton. In 1879 Mr. Peters entered the employ of Peter Donahue in the construction of the Sonoma Valley Railroad. He had charge of the construction of the line between Sonoma and Glen Ellen. Later he was a conductor on the finished road, and still later, assistant superintendent with headquarters at Sonoma. Resigning his position in February, 1885, he erected and opened the Mervyn Hotel, a favorite resort at the beautiful picturesque village of Glen Ellen, where he yet dispenses hospitality to all who are so fortunate as to be able to become his guest. In 1872 Mr. Peters married Miss Nora O'Sullivan, at San Francisco. Mrs. Peters was born at Jersey City. She is the mother of seven children, of whom five are living: Mattie, Leland S., who died at the age of ten years; Nellie, James T., who died in infancy; Nora, John F., and William. Mr. Peters is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., at Sonoma. In politics, since the election of Abraham Lincoln, he has been identified with the Republican party.



EV. T. H. B. ANDERSON, D. D., was born in Grundy County, Missouri, May 26, 1842. His father, Josiah Anderson, who was born in Kentucky in 1805; went to Missouri in 1836; came to California in 1849; returned to Missouri in 1851, and in 1858 brought his family to California, where both he and his wife died in 1867 and 1870 respectively. They had nine children, six daughters and three sons. The eldest son, and subject of this sketch,

is a self-educated man, never having attended school after he was fifteen years old. In 1865-'66 he studied law and recited his lessons to Hon, J. W. Coffroth, of Sacramento. He was ready for admission to the Supreme Court, but refused to go further, preferring the ministry, having studied law to supplement deficiencies in early training. He began preaching in 1862, in Butte County, and his work in the ministry has been confined to California, with a brief exception. The doctor says he believes in California and her people, and expects to live and die here. He has traveled circuits, districts, and filled stations at Grass Valley, San Francisco, Sacramento, Colusa, and Santa Rosa. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the Military College of Kentucky in 1881. He has been Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of California for three years; Grand Orator one year; Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, writing the reports of the Grand Lodge; and Chaplain of the Legislature during Governor Haight's administration. He has been twice elected delegate to the General Conference of the church. Dr. Anderson is now President of the board of trustees of the Pacific Methodist College of Santa Rosa, California, and has been president pro tem. of the same. He is now its financial agent, in which capacity he has done good work. He is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in Santa Rosa, and that his ministerial labors are appreciated is evinced by the fact that he always has a full house, and during the past year he has had seventy-three accessions to the church. He works six hours every day in his study, beginning at 8 A. M., and then writes and reads from 8 p. m. until near midnight. He preaches more sermons than any minister in his conference, and also frequently lectures. Dr. Anderson is a hard student and an inveterate worker. Possessing a highly wrought nervous temperament, he has one of those bright, scintilating minds, that, like the charged dynamo, is ever ready when touched to emit an electric spark. In conversation he is ready and entertaining; is exceptionally affable and fraternal in manner, and as a writer and pulpit orator has few equals on this coast. Dr. Anderson was married April 23, 1867, to Miss Sarah 1. Brooks, of Marysville, California. They have a family of three daughters and two sons.



IRAM B. HASBROUCK.—There is no one who is more universally respected or enjoys a more prominent position in the affections of his fellow men than he who is mentioned in this sketch, an old pioneer of Sonoma County and a large and successful farmer and stock-raiser of Petaluma Township. Hiram B. Hasbrouck is a native of Sullivan County, New York, born February 4, 1829. Regarding the ancestry of his family, we find they were originally from Holland, his great-grandfather having emigrated to this country some time before the Revolution. His father, Isaiah Hasbrouck, was a native of Ulster County, New York, and after he became a young man, moved into Sullivan County. He was married there to Elizabeth Eller, a native of the same county, where they made their home on a farm until their deaths. They reared a family of four sons and five daughters, of whom one is deceased, and four are residing in this State. The children are as follows: Benjamin, residing in Ulster County, New York; Caroline Hasbrouck, living in Fallsburg, Sullivan County, New York; Mrs. Agnes Broadhead, of the same place; Mrs. Maria Forshay, who came to California and died in Petaluma; Hiram B., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Elizabeth Hoyte, of Yerka, Siskiyou County, California; John Hasbrouck, residing near Nevada City, Nevada County; Augustus, of San Francisco; and Celia Hasbrouck, a resident of Fallsburg, New York. Hiram B. was reared in Sullivan County, New York, and made his home with his parents until he was twenty-six years old. His education was received during the winter months at the district schools of his neighborhood, and when he was twenty-one he

attended one term at an academy. November 5, 1855, he left Sullivan County, for California, sailing from New York on the old steamer George Law, which name was afterward changed to Contral America, and the steamer was lost at sea during a heavy gale. He made the passage via Panama and landed in San Francisco November 29th of that year, after a journey of twenty-four days from the time he left home. The next day after arriving he went to the mines of Placer County, near Auburn, on the American River. He, with two others, bought out a bar claim which he worked two summers with fair success when he sold out his interest, and in 1857 came to Sonoma County and bought out the ranch where he now lives, on the 9th day of March of that year. During the summer of 1858 he was affected by the Fraser River excitement; so to satisfy his desires in this respect he sailed from San Francisco on the 7th of July, and after arriving there mined until the following November, when, becoming satisfied that the country had been over-rated, he returned again to San Francisco, arriving there on Thanksgiving day. He then devoted his attention to the cultivation of his farm, which he rented a part of the time up to 1864 when he made a visit to his native State. Taking the Nicaragua route, he missed the steamer at Virgin Bay and was obliged to lay over at that place four weeks until the next steamer sailed for New York. He arrived in the latter place January 8, 1865. After spending some time in visiting around his old home, he made a traveling expedition through some of the western States; was in Chicago when the news came of Lee's surrender, and in Buffalo on the arrival of Lincoln's funeral train during the last days of April. Not being desirous of returning to the far off Pacific coast single handed he decided to bring with him a partner, one that would be a companion and a help-mate to him through life and would cause a California sun to shine with a brighter glow than ever before, and to introduce a new life into his household such as he had never seen before. He found such a

partner in Miss A. Celia Hill, to whom he was wedded at Fremont, Sullivan County, New York, on the 14th day of August, 1865, and on the same day started with his bride, leaving New York on the 16th and arriving in San Francisco on the 8th of September. He took up his residence in Petaluma where he lived for several years. On the 24th of January, 1874, his wife died and in February following he made another trip East. His father had died and, after settling up the estate, he returned to California bringing with him his sister Maria who died in Petaluma. In the summer of 1874 Mr. Hasbrouck returned to his ranch where he now resides. This ranch contains about 300 acres, devoted to stock-raising and general farming. There is a fine orchard on the place that is now more than thirty years old. Mr. Hasbrouck is a Knight Templar, belonging to the Mt. Olivet Commandery, No. 20, of Petaluma. He has one son, Sherman A., born October 11.

EORGE W. HARMON has a ranch of ten acres a mile and a half from Healdsburg, as the road runs, but considerably less than that in a direct line. He purchased the place in 1883, and removed on to it in April of that year. Of this place eight acres are planted to tree fruits, the trees having been set out in the spring of 1884. The majority are French prunes, the remainder being divided between Honest Abe and Early Crawford peaches, Bartlett and Winter Nellis pears, Coe's Golden Drop, Yellow Egg and Jefferson plums, Black Tartarian, Napoleon, Bigerean and Centennial cherries. The peaches are in bearing, as are also the prunes, but not fully. He also has half an acre in strawberries, besides blackberries and raspberries. About an acre is usually devoted to alfalfa. Mr. Harmon is a native of Indiana, born in Floyd County, September 9, 1842, and son of Matthias and Nancy (Edelmann) Harmon. Both parents were natives of

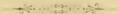
Indiana, and representatives of early settler families. Our subject was reared in his native county and resided there until 1864, when he removed to Hendricks County, Indiana, and a year later to McDonough County, Illinois. There he resided three years, then removed to Hamburg, Fremont County, Iowa, and after remaining there one winter, removed to Atchison County, Missouri, where he resided four years. In the spring of 1872 the family removed to California, locating at Visalia. Two years later they removed to Kernville, Kern County, where Mr. Harmon was amalgamator in the Senator J. P. Jones Mill, of eighty stamps, for four years. They then removed to Pierce County, Tacoma, and Mr. Harmon conducted a hop field, ten miles from Tacoma, until 1882, after which he went back to Indiana. From there they came to their present location. Mr. Harmon was married in Floyd County, Indiana, October 26, 1864, to Miss Sarah Teaford, a native of that county, and daughter of Jacob and Phebe (Hickman) Teaford. They have three children: Clara, Oliver, and Mabel. Mr. Harmon was a soldier in the Union army, having enlisted in New Albany, Indiana, in July, 1861, and was mustered in July 12, in Company C, Twentythird Indiana Infantry. The regiment proceeded to Indianapolis, where they went into camp, and a few months later went to St. Louis, where they were in barracks over a month, and thence were sent to Paducah, Kentucky, where they were first engaged, and next at Bolivar, Tennessee. He served all through the Shiloh campaign, and was engaged at Pittsburg Landing, second day's fight, under Wallace. Then went to Corinth, and was in the Vicksburg campaign. In the movements about the beleaguered city he took an active part and participated in the battles of Champion Hills, Chickasaw, Raymond, etc. At Champion Hills he served under Mc-Pherson, and was one of those who cut the breastworks to let the artillery in, and drove in the skirmishers. During the assault on the works at Vicksburg he was in the charge on Fort Hill immediately after the explosion.

After the capture of the city, the regiment camped for a time in Vicksburg, and there veteranized, the members returning to Indiana on a thirty days' furlough. Rendezvousing at Corinth, the regiment started on a march to Atlanta, and took part in all that campaign with its many skirmishes and battles. He proceeded with his command beyond the Chattahoochie River, and on the 27th of July went to Marietta, where he took cars for Chattanooga, turned over his equipment, and was there mustered out July 28, 1864. From there he went to Louisville, Kentucky, thence to Indianapolis. where he received his pay and went home. Mr. Harmon is a member of the G. A. R., and of the I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs. Politically, he is a Republican.



TILLIAM D. JONES .- This gentleman. who is one of the pioneers of California. having crossed the plains by ox teams in 1849, is one of the best known and highly esteemed citizens of Sonoma County. He was born in 1825 in Oneida County, New York. In 1837 his parents removed to Ohio, taking him with them. He lived there until the spring of 1846 when he answered the call for men by enlisting for service during the Mexican war. He was a member of an independent horse company, and was engaged as mail escort, carrying dispatches, etc., and took part in many skirmishes, and was present at the fiercely fought battle of Buena Vista. The company was known as Captain J. R. Duncan's Ohio Mounted Volunteers. After the close of the war Mr. Jones determined to come to California, and came across the plains in 1849, as has been already stated. Until the year 1852 he mined, meeting with pretty good success. This was in El Dorado County. In the summer of that year he came to Sonoma County and selected a superior ranch just west of Bloomfield. He still owns the same farm, a fine fertile stretch of 1,120 acres, and devoted to grain and dairy

farming. He continued upon this farm, bringing it to a high state of cultivation, until 1884, when he removed with his family to Petaluma, where he is now enjoying the evening of life in comfort. His comfortable home has one of the best locations in the city, being situated on the summit of the hill on which is the Baptist church, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect overlooking the city and the whole expanse of the Petaluma Valley. Mr. Jones was married April 30, 1856, to Miss Susan Carroll, the sister of Messrs. James and Patrick Carroll, well known and popular old settlers at Bloomfield. They have six children, three sons and three daughters. Their names are Walter, Carroll, William, Mary, Martha, and Clara. Mr. Jones is a Republican of life long standing, having been one of those who assisted in organizing that grand old party in this State in the early days. He is an extensive land-owner in Marin and Mendocino counties as well as in this, and is looked upon as a leading and representative man.



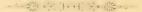
OWRY B. HALL, deceased. One of the early settlers of Santa Rosa Township was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in 1820 in Kentucky, and was a descendant of one of the pioneer families of that State. He was reared on a farm and followed the occupation of farming through life. About the time he reached his majority he wedded Miss Elizabeth Holland and settled down to the quiet life of an agriculturist in Barren County, that State; but, being seized with the fever of emigration, we record that in 1852 he moved to Greene County, Missouri, with his wife and six children, remaining there until 1857. In that year he started with his family, then consisting of wife and eight children, on the overland journey to this sunny and beautiful land, reaching Santa Rosa without serious mishap or unusual delay. Mr. Hall lived in the Wright school district about two years, and in 1859 he purchased 200 acres of land and commenced the improvement of a home of his own. Later he added to his purchase and became the owner of a splendid ranch on the old Santa Rosa and Sebastopol road, where he lived until 1873. At that time he sold out and moved into the city of Santa Rosa, where he spent a few years of quiet life, and in 1879 again bought a country home on Santa Rosa Creek, three miles west of the city, there spending the remainder of his life, his death occurring in the spring of 1883, at the age of sixty-three years. His widow was not destined to battle with life alone, for in a few days she was laid by his side, her age at death being fifty-eight years. The worthy and respected couple are well remembered by hosts of friends, and their memory is cherished by a large family of children and grandchildren. Near the old homestead now lives their eldest son, James W. The names of their other children who came to this State are: Mary, now Mrs. Fouschee; Mrs. Prudence J. Lake, Mrs. Sarah Mapes, George H., Mrs. Luann Ross, Pressly M., and Mrs. Lizzie Pickrell, who died in 1888. Attezra, their sixth child, died in Missouri, aged four years.

AMES W. HALL, the eldest son and eldest child of Lowry B. Hall, was born in Barren County, Kentucky, September 25, 1842. He was but ten years of age when the family moved to Greene County, Missouri, and fifteen years of age when he did the work of a man in helping to care for the family and stock in crossing the plains and mountains to California. He helped to build the family home, at which and near which, with the exception of eighteen months spent at Healdsburg, he has ever since resided. November 22, 1866, Mr. Hall wedded Miss Lou Eva Dameron, daughter of John Dameron. Mrs. Hall was born in Randolph County, Missouri. She is the mother of four children living: Harry L., Sara C., Richard B., and Benjamin F. Their third child, Julia, died at the age of three years. The homestead of ninety-seven acres owned by Mr. Hall is of the choicest in the beautiful Santa Rosa Valley. Considering its extent, location, nearness to market and a city giving all business and social advantages, it is a most desirable property. A fine hop field of fifteen acres are among the valuable improvements upon the place.



NDREA SBARBORO, secretary of the Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, and its founder, is a native of Italy, born thirty miles from the city of Genoa, November 26, 1839, his parents being Stephen and Mary Sharboro. In 1844 the family removed to the United States, locating in New York City, where the subject of this sketch was reared to the age of thirteen years. In 1852 the parents went back to Italy, but Andrea had decided to remain in America and about the same time he came to San Francisco, via the Panama route. He engaged in the grocery trade, and conducted a prosperous business until 1881, in which year he organized the colony enterprise. When he came to this coast, a mere boy in years, he had his own start to make. His high business qualifications won for him success and drew to him the confidence of those with whom he came in contact. His services have been sought in the business management of numerous associations, and he is now secretary of the following corporate institutions: Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, West Oakland Mutual Loan Association, San Francisco Mutual Loan Association, West Oakland Masonic Hall and Building Association, Italian-Swiss Mutual Loan Association, and San Francisco and Oakland Mutual Loan Association. Since 1860 he has always taken an active part in the Anti-Chinese movement. He has been foremost in advancing the interests of his fellow-countrymen who have, like himself, become citizens of the United States. Mr. Sbarboro is one of the promoters of the Italian school, San Francisco. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W.

Mr. Sbarboro was married in Italy to Miss Romilda Botto. They have five children, Alfredo, Aida, Romolo, Romilda, and Remo.



NUGH H. DAVIS, M. D., was born in Norristown, Montgomery County, Pennsvlvania, October 10, 1841, his parents being Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hamill) Davis, descendants of some of the oldest families of Pennsylvania. Upon his father's side the family is traced back to the veteran soldiers of the Revolution, his father being also a grandson of John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Davis's father was a business man in Norristown, and afterward in Delaware, where he moved his family in 1860. The doctor received the benefits of a good education, and, in 1862, entered upon the study of medicine; his patriotism, however, induced him to abandon his studies and enlist in the defense of his country. Accordingly, early in 1863, he enlisted as a private soldier in the United States Signal Corp of the army, in which he served with credit until the close of the war, having been promoted to Sergeant in that corps before his discharge. While in the service he was actively engaged in the field with the Army of the James and Army of the Potomac. He was also in both engagements at Fort Fisher, first under General Butler and afterward under General Terry when the Fort was captured. Soon after his discharge from the army, in 1865, the doctor resumed his medical studies, and in March, 1868, received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in Gloucester County, New Jersey, where he remained until 1869, in which year he came to California and located in Nevada County. He remained there until the next year when he again entered the United States military service as an acting assistant surgeon, and was stationed in Alaska, first at Sitka and then at Tongas Island. The doctor remained in the medical department of

the United States army until 1874, and during that time was on duty in Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, and California. In the latter year he was appointed by the interior department as surgeon of the Colorado River Indian Reservation. He therefore resigned his position in the United States army and took up his residence upon that reservation where he remained until 1876, in which year he returned to Delaware and resumed the practice of his profession in civil life until 1878. He then entered the oil business in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. This venture not proving as successful as he desired, he abandoned the enterprise and accepted the situation of surgeon of the Silver King mining company in Penal County, Arizona, remaining there until 1884. In the latter year he came to Sonoma County and located in the city of Sonoma, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. Being a graduate of one of the best medical colleges of the country and having had years of experience in the varied climes of the United States, the doctor has won the confidence and esteem of the community. He is one of the public spirited and progressive citizens, and is therefore a desirable acquisition to any community. He readily and promptly identifies himself with any enterprise that will tend to build up and develop the varied resources of his chosen valley. He is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., and also of Sonoma Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F. In political matters he is Republican. In 1887 Dr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Natalie Hope, daughter of Valentine and Adelaide Hope, residents and pioneers of Sonoma County.

ILLIAM HOWARD PEPPER, an old settler of Petaluma Township, and proprietor of the largest nursery in the county, was born in Dutchess County, New York, January 14, 1824. The Peppers are of English descent. The parents of the subject of

this sketch, Michael and Mary (Gorham) Pepper, were natives of Connecticut. They made their home in Fairfield County after their marriage. There three of their children were born. In 1822 or '23 they moved into Dutchess County, New York, the county adjoining over the State line, and made their home there about five years. They then moved to Clinton County, Ohio, where they resided two years, thence to Indiana, and a year later back to Clinton County, Ohio, where they made their home most of the time until 1840. After four or five other changes they finally located in Greene County where the old gentleman died in 1876, at the age of eightytwo years. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Pepper came to Petaluma where she died in November, 1888, in her ninety-second year. They reared a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom three of the children are now living. W. H. Pepper, the subject of this article, lived with his parents until his eighteenth or nineteenth year. He then entered a cabinet shop in Columbus, Ohio, where he was apprenticed to the trade which he followed there and in Louisville, Kentucky, until December, 1849. He then went to New York City and took passage for California on the last day of December, making the voyage around Cape Horn and landed in San Francisco on the 17th of June, 1850, being a little over five months and a half on the way. He went to Bullard's Bar on the North Yuba River, where he engaged in mining until the fall of 1851, when he went on to Oregon Creek about three miles from Bullard's Bar and, with his brother, G. B. Pepper, put up a saw-mill and engaged in the manufacture of lumber until the spring of 1858, when the mill took fire and burned down, all the stock of lumber being destroyed. This incident, as he says, let him out of the business, so he came down to San Francisco in the summer, and in the fall of that year purchased and settled on his present place in Sonoma County. In the first place he bought 157 acres of a squatter's claim and an undivided interest in the Borjorques grant, and later ninetyeight acres of the Roblar grant, making his estate at the present time 255 acres. There are about forty acres devoted to the nursery, started by Mr. Pepper as soon as he came here, to which business he has devoted his careful attention ever since. It is the only nursery on this side of the bay that has been run continuously, and is the oldest and largest in the county. Pepper is a thorough horticulturist, having gained his knowledge by many years of experience and by constant application and experiments with almost every known tree and shrub. His orchard of sixty acres is one of the finest in this section. He makes a specialty of growing cherries and plums, and also apples, pears and other choice fruits. Mr. Pepper was married in 1874 to Mrs. Phæbe Perry, whose maiden name was Cooper, a native of Seneca County, New York, and who came to California in 1863. They have one daughter, Hattie May Perry, wife of W. L. Parent, of San Fran-

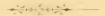
OL. JAMES A. HARDIN is a representative of the best type of the American business man. Like most men who achieve distinction in their respective callings, he started in life with but little capital save a fine physical organization and an active well poised brain. He was born in the State of Kentucky, September 2, 1830, and was the fourth of a large family of children, eight of whom (three sons and five daughters) are still living. His parents, Henry Hardin and Mary (Phillips) Hardin, were also natives of the Blue Grass State. In 1839 they moved to Missouri, and resided there until 1853, when they emigrated to California and settled near Sebastopol in Sonoma County. There the remainder of their lives was passed, Mr. Hardin dying in 1859 at the age of fifty-eight years, and Mrs. Hardin in 1866, aged sixty-three years. The subject of this memoir crossed the plains with his parents, being then a young man of twenty-three years, and the

same year started in the cattle business with a few hundred dollars capital; and from that to the present has been actively and extensively engaged in raising live stock. In early years his ranch interests were confined to Sonoma County, but in the rapid expansion of the business under his masterly management they extended into other counties and finally into other States. While there is quite enough in such a great growing business to occupy the mind and energies of an ordinary man, such was not the case with Colonel Hardin. In 1859 he opened a store in Petaluma, with a combined stock of groceries and staple dry goods. Two years later he took in Mr. A. W. Riley as a partner, and they enlarged the stock so as to embrace general merchandise. Soon after the firm began to establish stores in other towns, and for some vears they owned and conducted a number of mercantile houses in as many towns in Sonoma and adjacent counties. The firm of Hardin & Riley continued merchandising until 1880. when they sold out and discontinued that branch of business. In 1870 Mr. Riley became a partner with Colonel Hardin in a portion of his already extensive ranch property, which relation still continues. Mr. Riley not being a practical stockman, Colonel Hardin has always had active supervision and control of their vast and expanding business, which he has handled with such phenomenal success that they now own great ranges in California, Nevada and Oregon, number their herds and flocks by the tens of thousands, and rank among the "Cattle Kings" of the Pacific slope. Besides their joint property, Colonel Hardin owns a large ranch in Mendocino County, which has until recently been stocked with sheep, but is now occupied by cattle chiefly. During the thirtyfive years of his ranching life in developing and managing this gigantic business, which places Hardin & Riley in the front rank among the wealthy live-stock firms this side of the Rocky Mountains, Colonel Hardin has not only demonstrated his thorough knowledge of stockraising, but has exhibited those rare powers of

mind possessed by recognized leaders of men, the founders of great enterprises and the characters which shape the events of their time. Such men wear nature's stamp of superiority and leave the impress of their extraordinary individuality upon whatever they come in contact with. In his more than third of a century of experience as a stockman, Mr. Hardin has performed labor and endured hardships which few men could undergo. In 1857 he went East and brought a drove of cattle across the plains from Missouri. In 1866 he took a drove of horses and cattle across the country to Helena, Montana, spent the summer there disposing of them, and in the fall went by steamer from Fort Benton down the Missouri River, to St. Joseph, Missouri, consuming a month en route. Being joined there by his family, they went by rail to New York and thence took passage by steamship to California via the Isthmus of Panama. In the years 1870, 1871 and 1872 Colonel Hardin took droves of cattle overland from Texas to Nevada. He has crossed the plains six times with droves of cattle; has made six round trips across the continent by rail, and has been in peril on both land and sea, in railroad wrecks and shipwrecks. In the winter of 1854-'55 he sailed from San Francisco on board the steamer Southerner, Captain F. A. Samson in charge, for Portland, Oregon. On their way up a heavy storm struck them off the coast of Oregon and so seriously damaged the vessel that she sprung a leak of such magnitude as to require constant and vigorous use of the pumps and bailing of water to keep her afloat. After fortyeight hours of incessant effort it became evident that the vessel would go down, and the passengers and crew, consisting of forty-five men, five women and three children were com pelled to take the life-boats, with such few articles of provision as they could hastily gather and carry with them. On the 26th of December they landed near Cape Flattery at the mouth of the Quineote River, and there on that bleak shore, in the midst of hostile Indians, with no shelter to protect them from the fury of the

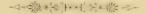
elements during the almost continuous storms of December and January, and subsisting on quarter rations, they remained twenty-seven days, waiting and watching for deliverance. The terrible suffering of body and anguish of mind that shipwrecked band endured during those three weeks of exposure to the mid-winter storms-hoping and despairing, tortured day and night by the grim specter of death by starvation-are beyond the power of tongue or pen to portray. Finally, when the last meager ration had been issued and eaten, their vigilant watch for a passing vessel was rewarded. One was sighted and in response to their signal of distress sent her relief-boats and took them on board. It proved to be the old Major Tompkins which rendered them such timely succor. The party landed at Olympia, and from there were obliged to travel through a wilderness country about seventy miles to the Cowlitz River, which they descended in small boats to its confluence with the Columbia. Colonel Hardin was the first to reach the river and impart the glad news of their rescue, as it was supposed that all on board the ill-fated Southerner had perished with her. Another instance of the almost miraculous escape of Colonel Hardin from death occurred on his last birthday, September 2, 1888, on the Central Pacific Railroad at Cisco. He was riding in the caboose attached to a train of twenty cars loaded with the firm's cattle, coming down from their ranch in Nevada; his train had just come to a stop after passing through the tunnel, preparatory to side-tracking, when a heavy freight train came dashing through the tunnel at full speed and crashed into the caboose. The engine struck with such terrific force that it literally crushed the caboose in which he was riding and plowed half its length into the car filled with cattle in front of it. Some articles of clothing of the train men which were lying on the seat opposite to that occupied by Hardin were torn to shreds. The concussion was so great that Mr. Hardin, who weighs about 200 pounds, was raised bodily from his position in the caboose

and hurled many feet, landing in the front end of the car forward among the cattle. While very much stunned by the shock, he retained sufficient consciousness to realize his perilous situation under the frantic animals' feet, and dropping through a hole broken in the side of the car he was hurriedly picked up in a state of partial syncope just in time to save him from being crushed to death by the escaping cattle. Upon examination of his injuries it was found that he was suffering from a dislocation of the wrist, several painful bruises and contusions, some of which were made by the cattle's feet, and a severe wrenching of his shoulder and spine. These were only sufficient to curb his irrepressible energies for a few weeks, when he again assumed charge of his own and the firm's business interests. Two years after coming to this El Dorado of the Occident, in 1855, Mr. Hardin returned to Missouri, and was there united in marriage with Miss Nannie C. Myers, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, born in 1834. Her father and mother, Charles and Rebecca (Williams) Myers, were from Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. Five children, two sons and three daughters, comprise the family of Colonel and Mrs. Hardin, viz.: C. H. E. Hardin, Miss Eudora, Miss Jimella, Amos Riley Hardin and Miss Ethel. C. H. E. Hardin was married in 1882 to Miss Ursula Mason, of San Francisco, and there have been born to them two children, a son and a daughter. Miss Jimella was married in 1887 to William J. Eardley, of Santa Rosa. The three unmarried children reside with their parents in the family home. Colonel Hardin has been during his whole life an earnest advocate of higher education and has extended to all his children the advantages of collegiate and university courses of study. He is now, and for many years past has been a member of the board of trustees of Pacific Methodist College in Santa Rosa, and has materially aided its fortunes, not only by his advice but also by large contributions of his means. Colonel Hardin and family lived for fourteen years in Petaluma before removing to Santa Rosa, sixteen years ago. Since settling in this city he has built their elegant residence on Fifth and Beaver streets. It occupies a full block of richly ornamented grounds, and is one of the most charming residences in California. Everywhere within and without abound those ornaments that indicate the superior taste and culture of its occupants and appeal to the sense of the beautiful. Spending much of his time in Nevada, as he does, looking after their great stock interests, he is considered a citizen of that State, and was chosen one of the Presidential Electors for 1888 on the Democratic ticket. Owing to his conscientions regard for the rights and feelings of others, and his courteous gentlemanly manners, Colonel Hardin commands the respect and esteem of all who come in contact with him either in business or social relations. In his happy home and on the ranch he rules with the law of kindness.



同言事ILLIAM McDONNELL, of Knight's Valley Township, one of the old settlers of Sonoma County, is a native of Missouri, born April 29, 1825, and son of Hamilton and Ann (Hunniford) McDonnell. Both parents were natives of Ireland, but they came to America when young, locating in New York City. In 1816 they removed to a point in Missouri, thirty miles below St. Louis. They were there when Missouri was admitted to the Union as a State. In 1823 they returned to New York and there the father died. His widow married for her second husband Robert N. Tate, and in 1839 the family removed to Illinois, locating in Lee County, where the mother died in 1858. William McDonnell left home in 1844, going to Jo Daviess County, and was engaged at farm work and lead mining and smelting near Galena until 1846. He made an arrangement with a man named Kellogg, by which he and John Spitler were to drive Kellogg's teams across the plains half the time and were to have the other half to hunt or do as they pleased. They proceeded to a point fifteen miles below Independence, in what was then the Indian Territory, and there a train of 500 wagons were gathered together, all under command of Judge Noran. After crossing the Blues, they found such a large train to be unwieldy, and hence split up in smaller parties. Kellogg's outfit consisted of one mule team, two ox teams and three covered wagons. They followed the Salt Lake route, by Hastings cut-off after leaving Fort Bridger, and thence up Truckee River, striking the first California settlement at Johnson's ranch. Oregon had been the destination of most of those who gathered near Independence to make the trip across the plains, but Fremont sent back tidings of war with Mexico, and suggesting the probability of California being annexed to the United States, also advised them to go there, and the most of them therefore decided to change their route to California. On the way the provisions of Kellogg's party ran short and all hands were put on rations, this on account of having divided with Fowler's family. They proceeded to Sutter's Fort, and from there to Sonoma, where they arrived about the first of November. Mr. McDonnell at once enlisted in Fremont's Battalion, accompanying the command to Los Angeles, and serving all through that campaign. He was discharged after six months, at San Gabriel Mission, and returned overland on horseback, riding a pack-saddle up to Sonoma. He located near Bales' Mill, in Napa Valley, and in 1850 settled on the farm where he now resides. He at first made his living by hunting, and would send from ten to fifteen deer per week to San Francisco, being a good shot. He was married in 1849 to Miss Eleanor Graves, a native of Marshall County, Illinois, and daughter of Franklin Graves. The family were members of the ill-fated Donner party, and she lost both of her parents by death at Truckee during that terrible winter's experience, which is familiar to readers throughout the entire country. The children, six sisters and two brothers, all got through, but one brother and a brother-in-law died from the

effects of their long suffering, shortly after arriving at Sutter's Fort. Mrs. McDonnell was a child at the time, and was reared by the family of Reason Tucker. Mr. and Mrs. McDonnel were the parents of ten children, of whom six are living, viz.: Ann, Charles, Mary, wife of L. D. Green, now living near Walnut Grove on Sacramento River; Henry, Nellie and Louisa. Mr. McDonnell is a Republican, politically, with prohibition proclivities. He cast his first presidential vote for Fillmore. Though averse to office-holding, he has served one term as justice of the peace. He is a steward and trustee of the Methodist church at Calistoga. In the early days in this county Mr. McDonnell often went as a guide to the Geysers, and made a trail there himself. He is the owner of a fine ranch of 1,200 acres. On this he is engaged in stock raising and usually winters from 700 to 800 head of sheep, sixty head of cattle, and sixteen or eighteen American and Clydesdale horses.



ILTON Y. LUCE is a native of Vienyard Haven, Massachusetts, born October 11, 1848, his parents being Jirah and Mary (Cottle) Luce. He was but fourteen years of age when the family came to Sonoma County, receiving his education at Healdsburg and San Francisco. Mr. Luce was married in this county, July 3, 1879, to Miss Lollie B. Monmonier. They have four children, viz.: Mary Elizabeth, Marguerite Yale, William Monmonier and Milton Amerton. Politically, Mr. Luce is a Republican. He is the owner of a fine ranch of 350 acres, on Russian River, three miles from Healdsburg, which is devoted to sheep and to the raising of fruit and alfalfa. He has nearly ten acres in fruit trees, ranging in age from two to fifteen years. The trees are peaches, plums, prunes, almonds, figs, etc. It is the intention of Mr. Luce to go into the fruit culture more extensively, and he will plant a number of acres in select varieties. He has

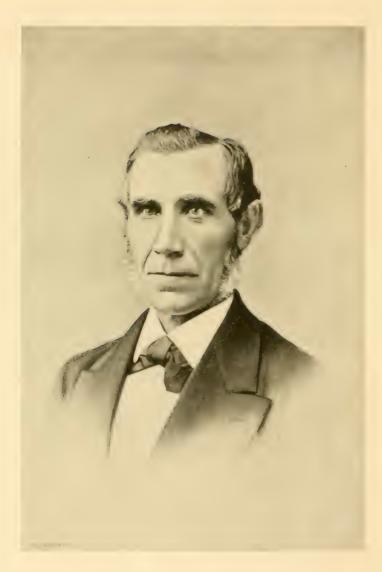
nearly twenty-two acres in vines, about onethird of which range in age from fifteen to twenty years. The remainder are between two and five years of age. The vines are Zinfandel, Mataro, Sauvignon Vert, Chasselas, Riesling, Light Burgundy and Mission. In the culture of grapes he has been very successful and the vines are in good condition. There is a winery on the place, and it is the intention of Mr. Luce tomake his own grapes into wine. The storage capacity of the winery is 10,000 gallons. About fifteen acres of this ranch are devoted to alfalfa. which yields in three cuttings, over three tons After the third crop is cut the land per acre. is used as pasture for sheep. Five acres is his usual crop of corn, and thirty to sixty bushels to the acre is the average yield. He has about 200 head of sheep, of the Merino stock, selling off the increase annually and marketing the wool at Healdsburg. The ranch, called Vineyard Haven, is well supplied with water by the Russian River, which almost surrounds it, and by never failing springs. Mrs. Luce was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and educated in New York and San Francisco, attending the high school. She is a daughter of William B. and Ellen (Litton) Monmonier, the former of French parent, age, grandson of Viscount de Monmonier Descombecque. William B. Monmonier is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, born January 4, 1821. He followed the sea in early life, and in 1848 came to California, via Cape Horn, in command of a vessel. He went into business in San Francisco, but was burned out in one of the early fires. He was afterward in business at Downieville and again at Virginia City. He has also resided in Healdsburg, where he was in business, and still has property there. Since 1882 he has been in business in Tombstone, Arizona, but has lately returned to Sonoma County. He was married in Baltimore, April 15, 1845, to Ellen M. Litton. They have five children as follows: Dr. Julius L., who is a well-known physician at Brooklyn, New York; William D., who is county clerk of Cochise County, Arizona; Thomas L., who is a resident

of Santa Barbara where he is in business; Mrs. Luce, and Eugenie, wife of Joseph Brown, a business man of Tombstone, Arizona.

一心物。图11.41图。《

MACOB E. DAVIDSON.—The subject of this sketch was one of the widely known and universally respected pioneers of Santa Rosa Township. We give a brief review of his useful life in presenting the following facts: He was born in Barren County, Kentucky in 1801, and was reared to a farm life, which vocation he ever afterward followed. His education was very limited, as was common to the sons of Kentucky farmers in the early part of this century, but possessed of quick perceptive faculties and a retentive memory, he amply compensated for lack of youthful advantages. In his native State Mr. Davidson was united in marriage with Mary B. Winn, who was born in 1803. They emigrated to Hancock County, Illinois, in the pioneer days of 1835; the following year to Van Buren County, Iowa; in 1837 to Henry County, Missouri; a short time later to Jackson County, the same State; and from there made the long tedious overland journey to this State in 1852. He purchased 200 acres of choice land one mile west of Santa Rosa on the Sebastopol road, and established what has ever since been known as the Davidson ranch, a property now owned by h's children. The reader will note that Mr. Davidson must have possessed largely those elements of which the true pioneer is made, for, before coming to this State as one of its early settlers, he had tried pioneer life in three of the western States, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. He reared a large family of children, all of whom became worthy members of society. His eldest son, Smith E. Davidson, lives at the old home. Of the other children, we record that Augustus W. is a resident of this county; Anna P. is the wife of G. M. Sheldon of Jackson County, Missouri; Jane E., wife of Joel Crane, has made her home on part of the old homestead; Walter A. returned to Missouri





David Altewalle

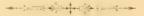
and died in the bloom of manhood; Christo pher lives in Placer County; Susan C., wife of Robert Crane, lives in Santa Rosa Township; Mary L. is the wife of J. R. Williamson (see his biography); Amanda K. resides in the city of Santa Rosa; Alexander T. lives in Santa Rosa Township; Isabella I. is the wife of C. D. Frazee, of Santa Rosa. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson lived to be fully ripe for the harvest and died full of the peace and hope of Christ, her death occurring May 29, 1883, and his Novem ber 25, 1884. Both had been for years members of the Missionary Baptist church. Fondly is their memory checished by a large family of children and children's children. Of them it may well be said, "Well done good and faithful servants."



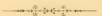
AVID STEWART, deceased, an old settler of Sonoma County, and for many years an honored citizen of this community, was born in Blair Athole, Perthshire, Scotland, August 8, 1825. He was a son of Daniel and Christie Stewart, and one of a family of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. One of the sons, Daniel Stewart, came to California in 1849, and was a resident of San Francisco, where he died in 1864. Another son, Alexander Stewart, died in California in 1872, after a residence of two years. David Stewart was reared on his father's farm until he came to the United States. He was married on the 11th day of August, 1858, to Ann Shaw, who was also a native of the same locality, and immediately afterward they sailed for this country. They landed in New York, where they were obliged to remain nine days, waiting for a steamer bound for Panama. They reached San Francisco thirty-five days from the time of leaving Glasgow. Mr. Stewart came direct to Sonoma County, and shortly after purchased the homestead place in Vallejo Township, consisting of 500 acres, where he afterward made his home. He was the father of six children, as follows: Christie, wife of James McNabb, of San Francisco; John, who died in infancy; Daniel R., born February 21, 1865, engaged in the grocery business in Petaluma; David, born August 6, 1868, died August 8, 1887; John, born November 6, 1870, died in infancy; John, born November 10, 1872. The death of Mr. Stewart occurred February 24, 1888. He at one time was a member of the county board of supervisors. A consistent and devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and an elder of the same, he was always found where duty called, and was often associated in deeds of charity, and the influence of his kindness of heart and liberality in financial assistance was felt in many different ways. He was one of the prime movers and a liberal donater toward the building of the Presbyterian church in Petaluma, to which church he belonged. His efforts were so efficient, both as an elder and as a trustee, and his influence as a Christian gentleman so wholesome, that they ever kept him faithful to his friends, his family, his church and his God.

-

MOHN HENRY BOWMAN .- Among the best known and most respected citizens of Sonoma County, was the gentleman, now deceased, whose name heads this sketch. He was a native of Mansfield, Ohio, of which place his father had been one of the early settlers, locating there when the surrounding country was a wilderness. He came of a race of business people, and during his boyhood days his father and uncle were extensively engaged in mercantile affairs in Ohio and Pennsylvania. When fourteen years of age he entered the establishment of his uncle at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and when, two years later, a branch house was established at Wapakoneta, Ohio, he was selected to take charge of it. In 1852 he came to California, via Panama, and, locating in Sacramento, engaged in banking. There he and his brother-in-law, Judge Charles Bryan, were leading figures in commercial and professional circles. In 1856, having determined to change his location, he obtained a footing in the mercantile house of John Love, at Rich Bar, on Feather River, in which he soon became the principal owner, and was there interested until the decline of river mining. He then went to Marysville and purchased an interest in the Buckeye Mill, with which he was associated for ten years, at the expiration of which time he sold out and removed to San Francisco. In 1875 he came to Cloverdale, and was soon again deeply engrossed in business. He purchased an interest in the mercantile business which after his death was incorporated the Cloverdale Banking & Commercial Company; he also purchased and operated a flour mill near the town, and invested largely in real estate, and gave his personal attention to the details of his business until shortly before his death. While in Marysville Mr. Bowman was married to Miss Frances Josephine Teegarden, daughter of Dr. Eli and Deborah (Carr) Teegarden, both of whom were natives of Ohio, the latter being of Quaker origin. Her father came to California in 1849, locating in Marysville, where he remained a prominent factor in public, professional and social life until his death, in 1884. His wife also died in Marysville. Dr. Teegarden served in the House of Representatives and Senate of California, and held the position of auditor in the land office. He was very prominent in Masonic circles, and was one of the oldest Knights Templar in California. After coming to Cloverdale, Mr. Bowman improved the beautiful place known as "Glen Eyre," the present family residence. Here he died October 26, 1882. In his death the community suffered an irreparable loss, as his great business energy and ability were accomplishing much in the way of the development and prosperity of Cloverdale. He enjoyed, in a marked degree, the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact. In politics he had always been a staunch Republican. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and took an active interest in the welfare of the order. Mrs. Bowman now gives her attention to her property and business interests, she being a member and director of the Cloverdale Banking & Commercial Company. She has three children, Hettie Prescott, John Percy and Robert Braeding.

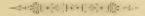


MITH E. DAVIDSON, the eldest son of Jacob E. Davidson, was born in Barren County, Kentucky, February 17, 1822. In 1850, two years prior to the coming of his parents, in company with two younger brothers, Augustus W. and Walter A., he came across the plains with ox teams to this State. In partnership the three brothers engaged in mining on Feather River, at Rich Gulch, and in Shasta County, keeping at this occupation until 1852. when all engaged in farming and stock-raising in this county. Having advice of the coming of his parents and other members of the family, the subject of this sketch met them on the plains near Carson River. His brothers later joined the family and all came on to Santa Rosa together. Many years Smith E. Davidson lived with his parents, and at this writing occupies the old homestead. Honorable and true in all dealings with his fellow man, he deservedly bears a worthy name.



OLDATE & GIACOMINI, proprietors of the American Hotel. Mr. Joseph A. Soldate was born in the city of Brontallo, Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, in 1846. He came to California in 1862, and for a time worked on a farm in Marin County. It was not to be, however, that he should waste his abilities in tilling the soil or in watching after the interests of a dairy ranch. It is a truth that the successful hotel-keeper is born and not made, and Joe Soldate is a visible proof of this fact. For the fifteen years and over that he has been the proprietor of a house, he has kept his place the most popular in town. For ten years he

conducted the Washington Hotel in this city. Those were in its palmy days. He has now carried on the American for four years and has raised it to a high state of favor with the traveling public. He is affable and courteous-you can't make him mad-but he knows his business and can be firm and decided. He is still an unmarried man. Mr. M. Giacomini, who is associated with Mr. Soldate in the proprietorship of the American Hotel, is like him a native of Brontallo, Ticino, Switzerland, and as a popular and successful hotel man comes only second to Mr. Soldate. He was born in 1852, came to California in 1867, and after engaging for some time in the dairy business was with Mr. Soldate in the Washington Hotel until the change was made to the American, when he became a partner. He is also an unmarried man. Messrs. Soldate & Giacomini are among the best instances that can be brought forward of the best type of our foreign born citizens, and are thorough Americans in all but birth. Their native Canton of Ticino has furnished to California some of her most industrious and progressive citizens, men who do honor both to the land of their birth and their adoption.



ACOB GUNDLACH.—One of the finest vine growing sections of Sonoma Valley is found in the foot-hills east of Sonoma. As one drives in that direction he is particularly struck with the magnificent vineyards that cover the slopes of the hills, and also with the evidences of the capital and energy that has been expended in the erection of magnificent wineries, beautiful residences, etc. One of the most noticeable of these is the "Rhine Farm," owned by the above named gentleman. This farm, rich and productive in its character, is located two miles east of Sonoma, upon the foot-hills sloping to the south and west. The 200 acres comprising the farm are all under cultivation, and, with the exception of a small orchard, is devoted to the growing of wine grapes of the

most approved varieties. The product of this vineyard is manufactured into wine in the large winery upon the place, which has a capacity of 150,000 gallons. This winery was erected without regard to cost; the great object sought and obtained was the fitting it up with the most approved appliances for the production of pure wines. A distillery of the same order is also attached to the winery, where the choicest of grape brandy is distilled. The wines, etc., of this vineyard are disposed of by Mr. Gundlach through his extensive wine house in San Francisco, the well known wine vaults of J. Gundlach & Co. Mr. Gundlach established the "Rhine Farm" in connection with Emil Dresel in 1858, it comprising at that time about 400 acres. This splendid tract is divided as follows: 200 acres to Z. Gundlach; 108 acres to Julius Dresel, and 110 acres to Henry Winkle. Mr. Gundlach is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born in 1818. His father, Jacob Gundlach, was a proprietor of a hotel and a wine grower, and the subject of this sketch was early in life placed in the establishment of his father, where he learned the trade and business in all its details. This calling he followed until 1849, in which year he started on a German bark, the Emmy, on a voyage around Cape Horn for California. This voyage was attended with shipwreck and disaster. The vessel was wrecked on the coast of Brazil, and Mr. Gundlach finally reached San Francisco, via Rio de Janeiro, in 1850, upon a British vessel. Upon his arrival in that city he established himself a brewery by the building and conducting of the well-known Bavaria brewery. This is now the oldest brewery in that city, and its beer has ever been a favorite with the San Francisco public. Success attended Mr. Gundlach in his enterprise, and in 1858 he began the cultivation of grapes and the manufacture of wine, and about the same time established the wine house before noted. Since that time he has been largely identified with the wine industry of California, also having a large branch house in New York City. In 1858 Mr. Gundlach returned to Germany, and while there married Miss Eva Hoffman, a native of that country. From this marriage there are seven children living, viz.: Francisco, who married Charles Bundschu, Mr. Gundlach's partner in the firm of J. Gundlach & Co.; Carl, who is at their branch house in New York; Rosa, Freda, Eva, Bertha, and Harry, all members of his family, who reside in San Francisco. Mr. Gundlach, although a resident and large property owner in San Francisco, still has a deep interest in the prosperity and growth of Sonoma County. He is one of those large minded and public spirited men who are not confined to a town or city; hence any enterprise that tends to develop the industries of Sonoma is sure of a supporter in him.

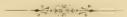
大学の問題の分子

MARTHA E. CHASE, principal of the Santa Rosa Seminary, who ranks among the most enterprising and successful educators of California, is a Vermont lady by nativity. She is a graduate of Miss Aikin's Seminary at Stamford, Connecticut, and studied a year and a half in Europe, where she had a special training in music. The seminary of which she is the real founder and the honored head, was first opened for pupils in 1875, by Mrs. E. E. Pollok, who started in a very modest way, with only two boarding pupils and a few day pupils, making twelve in all the first term. Mrs. Pollok struggled along under very trying circumstances a few months when her health broke down, and in August, 1876, Miss Chase came at her solicitation to be assistant in the school work. In December of that year Mrs. Pollok died, and the entire burden of the responsibility of continuing and building up a prosperous institution of learning devolved upon Miss Chase. She assumed the task with that will, energy and ability which insure success. Under her efficient instructions and management the school's growth in popularity and attendance soon made it necessary to secure larger and better quarters. In June. 1877, she moved to the present location of the seminary on the corner of College avenue and Beaver street. That year her sister Ada, a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary, became associated with her. and continued associate principal until 1883; and in 1878 Mrs. C. H. Dane, another sister, joined them and remained about five years. In 1880 the Misses Chase bought an adjoining lot and erected a new building at a cost of \$1,700, which has since been enlarged. In 1886 Miss Chase purchased the corner property and expended \$2,300 in enlarging and repairing the building. The buildings now have a capacity for fifty-five to sixty pupils, are commodious and pleasantly arranged, and appropriately furnished. The grounds about them are decorated with trees, shrubs, and flowering plants, and the whole premises are beautiful and homelike. The curriculum of study embraces a complete seminary course, including the Latin, French, and German languages, the sciences, and thorough instruction in music, together with special training in deportment and morals. The academic course embraces four years. Christianity is made a feature of the school-room, the aim being to educate both head and heart, and develop a fully rounded character. Pupils are instructed in the primary branches also, being received either as boarding or day pupils. The department of music is in charge of Miss Chase, who is a very accomplished musician and proficient teacher, giving pupils superior advantages in this branch of learning. Her assistant principal, Miss Alice E. Pratt, graduated from the State University of California in 1881. Two years later she was employed as teacher in Santa Rosa Seminary, and has proved herself an instructor of marked ability. The primary department has been in charge of most efficient teachers, among them Miss L. B. Cahoon, Miss J. E. Thomas, and Miss Rachel Holmes. There are five resident teachers in the institution, not including the teachers in French and German, who reside outside the school. With this division of labor, and classes of convenient size, special opportunities are afforded pupils for thoroughness in every branch of study. The pure, moral atmosphere and wholesome home life of this flourishing school are among the most valuable of its numerous advantages in moulding characters for usefulness and honor in after life. The Santa Rosa Seminary is an educational blessing to the city and community, and an honor to its cultured and enterprising founder and principal.



AVID WALLS was born in Lincolnshire, Scotland, December 15, 1840, son of William and Grace (Hoyte) Walls. In 1843 the family emigrated to the United States, and settled in Oakland County, Michigan, where the head of the family took up eighty acres of government land, and made that his home until his death in 1872. His wife died in 1880, and was the mother of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, of whom all but one son lived to be grown. David Walls is the only member of the family residing in this State. He lived on the home place in Oakland County, near the town of Pontiac until 1860, when he proceeded to New York and sailed from that city December 20th, for California, and arrived in San Francisco January 20th of the following year. He immediately went up into the mountains in Nevada County and engaged in Placer mining, meeting with good success on the whole, but like the most of miners, luck varied at different intervals although some days he took out as high as \$60 and \$70, remaining in that locality until 1866. In that year he went back to Michigan, leaving San Francisco in March and arriving at his destination the following month. In August of the same year he again started for this State and landed in San Francisco on the 12th of September. He returned to the mountains in Nevada County, and remained there until February, 1867, when he went to San Francisco, and on the 18th day of March hired out to the Contra Costa Steam Navigation Company, stationed at the com-

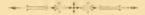
pany's wharf at Haystack, just below Petaluma. on the creek. He remained there in their employ about four years, when he quit this position and bought out the livery stable of H. B. Hasbrouck, which business he conducted about six months, then selling it back to Mr. Hasbrouck. He next went to Donahue, and for six months had charge of the railroad company's wharf at that point. From there he returned to Hay-stack and took charge of the steamboat company's ranch and acted as their agent, which position, although the business since then has had several changes in owners, he has held without intermission up to the present time. In 1883 he bought the Haystack ranch, consisting of 156 acres of upland and about eighty acres of marsh land. There is a fine orchard on the place, which was set out fifteen years ago, and consists of pears, apples, plums, etc. In 1886 there were four and a half acres set out to Bartlett pears which, when they come into bearing, will make a valuable acquisition to the place. Mr. Walls is largely engaged in dairying and stock-raising, his market being principally San Francisco, where he receives the highest cash prices for his produce. He is a member of no less than seven different societies, all of Peta-The first order that he joined, however, was the Odd Fellows, in Grass Valley, in 1865. Mr. Walls was married in 1873 to Mary Donnelly, a Petaluma girl, daughter of Thomas Donnelly. She died in February, 1887, leaving three children: Grace, Charles B. and James A. He was again united in marriage January 30, 1888, to Mrs. Alma R. Hyres, daughter of Freman Parker, an old settler of this county.



HARLES LEHN, of Russian River Township, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, March 28, 1825, his parents being Louis and Kathrina (Schwing) Lehn. His father was an official of the German government, and had property at Frankfort, where the family resided. Charles Lehn was reared in his native city, and

received the advantages of a high school education. His school days being over, he followed the pursuit of agriculture, and his father taught him the technology of irrigating meadows to which department of engineering he subsequently gave considerable attention. In 1852 he emigrated to America, sailing from Havre on the ship Advance, and landing at New York after a vovage of eighteen days. He remained in New York for some time, following successively the pursuits of bookkeeper, wine merchant, etc. While a bookkeeper at Hollaher's showcase factory, No. 10 William Street, he had charge of the extensive business to a large extent. From the city he went out to Westchester County, and was for a year and a half on the farm of George Fehl, whose acquaintance he had formed in New York City. In 1855 he came to California, via Panama, landing at San Francisco from the Golden Age August 16. He went to see his brother, who was on a ranch near San Jose, and remained there a short time, but observing no flattering prospects for himself, he went to the city of San Jose, and laid out a place for Judge Belden. On the day of the festival in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, he started for Frazer River, but on arriving at San Francisco, friends dissuaded him from his purpose. He formed the acquaintance of a man from Petaluma, who made him an offer to take charge of a vineyard near Santa Rosa, which he accepted. He remained there until 1861, and during that time manufactured wines. His work there was of such a character as to attract attention, and Captain Cooper made an agreement with him by which Mr. Lehn was to lay out for the captain ten acres of vineyard and two acres of orchard. He advocated the planting of foreign varieties of grapes, but the captain feared the experiment, so the Mission variety was used. He improved the place and remained in charge until Captain Cooper's death, and for some time after. In 1873 he located where he now resides, on a ranch of ninety-two acres, which is about three and a half miles from Windsor. Forty

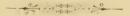
acres are in grapes, the vines ranging in age from three to fifteen years. They are Sauvignon Vert, several varieties of Chasselas, Grey, Johannisberg, Franklin and Traminer Riesling, the latter variety being the finest in the vineyard. His winery was built in 1872, and has a capacity of about 80,000 gallons, including the enclosed passageway surrounding the main structure. The present vintage is in the neighborhood of 16,000 gallons per annum, which will be increased as all the vines come into bearing. He prunes closely, and while this method curtails the yield of grapes it conduces to a much finer quality of wines. In view of these facts his wines have an excellent reputation and command a ready market. Mr. Lehn was married in Santa Rosa to Miss Johanna Stratman, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have four children, viz.: Louis, who is superintendent of the Hotchkins winery; and William, Adele and Stella, at home. Politically, he is a Republican.



HOMAS S. WINTER, of Mendocino Township, has a ranch of 160 acres on Dry Creek, which he purchased in November, 1886, and removed onto it the same year. When he bought the place there were between five and six acres cleared, but he has eighteen acres under cultivation now, the most of which is in vineyard. He also has an acre of clingstone peaches, which will be grafted to freestone varieties. It is his intention to plant six acres in olives in 1889. Mr. Winter is a native of Nottinghamshire, England, born October 16, 1857. He was educated at Spring Valley Grammar School, and in 1874 went to sea on the Three Brothers, going first to Liverpool, thence to New York, and afterward in the China and East India trade for about six years, being with eleven different ships. On giving up sea life, he returned to California, locating in Kern County, where he was for two years engaged in ranching, but finding that locality unfavorable to his health, he came to Cloverdale, and from thence to his present location. He was married at Alameda to Miss Beatrice Hutchinson, a native of England, reared in Derby, and whose parents were for four years residents of Sonoma County, and then returned to England. Mr. Winter is a member of the Episcopal church.

R. M. C. FARRAR, of Healdsburg, is a native of Vermont, born at Fairfax, Franklin County, July 23, 1830, his parents being James and Diana (Chappel) Farrar, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Canada. When the subject of this sketch was but one year old, his parents removed to Strawbridge, Lower Canada, and six years later, to Highgate, Vermont. When he had reached the age of sixteen years he went to live with his uncle, at St. Johns, Lower Canada. He afterward located at Geddesburg, New York, where he resumed the study of medicine, began in Vermont. In 1859 he came to California, via Panama, arriving at San Francisco November 28. He soon went to Amador County, where he practiced his profession and resided near Jackson for about a year and a half. He then went to the Caribon country, British Columbia, remaining one summer, then returning to San Francisco. From 1862 to 1869 he followed mining and practiced medicine in Idaho, Washington Territory and eastern Oregon. He then located in Humboldt County, bought a ranch, opened a drug store, and attended to both interests, as well as practicing his profession, until coming to Healdsburg in 1881. He still retains a ranch and herds of sheep at his old home. The year after coming to Healdsburg, he bought a ranch of twenty-one acres in Alexander Valley, on which he has made many improvements. This ranch has a good location and the soil is excellent. There are seven acres of fruit, planted in 1884, the varieties being pears, peaches, apples, apricots, prunes, etc. All the trees are in good condition and now coming into bearing. About thirteen acres are in vines,

from three to five years old. They are Mataro and Zinfandel. Dr. Farrar was married in Oregon to Miss Sarah Kniss, a native of Onio. They have one child, Theodosia. The doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. F. & A. M., and K. of P. In the Masonic order he has progressed as far as Chancellor Commander of the Knights Templar. Politically, he is a Republican. Since coming to California the doctor has attended lectures at the best medical colleges on the Pacific coast. He graduated at the Medical College of the Pacific November 3, 1873, and his diploma from the Cooper Medical College bears the date November 4, 1882.



EORGE ZIMMERMAN. - Among the prominent citizens of Sonoma County whose personal histories are selected for representation in this volume is George Zimmerman, a man known extensively throughout the State for his extensive operations in cattle and live stock generally, and who has now been a resident of Petaluma for twenty-four years. He was born May 26, 1818, in Germany, but was reared in Amsterdam, Holland. He came to this country in 1839, landing at New York. He stayed there ten months and then removed to Philadelphia, and from there, in 1847, removed to Pern, Illinois, being always engaged in the butchering business. In 1852 he determined to set out for California, and left Peru with a band of horses and cattle, and with his family and household effects in ox teams. He lost a few footsore cattle on the plains, but arrived safely with the majority of the stock at Sacramento, where he sold all but one team of horses. With these he made his way to San Francisco and opened a meat market on the corner of Dupont and Green streets. It is still in existence under the old name he gave it of the Philadelphia Market, though it has doubtless changed hands scores of times since he opened it. In March, 1853, he sold it out and began stock trading in the lower country, his

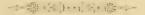
slanghter house, etc., being at San Leandro, whence he carried the meat to retailers in the city by boat. In 1857 he removed to Tomales where he had purchased a ranch that is still his property. In 1864 he came to Petaluma, and has been a resident here since that time, engaged in butchering and the handling of live stock. He owns a fine property consisting of ten acres, at the head of D street, where his corrals, slaughter-houses, etc., are situated. ships all his meats to San Francisco. Zimmerman was married in 1844 to Miss Louisa Nothwang, of Philadelphia. They have a family of six children. The eldest son, George H., assists his father in his business; the second son, who is named Charles, is a railroad engineer on the Southern Pacific; the eldest daughter, Caroline, is the wife of Mr. Goldigger, the owner of a fine ranch at Tomales; the second, Julia, is married to G. Karevr, the boot and shoe dealer of Petaluma; the third, Hannah, the wife of C. F. Doehring, the proprietor of the U.S. Bakery, Petaluma; and the fourth, Hettie, the wife of L. Gross, plumber and tinsmith, of Petaluma. Mr. Zimmerman is a staunch Democrat, having cast his first vote for Van Buren in his contest with Harrison in 1840, and his last for Cleveland in 1888. He is a wealthy and public-spirited citizen.

well known orchardists of Analy Township is the above named gentleman, a brief resume of whose life is as follows: Mr. Wightman dates his birth in Rome, Oneida County, New York, December 13, 1829, his parents being Josiah and Silva (Button) Wightman, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Ohio. In 1834 his father moved to Will County, Illinois, and became one of the pioneer farmers of that section. The subject of this sketch was early inured to the labors attending pioneer farming, and was deprived of nearly all schooling facilities, receiving very little school-

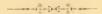
Being of an ambitious and energetic disposition, he sought every means to educate himself, and was not much behind those of his more fortunate associates who had the advantages of the common schools. In fact he was far ahead of them in the practical affairs of life. He continued work on his father's farm until nineteen years of age, when he started in life for himself. After engaging in farm labor for about a year, he began threshing grain for the farmers of the neighborhood during the season and engaging in farming at other times. This he continued until 1852. In that year he came to California, by New Orleans and steamer route, arriving in San Francisco in June, 1852. Shortly after his arrival he located in Santa Clara County. He first engaged in farming, then finding the prospect good for his former occupation of threshing, he sought for machines, but none were to be had. He therefore ordered a threshing machine and forty fanning mills from the East, these arriving in January, 1853. In that year he rented 200 acres of land and engaged in wheat growing, and was also quite extensively interested in potato cultivation. Mr. Wightman was successful in farming; his crop of wheat averaged fifty-five bushels per acre. His threshing machine was in almost constant requisition for months. He continued operations in that county until the fall of 1854, when, feeling satisfied with what he had accomplished and gained, he closed out his business interests and returned to Illinois. Upon his arrival there he purchased the old homestead and settled down to farm life. In 1856 Mr. Wightman was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Brown, a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wightman's parents were George and Eliza (Whallon) Brown, residents of Will County, Illinois, but natives of New York. In the fall of 1877 the subject of this sketch returned to California, bringing his family with him, and located in Sonoma County. Upon his arrival here he purchased eighty-five acres of land on the Sebastopol and Petaluma road, about three-quarters of a mile south of Sebastopol, and commenced its

improvement and cultivation. Mr. Wightman brought to his new occupation of an orchardist the same energy and sound business principles that had characterized his ventures in other pursuits. He soon cleared the land and planted both orchard and vineyard, about thirty-seven and a half acres in each. These are unequaled in Sonoma County, and he also interested himself in fruit drying. He purchased the sole right of the Button dryer, and commenced improving it. In this he was eminently successful. This dryer is now well known in the fruit growing districts, and is conceded by all as one of the best family dryers. As an illustration of Mr. Wightman's success in his improvements, it is worthy of mention that one of his improved dryers six feet and six inches by three feet and eight feet in height (thirty-three trays) will properly and easily cure 1,000 pounds of green fruit per day. After ten years of labor upon this land, desirous of avoiding the cares attending its management, he sold the property to Mr. E. W. Hayden in 1887, and purchased eight acres of land of Martin Litchfield on the same road (Sebastopol and Petaluma) about one half mile south of Sebastopol. He has erected a fine cottage residence, stable, and workshop at this place and is now devoting his attention to the manufacture and sale of his improved fruit dryer. Mr. Wightman may well be styled a self-made man. His success in life-and he has secured a reasonable competency—has been secured by the energy, industry, and good sound sense that is characteristic of the man. During his life in the county, though comparatively brief, he has made many warm friends, and has gained the respect and esteem of his neighbors and acquaintances. An independent thinker, he has never allowed party feeling in politics to bind him, only so long as he thought the party right. He has been a supporter of the Whig, Republican, and Greenback parties, and may be styled an Independent. A strong supporter of the public schools, he has given his children all advantages in his power to secure to them what he was deprived of, a good education. He is a

member of the Sebastopol Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wightman there are four children living, viz: Silas, May, Cora, and George. Silas married Miss Ida Parks of Illinois, and is now (1888) a banker in Henry, Dakota; May married William Gascoign, and they are living in Will County, Illinois; Cora married Frank Norton, a commission merchant in San Francisco, residing in Oakland; George is engaged in stock-raising in Kansas.



HARLES RANGE was born in Washington County, Tennessee, June 30, 1819. He was reared to a farm life and schooled in his native county. He there attained his majority and, soon after, September 7, 1840, wedded Miss Elizabeth E. Kelpper, who was also a native of Washington County, born December 31, 1822. In 1843 they emigrated to Macoupin County, Illinois, and, buying 480 acres of land, engaged in general farming until 1862, in which year they made the overland journey to this State. They located in Solano County, six miles from Sacramento, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits. With the exception of about one year spent in revisiting Illinois, Mr. Range resided there until 1867. In that year he came to Santa Rosa and bought a fine property of 200 acres, one and one-half miles north of the courthouse, and a short distance west of the Healdsburg road. There he now resides in his tastily arranged cottage home, surrounded by beautiful and well kept grounds. The increasing value of his land, and the demands of others needing homes, induced Mr. Range to part with all but fifty acres. Twelve acres of this are devoted to orchard with prunes as the leading fruit, though a variety of apples, peaches, plums, and pears are to be found. Retired from the cares of a large estate, Mr. and Mrs. Range are now living a quiet life. Their three children are well settled in life. Louisa, the eldest, is the wife of J. B. Reid, and lives in the immediate neighborhood; John, who wedded Miss Ella Root, lives at Hollister, San Benito County; Columbus C. lives at Los Angeles. Neighborly and kind, honorable and courteous in dealings and intercourse with all, this worthy couple are respected and esteemed by all who know them. Mr. Range is connected by membership with no church. Mrs. Range was reared in the Presbyterian faith.



TULIUS DRESEL. The magnificent vineyard, winery, etc., owned by the above named gentleman are well worthy of mention in the history of Sonoma County. He is the owner of about 200 acres, partly of the wellknown "Rhine Farm," located two miles east of Sonoma. This land is situated in a belt lying along the foot-hills, with a slope to the south and west. It is comparatively free from frost and is particularly suited to grape culture. One hundred and fifty acres are in vines of the resistant stock, grafted with the most approved varieties of wine grapes grown in Sonoma Valley, among which may be classed the following: from Germany, Rieslings, Traminer, Gutedel, Kleinberger and Zinfandel; from France, Semillon, Sauvignon, Marsanne, Sirrah, Burgundy, Merlot and Cabernet. This vineyard was established by Emil Dresel, a brother of the present owner, in 1858, and was conducted under the name of Dresel & Co. until the death of Emil Dresel, in 1869, at which time the present owner took the place of his brother and continued the business under the firm name of Gundlach & Dresel up to the year 1875, and then under his own name, extending the winery to its present capacity of 250,000 gallons. The wines now grown are mostly white, which find a ready sale, and the spread of these wines over the eastern markets owes a good deal to the personal exertions of Mr. Dresel, who for many years continued regularly to visit the States, introducing the product of the Sonoma vineyards. He suc-

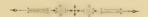
ceeded also in procuring highly flattering judgments for samples of our California wines from the foremost connoiseurs on the Rhine, their good opinion giving satisfaction and encouragement to our producers. Mr. Dresel is a native of Germany, born in 1816. His early youth was spent among the vineyards of Geisenheim on the Rhine. He was given a thorough education and studied law at Heidelberg, but could not enter upon its practice as a profession, for being a man of broad and liberal views upon governmental questions, he became involved in the political troubles of 1848, and to evade prosecution was compelled to leave his native land. He emigrated to Texas, located in the western portion of that State, and became one of its pioneer farmers. He was one of the first to raise without slave labor cotton, sorghum, wheat and rye, and to improve his flock of Mexican sheep with Saxon rams; he also planted as early as 1850 the first Riesling vineyard on the banks of the Guadalupe. Mr. Dresel continued his residence in Texas, holding store in San Antonio during and after the war until the death of his brother, Emil Dresel, who left him the vineyard before described. He then sold out his interests in Texas and took up his present home. Mr. Dresel has for the past twenty vears been identified with the best interests of Sonoma County, and during his residence here has gained the respect of his associates. In political matters he is a staunch Republican, and was a thorough Union man during the war of the Rebellion, and that, too, while living in a seceded State, and at a time when it was anything but safe to avow such sentiments in the Southern Confederacy. His straightforward and manly course gained the respect at least of the enemies of the Union, and probably saved him from serious molestation. Mrs. Dresel died in Texas, in 1864, leaving three children: Carl, Helene and Gustave. Carl married Miss Rosa Gundlach, and resides upon the homestead, of which his father has given him full charge. It is to his energetic and intelligent management that much of the success achieved

is due. Gustave is a physician, and is practicing his profession in San Francisco.



HOMAS C. PUTNAM.—This honorable gentleman and worthy citizen of Sonoma County is a native of Nova Scotia, where he was born in Colchester County, March 31, 1838. Originally, about 200 years ago, the Putnams came from the old country, possibly from England, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, and from there scattered along the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to the Carolinas. Whether they spring from one common source or not is a question that remains somewhat obscure. Timothy Putnam, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Nova Scotia, his ancestors having moved there from Salem, Massachusetts. Timothy Putnam, the father of Thomas C., was born in Nova Scotia as was also the wife of his choice, whose maiden name was Ruth Dunlap. They made that their home until their deaths which occurred, Mr. Putnam's in 1852, and his wife's the year previous. They reared a family of eleven children, six sons and and five daughters. After the father's death the property was controlled by some of the older children, with whom the subject of this sketch remained until 1856. His education, up to the age of sixteen, was received at the public schools of Nova Scotia, after which his acquirements in this direction were received in a practical way and from the reading of good books. In 1856 he went to Boston, desirous of learning some trade. A guardian had been placed over him, and having secured his permission as well as the sanction of others interested in his welfare, he was permitted to manage his own course. He engaged in the carriage making trade with Amos Hurd, of Cambridge, near Boston, with whom he remained one year and a half, when, his right arm became lame in consequence of which he was obliged to give up work. Having a little capital left him from his father's estate, he returned to Nova Scotia and engaged in

mercantile business for himself in a little country store, which he conducted until March, 1860, when he sold the business and went to Australia. There he engaged in mining and butchering, then went to the New Zealand mines, where he remained until 1862. He then came to California, arriving in San Francisco in the month of August, and in the fall of that year went East to Nova Scotia, visiting in that locality until the spring of 1863. At that time he went to the Caribou mines in British Columbia, and remained there four years and a half, until the fall of 1867. During his mining experiences he was moderately successful; was one of the first gold hunters in New Zealand, when gold was first discovered there. Having seen something of California, and always desirous of making it his home, as soon as he had collected a few thousand dollars, he came to Sonoma County and bought the ranch where he now lives, consisting of 160 acres of choice valley land situated in Vallejo Township. Of Mr. Putnam, we might say he has been moderately successful. He attributes his success to industry and economy and the conducting of his affairs on safe business principles. He has been connected with the Bank of Sonoma County since 1882, and for more than the past two years has been one of its directors. Mr. Putnam was married in Nova Scotia on the 4th day of February, 1868, to Maria Ruthford, a native of that place, and whose ancestry is about as old as that of the Putnams. They were reared in the same village, and having known each other in their childhood days, are now happily wedded and are the parents of four children: William Foster, John Wesley, Ada and Milton.



LMONT BROOKS, senior partner of the dry goods and clothing house of Brooks & Loomis, No. 605 Fourth street, opposite the court house plaza, Santa Rosa, came to California from Michigan, his native State, in 1852, being then but two years of age. His

parents settled in Butte County, where they passed most of the remainder of their lives, and where he was reared and received his practical business education in a dry goods store. He was for many years engaged in merchandising in Forbstown in that county. - In 1882 he came to Santa Rosa, and soon became a partner in the dry goods firm of Carithers, Brooks & Co., which relation continued until March 1, 1888, he then retiring from the firm to form the present co-partnership with F. C. Loomis. These gentlemen are well adapted both by nature and education for mercantile business. Their store, which is a model of order and attractiveness, is kept fully stocked with a variety of the choicest dry goods, clothing, furnishing goods and boots and shoes, the most of which are purchased direct from manufacturers or their jobbers at the lowest wholesale prices, and are sold at a small profit, as their business is conducted on a cash basis. While every department of their stock is complete and well selected, the house makes a specialty of fine dress goods and clothing, which in assortment and quality are not excelled, if equaled, in any store in interior California. Being affable, gentlemanly and honorable in their dealings with customers, the firm of Brooks & Loomis occupies a proud position among Sonoma County merchants in the esteem of the public. They employ two or three salesmen besides the proprietors, and their trade was between \$40,000 and \$50,000 the first year the house did business. Mr. Brooks is a member of the I. O. O. F. He married in Yuba County, California, Miss J. E. Waistell, in January, 1872. Mrs. Brooks is a native of Wisconsin.

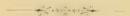
一会場。管子川田の歌日一

LIVER M. LEFEBVRE. — Among the representative citizens and business men of Bloomfield is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. His residence of over thirty years, and his association with the business interests of Bloomfield have made him

known, not only throughout his section, but throughout the whole county. A sketch of his life is of interest and is worthy of a place in this history. Mr. LeFebyre was born near Montreal, Canada East. He dates his birth from December 6, 1836. His father, Toussaint Le-Febvre, was a native of Canada, but of French descent, and his mother, Catherine (Rov) Le-Febvre, was also a native of Canada. His father was a hotel-keeper and Mr. LeFebyre was reared in his father's hotel, and received at the same time a good education. At the age of eighteen years he entered into mercantile life as a clerk in a general merchandise store, continuing in this occupation until 1856. At that time, desirous of bettering his condition in life, and also wishing to visit the far West, he went to New York and embarked on the steamer, via the Nicaragua route, for California. This journey was attended with many trials and hardships. Upon the arrival of the passengers at Grenada on the Lake San Juan, upon the overland route across Nicaragua, they found their further progress impeded by the filibustering troops of General Walker, who was at that time operating in that country. Here they were detained for weeks, suffering for the actual necessaries of life. Amidst all their sufferings the dreaded vellow fever broke out and over 100 of these ill-fated passengers died from that disease. Mr. LeFebvre was also stricken down, but his youth, strong constitution, and indomitable will carried him safely through. Soon after his recovery the route was opened to the Pacific and the passengers proceeded to San Francisco, where they arrived June 6, 1856, having been since April 8 in making the trip. Upon his arrival in San Francisco Mr. LeFebvre sought employment and was engaged as a clerk in the old Rasette House for several months, after which he came to Sonoma County and located at Bodega, where he remained for a short time on a ranch with an old friend, after which he opened a boarding-house and saloon, which he conducted until 1859. In that year he came to Bloomfield and purchased the small hotel of A.

S. Patterson. Upon his purchase of this property Mr. LeFebvre commenced making improvements, and finally established his present large and commodious hotel - the "Big Valley House"-the largest and best conducted hotel in Analy Township. Since 1859 Mr. LeFebvre has personally conducted this hotel. His reputation as a hotel-keeper extends throughout the State, and he certainly deserves the well-merited praise he has received, for he is the man "who knows how to keep a hotel." He has also during his long residence been largely interested in building up Bloomfield and establishing industries, and is the owner of considerable property in the village, among which is the skating rink hall, a fine structure 44 x 80 feet, with a fine lot two acres in area. Throughout his long residence Mr. LeFebvre has ever been one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of the community in which he resides, and always ready to aid any enterprise that tends to develop and advance the interests of his section of the country. The straightforward manly course he has always displayed in his dealings have secured him hosts of friends. He is a prominent member of Bloomfield Lodge, No. 191, I. O. O. F., a charter member of Bloomfield Encampment, No. 61, I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has long been associated with the Vitruvious Lodge, No. 145, F. & A. M., of Bloomfield. In political matters Mr. LeFebvre is Democratic, but is liberal and conservative in his views. On December 19, 1859, the subject of this sketch married Miss Helen Caseres, a native of Sonoma County, born in 1840. Her father, Francisco Caseres, was a native of Spain. She died August 15, 1874. The children born to this marriage were: Amelia C., born in 1860, and died May 31, 1877; Isabella Louise, who died when two and one-half years of age; Eugene Oliver, born May 20, 1866; and Louis Alfred, born August 22, 1869. Mr. LeFebvre married his present wife October 23, 1878. She was Mrs. Isabella (Light) Jewell, the widow of D. H. Jewell. She was born in New York, April 11, 1850, her parents being

Elijah and Emily (Frasier) Light, natives of the State in which she was born. Mrs. LeFebvre's children by her first marriage are: Emma M. Jewell, born in 1867; Jesse E. Jewell, born in 1868, and Isaac R. Jewell, born in 1870.

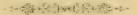


HOMAS S. GLAISTER.—The subject of this sketch is ranked among the leading viticulturists of Sonoma Valley. "Green Oaks," his home, is located four miles southeast of Sonoma, on the road leading to Napa. This splendid estate, consisting of 2381 acres, lies mainly in the foot-hills, giving every advantage to be gained by diversified production. It is well adapted to hay and grain culture, and equally well to horticulture. No lands equal choice locations in the hills like his for the cultivation of the vine. Mr. Glaister is one of the most successful grape growers in the State. No disease or pest has in the twenty years he has been devoted to the business ever reached his vineyards, which include the different varieties of choice wine grapes. He has 150 acres, the products being manufactured in his own winery which has a capacity of 100,000 gallons. His brands are well known and find ready markets. The especial product of the establishment is white wine. An orchard of five acres on the place produces in abundance almost every variety of deciduous fruit indigenous to the climate. About 100 acres of the property are devoted to general farming and is elevated above the valley. No frost has during Mr. Glaister's residence ever appeared near his home. A very fine mineral spring is found on the place. An excellent soil for all purposes, pure air, pure water and absolute exemption from frosts all combine to make "Green Oaks" one of the most desirable rural homes to be found in Sonoma County. Mr. Glaister was born in Cumberland County, England, June 12, 1824, son of Thomas and Sarah Glaister. He early mastered the ship builder's trade (his father's occupation). He was quite liberally educated,

Li 1849, in his native land, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Metcalfe. The same year they emigrated to the United States, and located in Chicago where he entered a drug store as a clerk. In 1854, in the city of New York, he learned photography, and full of adventure, sailed for Australia, where he followed photography as a profession until 1869, in which year he came to California and at once established his present home. His eldest child, Skelton, died in Australia in 1877, at the age of twenty-seven years. Blanche E., the only remaining child, makes her home under the paternal roof. Politically, Mr. Glaister is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Free Masons. In the support of his church (Congregational) and of the public schools, he is liberal and constant. Several years he has served his (Huichica) school district as trustee.

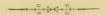
EORGE T. MILLER, of Healdsburg, is a native of North Carolina, born in Ashe County, August 14, 1831, son of Henry and Charity (Welch) Miller. When he was a mere infant his parents moved to southwest Missouri, locating in McDonald County. There the subject of this sketch grew to manhood and both parents lived until their deaths. They had a family of nine children-John, Nancy, William, Mary, James, Isabel, Joshua, Susan and George T. Nancy, now Mrs. Tyre, James, Joshua and George T. are residents of Healdsburg. Susan, now Mrs. Laymance, lives in Indiana. John, William, Mary (Mrs. Gunther) and Isabel (Mrs. Testament), are deceased. James married Martha Walters, sister of Sol. Walters, and Joshua married Augusta Logan, of Missouri. George T. Miller came to California in 1857, leaving home on the 22d of April, in company with Lorenzo and Parker Maddux. They passed through the Indian Territory and followed the course of the Arkansas River in the direction of Denver. Their further journey took them up the Green River route. Arriving in California, they turned their steps toward Sonoma County, where Mr. Miller had a brother, James Miller, who crossed the plains to California in 1849. George T. Miller had brought with him a drove of cattle, which he took to the mountains near Skaggs' Springs. There he remained until 1866, when he went to Idaho, locating in Owyhee County, and driving cattle there from Texas. In 1871 he entered into partnership with Sol. Walters (now of So noma County). This partnership continued until 1878, when Mr. Miller returned to Sonoma County. His residence is in Healdsburg, but he has large ranch interests in the county, besides being a partner in the drug firm of Miller & Whitney. He has a ranch of sixty acres adjoining Healdsburg, of which twenty acres are planted to fruit of choice varieties, the trees being in fine condition. The oldest were set out in 1883, and the remainder in 1886 and in 1887. Corn, wheat and alfalfa are also raised on this place. On Dry Creek, five miles from Healdsburg, he has another ranch of 110 acres, all of which is cultivated except sixteen acres, thirty-four acres being in a vineyard. On the coast he has a stock and timber ranch of 953 acres. He also in partnership with Sol. Walters owns a gold and silver mine at Silver City, Owyhee County, Idaho. He is one of the directors of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, at Healdsburg. Mr. Miller was married in Idaho November 27, 1878, to Miss Prudie Harley, a daughter of William S. and America (Leadley) Harley, the father born in Maine, in September, 1821, and the mother in Ohio in 1831. Mr. Harley was taken to Ohio in his infancy, and from there to Mississippi, where he lived with his father's sister, Mrs. Prudence Hunt, until manhood, his uncle, William Hunt, being a wealthy man. He was married near Peoria, Illinois, in 1851, and in 1852 moved to Oregon, and later settled in Idaho, where he and his wife still live. Their family of ten children are all living, and with the exception of Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Sol. Walters, live in

Idaho. Their names are as follows Mrs. Mary E. Peyton, Mrs. Julia E. White, Mrs. Prudie Miriam Miller, Mrs. Susie J. Walters, Andrew J., Mrs. Alice M. Sommercamp, Maggie O., William Lee, Annie G. and Ida May. In politics Mr. Harley is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have four children: George T., John J., Prudie May and Cecelia Marguerite. In politics Mr. Miller is Republican.



OHN BAYLER owns and occupies a fine country home and an estate of eighty acres on Adams Lanu, one and one-half miles north of the court-house of Santa Rosa. the exception of a small orchard and vineyard, he devotes his ranch to the raising of Norman grade of horses. Mr. Bayler has owned and resided upon this property since 1881. He was born in the Province of Würtemberg, Achstetten Ober Auet Laupheim, Germany, May 2, 1835, and was reared and educated in his native place. In 1854 in company with his eldest brother, Alois, he emigrated to this great land of free men. He landed in New York, then proceeded to Cincinnati, and later spent some time in Kansas and Nebraska; but in 1858 he came to California and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Yolo County. In 1864 he came to Sonoma County and went into the redwoods, engaging in lumbering and also keeping a hotel, a business which he followed, achieving marked success and accumulating wealth, until he established his present residence, as before stated, in 1881. February 20, 1870, Mr. Bayler was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Bucher, who was also a native of the Province of Würtemberg, born June 30, 1835. She is the mother of six children, viz.: Joseph A., John, Teresa, Cresent, Mary and Reinhard. The names of the parents of Mr. Bayler are Joseph and Teresa (Riehsteiner) Bayler. Mrs. Bayler's parents were Ernest and Cresent (Schroeder) Bucher. Mrs. Bayler came from Germany alone to meet her future husband. They had

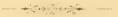
been reared in the same district and were acquainted from childhood. Coming via the Isthmus route, she landed in San Francisco February 13, 1870, just one week before her marriage. The family are consistent members of the Catholic church.



REMAN PARKER. In the town of Orange, Washington County, near Knoxes Mountain and in view of Camel's Hump, Vermont, Mr. Parker was born April 5, 1822, his parents being E. P. and Laura (Flanders) Parker. In 1827 he was taken by his parents to Washington, Orange County, where, until seventeen years of age, he attended the common schools and diligently applied himself to his studies. He then went to Brownington Academy, and afterward taught school for a year. After that he entered Newberry Seminary and Theological School, pursuing his studies here with the exception of the winter terms when he was engaged in teaching. He finished his school education at Norwich Military University, but continued teaching several years longer, and after retiring from that profession, turned his attention to farming, lumbering and manufacturing starch from potatoes. October 14, 1847, Mr. Parker and Cynthia Adaline Roberts were united in marriage by Rev. Ely Ballon, of Montpelier, Vermont. Mrs. Parker was also a native of Vermont, born in Williamstown, June 20, 1821. Their first child, Pitman Wilder, was born October 1, 1848. In 1849, like hundreds of others, Mr. Parker set out for the gold fields of California. After a rough passage on a steamship from New York to Chagres, an exciting trip across the Isthmus, and a lingering delay in Panama, he obtained a passage on the steamship Senator which had just rounded the Horn, Charles Minturn being agent. Late in October, 1849, Mr. Parker landed in San Francisco where he found his brother Wilder, who had come to this State a year previous and was at that time keeping a boarding-house on

Sacramento street. Being affected with the Panama fever, contracted in Panama by lodging in a room with eighteen invalids, Mr. Parker was unable to do much, and so remained in San Francisco until February, 1850. He then took another trip in the old Senator to Sacramento, tickets costing \$25. From Sacramento he went to Marysville in a row boat, and from there to Long's Bar on the Yuba River, where he engaged in mining until June with moderate success. At that time the Placer diggings seemed to be exhausted and he returned to San Francisco, arriving there just in time to see the big fire of 1850, which consumed most of the business part of the city. July, August and September were spent in prospecting on the river Tuolumne, but, being dissatisfied with the irregular returns of the mines, he again went back to San Francisco. In December, with two partners, Needham and Allen, Mr. Parker located on Hovo Rancho on the northwest corner of the Novato Rancho, and here they followed farming and stock-raising for two years. At the expiration of that time, December, 1852, Mr. Parker returned to Vermont for his family, and in June of the following year arrived in California with his wife and son Pitman. During the summer one of his partners, John Allen, was drowned in San Francisco Bay by the sinking of a boat which contained four persons. Allen, Knox and an Indian were drowned and Wheeler was saved. In December 1853, Mr. Parker purchased his present place. Here their other children were born: Gelo Freman, January 17, 1854; Alma R., February 14, 1856; Laura Ada, January 25, 1858, died October 6, 1864, and George W., born July 4, 1860. There being no school near, Mr. Parker educated his son Pitman mostly at home, having him get and recite his lessons aloud to him while he was attending to his milk, butter and cheese. He pursued the same plan through all the common branches of study from the spelling book to geometry. Mr. Parker being an advocate of facts and practical education, he procured type and a printing press and established a family

newspaper, in which all the members of the family took an active part. Mr. Parker is deeply interested in educational matters, having been a school trustee for many years. His son Pitman was county superintendent of schools in Alpine County, this State. He is now proprietor of the daily and weekly Astorian in Oregon. His son Gelo is also in Astoria. Oregon, and is county and city surveyor. His daughter Alma married Hon. James Hynes, by whom she had two children. After his death she married David Walls, at the Havstack, or steamboat landing near Petaluma. George is in Oregon engineering and speculating. Mr. Parker's first wife died June 4, 1867. January 18, 1879, he married Mrs. Eliza Jones, a native of Rvegate, Vermont, but after one year they agreed to separate. She has since died. Mr. Parker is and has been for many years much interested in all true reforms that tend to save time and money and elevate the people to a position of independence and make them honest. just, intelligent, thinking and self-reliant. Literature, philosophy, short-hand writing, phonetic printing and the spelling reform have received his hearty support for many years. He was educated according to the partial salvation doctrine, but by thinking he grew to be a Universalist, and finally to be a Freethinker. He now believes that the more superstitious and ignorant we are the less we are fitted to take care of ourselves and help others, and on the other hand the more we know the better we are prepared to meet and manage all difficulties. Facts about this world are important, but, "One world at a time" is his motto.



W. SYLVESTER, of Geyserville, is, one of the leading fruit-raisers of the Geyserville district. He has a ranch of forty acres, which he purchased in 1877, and on which he has since made many noteworthy improvements. In the winter of 1881-'82 he set out two acres of fruit trees and three acres of

vines. Two years later he planted twelve acres additional of trees and four acres of vines. The trees are as follows: Four hundred Crawford and Honest Abe peaches, forty Solway peaches, thirty Orange Clings and fifty mixed early peaches; seventy-five apples; 100 Bartlett pear; between 400 and 500 trees divided between Coe's Golden Drop and Jefferson plums, and French and Hungarian prunes. The grapes are: Three acres of Mataro and Muscats, and the rest Rose of Peru and Mission. He will graft the latter two varieties to table grapes. The peaches have been bearing since 1886, and all fruits are now coming into fine bearing condition. He picked forty-four tons of peaches from five acres in 1888, and on that acreage only 450 trees were in bearing. He markets most of his fruits at Santa Rosa canneries, the remainder being sold in the local market. Mr. Sylvester has received \$20 per ton at Santa Rosa for his Muscat grapes. The remainder of the place is devoted to vegetables, alfalfa, etc. D. W. Sylvester is a native of Piscataquis County, Maine, born at Dover, January 11, 1831, his parents being Noves and Elizabeth (Wright) Sylvester, both natives of Maine. The father was a millwright. D. W. Sylvester was reared at Dover, and resided there until he reached the age of twenty-four years, with the exception of a year spent in Massachusetts. He learned the woolenmaking business and worked at Dexter six years, and also at Dover. In 1855 he came to California, sailing from New York October 20, on the steamer Empire City as far as Aspinwall. He crossed the Isthmus and at Panama took the John L. Stephens, on which he arrived at San Francisco October 14, 1855. One week later he went to Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus County, where he remained nearly two years, following mining and also teaching one term of school. He then went to Butte County, and was at Oroville and in its vicinity for two years and three months, spending the summer, however, in Plumas County, mining for the most part, but one season engaged in logging. He then returned to Knight's Ferry, and there re-

mained until 1868, mining and ditching, and for the last three years of that period was engaged in merchandising with a partner, C. S. S. Hill. He removed in 1868 to San Francisco, and after a little over a year spent in business there, he went to San Mateo County, where with headquarters at Woodside, he was engaged in the redwoods, getting out cordwood, lumber, etc., for the San Francisco market. He was so occupied until coming to his present residence, with the exception of a brief period spent on a farm in San Mateo County. Mr. Sylvester was married in San Francisco to Miss Augusta P. Chapin, a native of Newport, New Hampshire, and daughter of Moses and Lydia (Hurd) Chapin. She was reared in Massachusetts from an early age, and came to California (her parents being deceased) in June, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester have three children, viz.: Chester Wright, Daniel Hurd and Albert Hale. Politically Mr. Sylvester is a Republican, with Prohibition proclivities. Mrs. Sylvester comes of an old New England family. Her mother was born in New Hampshire, of English ancestry. When Mrs. Sylvester was but three years of age her parents removed to Irving, Massachusetts, fifty miles west of Boston. Her parents both died there, and are buried at Northfield, near Irving, the father dying in the spring of 1861, and the mother in 1836.

W. C. PUTNAM.—First impressions are nearly always the strongest, and in a majority of instances they will generally be found the nearest correct. If a newcomer to a town finds the people live, energetic and "go ahead," while the streets present a scene of busy activity, he cannot but form a good opinion. Petaluma is one of the towns where one gets such a good impression. Among her leading citizens is Mr. D. W. C. Putnam, proprietor of the carriage and wagon manufactory, located on the corner of Western avenue and Keller street, Petaluma. Mr. Putnam was born at Palmyra,

New York, in 1830. He removed from there in 1852 to Illinois, making that State his home until he decided in 1862 to come to California. In the fall of 1862 he reached San Francisco a'ter an uneventful journey across the plains. He set out on a tour of inspection of the various portions of the State in the vicinity of the bay and arrived at Petaluma on a Friday evening. The town presented such a busy appearance and there was so much life and activity manifested that Mr. Putnam determined at once to make this place his home—a decision which, as he says, he has never had occasion to regret. Mr. Putnam learned the business of carriage-making in all its branches at Palmyra, his old home, and has followed it up ever since. His establishment in Petaluma is an extensive one, including not alone the making, but also the repairing. painting, blacksmithing and other shops. Mr. Putnam is not alone a workman and manufacturer, however. He is an inventor of wholly original designs, which promise to make him a wealthy man. His roadcart, of which a description is here given, has received a great deal of attention, and the cart is coming into general and popular use. It was patented on September 14, 1880. Although it was originally designed and made for a breaking cart, it almost immediately found favor as a general business vehicle for all purposes where a light rig was wanted for driving, etc. For farm purposes and for children attending school at a distance, physicians, commercial travelers, mail carriers, overseers of ranches, sugar plantations, sheep herding, stock men, livery stables, etc., and indeed for almost any and all purposes where cheapness, convenience and durability are concerned, this vehicle cannot be surpassed. It is light, weighing only 200 pounds; it is easy on the horse, and with the patent foot-board very easy riding, taking the place of the buggy and saddle horse, while the price is so low as to place it within the reach of all, made either with pole or shafts, or both. He is receiving orders for this vehicle from all over California, as well as Nevada, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, Australia and New Mexico, the Canadian northwest and Manitoba. Mr. Putnam is a Republican of life-long standing and has been a foremost standard bearer in this part of the State. He is a prominent member of the Congregational church of Petaluma, and a worker in all matters of public and general benefit. He is a whole-souled gentleman, popular with all. and is considered a representative and leading citizen of Petaluma. His family consists of his wife and four sons. Of these the eldest is in business with his father. They are "chins from the old block," take an active part in the practical work of the Republican clubs, and promise to become, like their father, honored and valuable members of the community. Mrs. Putnam's maiden name was Rebecca Ann Townsend, and they were married October 27, 1859, and she is a native of Marvland. The boys are named Charles Stephen, who assists his father: George Clinton, Frank Townsend and Jay Rodney. The three younger are all at home, and the two younger are attending school.

- was the state of the state of

RANK C. LOOMIS, dry goods and clothing merchant, member of the firm of Brooks & Loomis, 605 Fourth street, Santa Rosa, is a native of Illinois, born in the city of Galesburg, from whence he came with his parents to California in 1858, then a boy six years of age. They settled in Santa Barbara when there were but three American families in that place, and Mr. Loomis' widowed mother and several children still reside there. He started in to learn the dry goods business at the age of seventeen, and has been steadily engaged in that branch of mercantile life for nineteen years. In the year 1877 he came to Santa Rosa and entered the employ of D. N. Carithers & Co., and occupied the position of foreman of that dry goods house for eleven years, up to January 1, 1888, when he formed the copartnership with Elmont Brooks and opened their store at the above number. Their

stock comprises dry goods, clothing, furnishing goods, hats and boots and shoes, of which they keep a well selected assortment in every department. The superior quality of their goods, their reasonable prices and honorable method of dealing have created confidence in the minds of the people generally, and their business has been prosperous from the start. Situated as this popular firm is, in the beautiful, growing capital city of this great county of Sonomathe garden of America-with its marvelous productiveness and rapidly developing resources, there are few mercantile houses in the State that have so promising a future. Mr. Loomis is a member of the order of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Knights Templar local commandery. He was united in wedlock with Miss Rose Green in January, 1884. Mrs. Loomis was born in Canada. Sherman Loomis, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania. The old gentleman died in Santa Barbara County in June, 1886.

EORGE E. JEWETT was born in Mentor, Lake County, Ohio, February 15, 1820. His father, David Jewett, was a native of New Hampshire, who located in Ohio in 1818. His mother, Mary (Bosteder) Jewett, was born in New Jersey, her parents being of French descent. In 1834 his father removed to LaGrange County, Indiana, where he resided until 1838, He then moved to Henry County, Iowa, and in 1843 went to Marion County in that State, where he took up government land and engaged in farming and stock-raising. The subject of this sketch was reared in pioneer settlements, and early became inured to the hard labor and privations attending pioneer life. He was naturally a mechanic and soon became a skilled wagon maker and carpenter. His educational facilities were limited to the common schools, but with characteristic energy and ambition he schooled and educated himself with the aid of

such books as he could procure. In 1847 he entered the office of R. Matthews, M. D., as a medical student, which he left in 1849. In 1849, when the gold fever swept over the land, Mr. Jewett's pioneer instinct and desire to improve his condition, led him to seek the new El Dorado, and in the spring of that year he started across the plains for California. His employment upon this trip was driving the typical ox team. He was a good shot and skilled hunter, and consequently was often employed as the hunter for his party. After the long and tedious journey across the plains was accomplished his party arrived in Sacramento October 5, 1849. Upon their arrival Mr. Jewett left the party and located in Plumas County, where he engaged in mining until late in the fall. He then located in Tuolumne County, where he pursued the same occupation. For the next two years Mr. Jewett was engaged in various mining enterprises. His success was such as always attends that precarious calling-one day with riches in prospect and the next day seeking new fields because the previous prospects had vanished. During this time he also engaged in trading in stock and mining supplies, and in freighting stores, etc., to the mines. He was fairly successful in these enterprises, and in 1860, lured by the exaggerated stories of the riches of the Washoe mines in Nevada, he proceeded to that place, and there engaged in his old calling as a miner. This venture was unfortunate and not meeting with anything but losses in his enterprise he determined to abandon mining and seek some more congenial and surer road to wealth. In that same year, 1860, Mr. Jewett came to Sonoma County and located at Stony Point, where he engaged in farm labor, and afterward worked at his trade as a wagon maker for Mr. Windom. He worked at his trade until 1864, when he entered into farming and dairy operations near Petaluma. This business he successfully conducted for many years, or until 1881. In that year he located in Green Valley, Analy Township, where he purchased eighty-nine acres of

fine fruit land at Forestville, upon which he took up his residence and engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. This land was almost entirely unimproved at that time, but Mr. Jewett entered heartily into fruit and vine cultivation, in addition to his general farming, until now (1888) he has as fine an orchard and vineyard as there is in his section of the valley. His vineyard consists of twenty-four acres of wine grapes of the Zinfandel variety, and a family vineyard of table grapes containing the most approved varieties grown. He has a fine orchard of eight acres, containing apples, peaches, pears, apricots, French prunes, nectarines, plums, cherries, etc. Both the orchard and vineyard show the intelligent care and at. tention bestowed upon their cultivation, and Mr. Jewett is well paid for his trouble, for they are very productive in yield. The rest of his land is devoted to hay, grain and stock. Of the latter he takes a just pride in some fine specimens of horses of the Norman breed, and also cattle, which are improved by Ayrshire and Durham stock. In his farming and fruit cultivation Mr. Jewett is guided by the same sound reasoning and business principles that have served him so well in other enterprises. He is a firm believer in the future prospects of his section of the county, and is justly proud of the success that Green Valley has attained in orchard and vineyard products. An energetic and progressive citizen, he is always ready to aid any enterprise that will promote the interests and welfare of the community in which he resides. He is a strong supporter of schools and churches, and has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has served for about twelve years as a school trustee. In politics, he is a life-long Democrat, but is liberal and conservative in his views, always supporting the best elements in his party. Mr. Jewett is also prominent in the following orders with which he has been associated for many years: Lafayette Lodge, No. 126, A. F. & A. M., of Sebastopol; Forestville Lodge, No. 320, I. O. O. F. (a charter member), and Fern Leaf Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 116, I. O. O. F., of Forestville. In 1862 Mr. Jewett was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Dahlman, a native of Germany. From this marriage there are eight children living, viz.: David L., Eunice May, Emma Louisa, Frank W., John Egbert, Robert Enoch Lee, Ida J., and Carl J. David is now (1888) residiinng Iowa. Eunice May married John H. Lawrence and resides in Santa Rosa. The other children are residiing with their parents. The first child, Alice J., who married John Blake, died in Bloomfield, in 1888, at the age of twenty-five years. The third child, Lydia Augusta, died in 1887, at the age of twenty years.

DRAYEUR & BRO. are the proprietors of the "Two Brothers" Wine Store Vaults, of Healdsburg. The business was established in 1884, at which time a building was erected, and the first vintage was turned out in that year. In 1885 a larger building, 45 x 75 feet, was erected and they now have twenty-five storage tanks of 1,500 gallons each. Under the residence of N. C. Drayeur is another storage cellar of 35,000 gallons capacity. About 20,000 gallons are usually kept for aging. They find a market for all the product of the winery in St. Louis and throughout the East. Great care is used in the selection of grapes 'and in every process of manufacture, and the result is a high standard of wine. Their vintage took the premium for Sonoma County wines at the Platt's Hall Exhibit of the State Viticultural Society, a result highly complimentary to the Messrs. Drayeur. Auguste and N. C. Drayeur were born in Department of Loraine, France, their parents being John Baptiste and Catherine (Thuret) Drayeur. Their paternal grandfather, a soldier under Napoleon I., was mayor of the town of Emling. Their grandfather on the mother's side was a wine merchant. The father of the Drayeur brothers died in France, and in 1846 the family emigrated to America, locating

in New York City, and later moving to Newark, New Jersey. Auguste Drayeur was born October 11, 1841, and was but a child when the family came to this country, and was mostly reared in New York. On New Year's day, 1860, he took passage on the steamer Washington, bound for California, and after a voyage around Cape Horn, landed at San Francisco July 2, 1860. He became connected with the Miners' Restaurant, and was employed there for fifteen years, after which, as its owner, he carried on the business for himself for ten years. In April, 1887, he came to Healdsburg. He was married in San Francisco to Sophia Kohler, a native of Paris, France. They have one child, a son, Constant. N. C. Drayeur, the junior member of the firm, was born December 25, 1844. He was also reared in New Jersey. In 1859 he came to California via Panama, arriving in San Francisco in the latter part of October. He first devoted his time to blacksmithing, and afterward to the liquor trade, which engrossed his attention until coming to Healdsburg in July, 1882. He was married in San Francisco to Georgiana Bernabe, a native of New York City. They have three children: August C., George N., and Melina. Mr. Drayeur is a member of the local lodge, A. O. U. W. The Drayeur brothers are enterprising men, who have done their share, since coming here, in developing the chief industry of Sonoma County.



OBERT HALL.—Among the most successful horticultural and viticultural enterprises in Sonoma Valley is that of the above named gentleman. His energetic and intelligent prosecution of this industry combined with the sound business principles with which all his affairs are conducted has produced wonderful results, and shown what the soil and climate of this productive and beautiful valley is capable of when properly developed. Mr. Hall first devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits in 1872, when, in connection with his partner,

Robert Howe (firm of Howe & Hall of San Francisco), he purchased 100 acres of land in Sonoma Valley about two miles south of Sonoma. From the date of this purchase they devoted time and money to developing the full resources of the soil, at the same time increasing their possessions by the purchase of adjacent lands, until their holdings comprised 390 acres. In 1885 a division was made of the lands, and Mr. Hall is now the owner of 186 acres lying on the east and west banks of Sonoma Creek, at the foot of Broadway avenue. Ninety acres are in orchard, the varied productions of which are best shown by a brief review of the principal fruits. Peaches are a specialty, there being 2,350 trees of early and late Crawfords and 1,200 Orange clings. Of Royal apricots he has 1,190 trees; Bartlett pears, 1,000 trees; Beurre Clargo pears, 200; quince trees, 200; plum, 646; cherries, 852. The rest of this magnificent orchard contains a variety of nearly all fruits capable of profitable cultivation in the valley, including apples, prunes, nectarines, figs, almonds, walnuts, etc. His success in vine growing is also worthy of notice. His vineyards comprise fifty-six acres, fifty-one acres of which are devoted to wine grapes of the Zinfandel and Mataro varieties, while five acres are producing table grapes of the most approved and productive varieties. In his vineyard he has proved as successful as in his orchard. An intelligent mode of pruning, combined with a high state of cultivation, has rendered his vineyards highly productive and placed them in the ranks of the model vineyards of the valley. The Santa Rosa and Carquinez Railroad passes through the center of his vineyard on the west side of Sonoma Creek; here is a side track to load cars for eastern shipment, or San Francisco market. The rest of Mr. Hall's land is producing hay and grain for which the rich deep soil is well adapted. It is worthy of note that twenty acres of this land yielded ninety tons of first class hay in 1888. The improvements upon this fine farm have all been made by the present owner, and are sub-

stantial and well ordered in every respect. His fine two-story residence, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, flowers, hedges and green lawns, makes one of the most attractive places in his section. Large barns and commodious outbuildings attest the success that is attending his enterprise. Mr. Hall is a self-made and successful man. A brief review of his life is of interest, and is as follows: He was born in Brookline, Massachusestts, in 1841, in which place he was reared and received the advantages of a fair schooling. His father, Edward Hall, a native of Massacusetts, was a descendant of an old colonial family. He was a manufacturer engaged in business in Boston, and his death occurred when the subject of this sketch was but five years of age. His mother, Sarah (Stone) Hall, was also a native of Massachusetts. In early life Mr. Hall engaged in commercial pursuits as a clerk in business houses in Brockton, Massachusetts, then five years in Burlington, Iowa, where he remained until 1863. In that year he came to California, and soon after his arrival in San Francisco, secured a position as bookkeeper in the commission house of J. W. Gale & Co. His strict attention to his duties and well proved capability rapidly gained the respect and confidence of his employers, and in 1869 when Mr. Gale retired from the business, Mr. Hall purchased his interest and entered into partnership with Mr. Robert Howe, under the firm name of Howe & Hall. The commission business thus established soon ranked as one of the leading houses in the city, and was successfully conducted until 1882 when the business was sold out, and the partnership dissolved. The next year, 1883, Mr. Hall took up his present residence in Sonoma Valley, since which time he has devoted his attention principally to horticultural and viticultural pursuits. Mr. Hall is a firm believer in the future growth and prosperity of Sonoma Valley, and is an energetic and progressive citizen. His well directed efforts have done much in showing to the world the productions which this soil and climate are capable of producing. He is a desirable acquisition to any community and his consistent mode of life and straight forward dealing have gained him the respect and esteem of his associates. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and associated with California Lodge, No. 1, and Royal Arch Chapter, No. 5, of San Francisco. In political matters he is a staunch Republican.



MOHN A. McNEAR.—In gathering the personal records of the inhabitants of California, one is especially struck by the unusually large proportion of men who, by their native force of genius and their indefatigable energy, have built up an honorable success from small beginnings, and in many instances none at all. It is with no apology that the name of John A. McNear, who is justly considered as the representative man of Petaluma, is presented as an illustration of this fact. In one sense indeed it may be almost said that Petaluma itself stands as a monument to his unwearving industry and shrewd business foresight, as he, more than any other man, has had to do with the progress and advancement, in a business sense, of the place. He was born on the 23d of December, 1832, in the town of Wiscasset, Lincoln County, Maine, being now just fifty-six years of age, still in the prime of life, and health, and meeting acquaintances or strangers with the hearty bonhomie so characteristic of the successful man of affairs. He comes of an old Scotch family, which came to America seven generations ago, many of them being old sea captains. He was reared on the rugged shores of his native State, the nurse of seamen, Maine, and hence it is no wonder that he turned his attention to old ocean. At first he took frequent trips with his father, picking up as he went a store of nautical information that was later to be used by himself. In the spring of 1852, when nineteen years of age, he shipped before the mast on the new ship Cape Cod, under the command of Captain Hopkins, Sears

mate, on a voyage from Boston to St. John's, New Brunswick, thence to Liverpool, and returning to New York in the fall. On this voyage, although but a common sailor, he embraced every opportunity to perfect and put in practice his knowledge of navigation and seamanship, taking two altitudes of the sun, when off duty, to correct the time, not being able to take the one observation at midday and also lunar observations at night, and working out the ship's position without a chronometer or chart. The officers of a ship take the sun at noon when passing the meridian for latitude, and depend on their chronometer and "dead reckoning" for longitude. On his return home he com pleted his education by a course of study at Pittston Academy, where he graduated in 1853. He then, although but twenty years of age, accepted the position of master of the brig Tiberius. He made but one voyage in her, selling both vessel and cargo with such satisfaction and profit to the owners that they gave him the command of the square-rigged schooner Corinthian, which he soon exchanged for the Jasper, and engaged in trading along the eastern coast from Maine to New York. In the fall he went South in the new ship Thalata, Captain Batchelder, from Bath to New Orleans. This trip came near ending his sea life, as the ship went ashore and he was in an open boat with the captain and three men all day, liable to be swamped in the breakers at any time. He then engaged in sailing a vessel from New Orleans to Pascagoula, Mobile and other Gulf ports. This he continued until 1854, when he purchased a one-third interest in the large steam saw-milling business of Messrs. Plummer, Williams & Co., of Pascagoula, Mississippi. This he continued until in the fall of 1856 he determined to come to California. At this time happened what may be termed a providential occurrence. Before starting for California he wished to return home to Maine. At Mobile he was offered a free passage by sea on a vessel ready to sail for Boston, but after putting all his household effects on the vessel, as he preferred that mode of traveling, he suddenly altered his determination and took stage for Montgomery, and thence by rail at an extra expense of over \$70. A storm followed and the vessel was never heard from again. He took passage in the steamer Illinois to Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, Jamaica, on the way. Crossing the Isthmus of Panama he took passage on the old Sonora for San Francisco, where he arrived November 3, 1856. He came directly to Petaluma, reaching here on November 6, and immediately interested himself in business, with a cash capital of \$3,000, dealing in real estate, loaning money, etc. In 1857 he bought the Washington livery stable property in partnership with Mr. P. E. Weeks, to whom he sold out January 9, 1860. In 1859 he erected the warehouses which stood near the present site of the woolen mills in East Petaluma. Here he did a general warehouse and shipping business, in all of which he prospered well. During the fall of 1860 his brother, George W. McNear, came from the East and at once entered into partnership with John A. In the spring George W. went to San Francisco, where he has since resided, and took charge of the large business interests of the firm at that center of the foreign shipping trade. From 1862 to 1865 they carried on an extensive business, dealing in hardware and machinery, in connection with their warehouse and grain interests. In the latter year, however, they disposed of the hardware business and confined their energies to the grain and shipping until August, 1874, when the firm was dissolved, G. W. taking the San Francisco business and J. A., the Petaluma. In the fall of 1864 they erected the fine large fire-proof brick warehouse, at that time the largest in the State, now standing in East Petaluma, and which attracts the eye of the visitor by its large and solid proportions. During the year 1865 they built the handsome and commodious fast passenger steamer, Josie McNear, expressly for the Petaluma trade. The putting her on this line had the immediate effect of materially

lowering the prices of freight and passenger rates, from \$2.50 to \$0.50, proving a boon in this way to the people of Sonoma County. The marks of Mr. McNear's energy are visible in every part of Petaluma and vicinity. He is the largest owner of property in the town, and at the same time the most progressive. Had others been as enterprising as he, and spent their money as freely as he has done. Petaluma would be a different place and larger. Merely to give a list of the companies in which he is interested and the improvements he has made will occupy a large space, and it will be noticed that almost every thing he has undertaken has looked toward the public benefit rather than to private gain. He was the organizer of the Sonoma County Water Works, the Sonoma County Bank, the strongest financial institution of the city, and the builder and designer of many of the finest business blocks in Petalunia. The Bank of Sonoma County, the American Stable, the McNear stores, said to be the finest and most substantial in the county, the architecture of which is equal to any in the State, are among the number. Other improvements are also largely his, such as the paving of business parts, making Petaluma the best paved town of its size in California. Perhaps the work best known and for which he is held in most grateful esteem is the Cypress Hill Cemetery in the outskirts. It has a sight unequaled for its purpose, is magnificently laid out and planted with trees and shrubbery, and altogether is on a scale which makes it superior to any private or public enterprise of a similar character in the State. A description of this and others of his undertakings of a public nature will be found on another page. But this article would be incomplete were there not included a description of his residence, erected in 1867, situated on Fourth street, in the best quarter of the city. It occupies almost a complete city block, and at once attracts attention not less by the beauty of its grounds and surroundings than by its handsome and substantial appearance. The site has been artificially raised to a

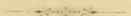
height of several feet above the natural level and a gradual slope made from the center to every side, thus ensuring the most perfect drainage, while about the grounds is one of the most unique and handsome rock fences that it has ever been the fortune of the writer to see. Gathering the great blocks of basalt and lava which are strewn so liberally on the adjoining hills, Mr. McNear has chosen them for their suitability, breaking the stone where necessary, and ranged them on end, with smaller blocks to close openings, and then cemented the whole together in an utterly immovable manner,-thus constructing a fence 700 feet in length and of immense strength and everlasting duration as a bulwark to the raised ground within. To be appreciated it must be seen. It has great beauty, however, especially as seen before the back-ground of dark green spruces, cypress and palms, level lawn and flower beds, within which is placed the mansion like a jewel in its settings. Hedges trimmed with neatness and precision, flowering shrubs, the glimpses of orchard and garden in the rear, with all that go to make up a complete gentleman's residence, faultlessly paved carriage ways, etc., all go to complete the picture. Then when amid these surroundings, their master, Mr. McNear, is seen, one can appreciate by the quick and firm yet kindly glance of his eye at once the unassuming modesty of the man and the strength and decision of character by which he is characterized. Mr. Mc-Near was married on September 3, 1854, to Miss Clara D., daughter of George B. Williams, now a resident of Petaluma, the marriage taking place in Pascagoula, Mississippi. They had five children, of whom the only remaining one is George P. McNear, who is in charge of the grain business in Petaluma, and is in fact the manager for his father in all his business. He is a man much like his father, keen and shrewd in business matters, yet unassuming and generous. Mrs. McNear died on January 17, 1866. On May 15, 1867, Mr. McNear was married again in San Francisco, at the Church of the Advent, by Rev. George H. Jenks, to Miss

Hattie S. Miller. They have had two children, John A., Jr., and Erskine B., both at home. Such is a description, necessarily brief, of a man, whose name is widely known in California, for breadth of view, vigor of action and accomplishment of result. He is a typical Californian, honorable as the daylight itself, hearty and free, a man who has forced his way to the very front without making an enemy on the path, and who is best liked by those who know him best. It should be stated further that Mr. McNear is the owner of much outside property in this State, including valuable redwood timber lands in Mendocino County, property in San Francisco, Santa Clara County, Washington Territory, etc. In Marin County he owns an undivided half interest in the splendid San Pedro Ranch of 1,400 acres, devoted to farming and dairying, brickmaking, etc., and possessing the finest and best situated deep water land for railroad terminus, wharfs, warehouses and town on this side the bay. He does an enormous trade in flour, grain and hay, his warehouses being connected by rail and water.



TIS GALE, residing on Sonoma avenue in the city of Santa Rosa, was born one mile west of Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio, in 1832, son of Richard and Mary Gale. He was reared to a farm life and early learned those lessons of industry and close attention to detail in agricultural pursuits that to him became so valuable in after life, for, from small beginnings, he has been successful in all or nearly all of his undertakings in life. In 1840 his parents moved to Scotland County, Missouri, where he lived until 1852, when he came to this State. He became engaged in teaming in Placer County, where he remained until 1856, when he removed to Sonoma County. In Sonoma County, in 1862, he was united in marriage with Miss Maria Merritt, the estimable wife who has so well aided him in building up their fortunes in this country. Mrs. Gale was

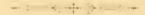
born in the State of Indiana, but when a child was taken by her parents, Charles and Jemima Merritt, to Missouri. Years afterward, concluding to make California their home, they came across the plains and settled in Petaluma Township, and later in Russian River Township, Sonoma County. Both her parents are now deceased. In 1864 Mr. and Mrs. Gale made their home in what is now the Todd school district, five miles from Santa Rosa, on the road leading to Stony Point. Mr. Gale began farming operations on 160 acres of land, and has added to it by purchase until he now owns 410 acres of choice valley land. In the spring of 1877 he rented the ranch and moved to Santa Rosa, where, with the exception of one or two seasons spent upon the farm, he has since resided. Besides his fine residence property, Mr. Gale owns other houses and lots in Santa Rosa. Mr. Gale's parents never came to California, but ended their days in Scotland County, Missouri. Two of his brothers, Demus and Lorenzo D.. came out in 1853, and now live in Petaluma Township. Mr. Gale has one brother, Riley, and two sisters, Mrs. Adelia McPherson and Mrs. Mary Nuckols, living in Scotland County, Missouri. Mrs. Gale has one brother, John, residing in Petaluma Township, and a sister, Mrs. Mary Nichols, in Santa Rosa Township, Sonoma County; also a sister, Mrs. Lydia Redemyer, in Ukiah, Mendocino County, and still another sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Kemper, in Humboldt County.



OLOMON Q. BARLOW.—The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Warren Barlow, emigrated from Connecticut to Sullivan County, New York, where his children, three sons and three daughters were born. Thomas Barlow, the fifth child, was born June 25, 1809. He lived in Sullivan County until 1856 when he moved to Ulster County, that State, where he died April 22, 1852. His wife was Rachel Quimby, also a

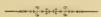
native of Sullivan County, who died April 16, 1883. In their family there were eight children, four sons and four daughters, as follows: Warren, a resident of San Diego, California; Solomon Q., the subject of this sketch; George Q., San Jose, California; Mrs. Helen L. Perkins, Houston, Minnesota; Mrs. Anna E. DuBois, residing in Coin, Whitman County, Washington Territory: Huldah L., deceased: Evalina S., of Sonoma County, California; and Thomas E., residing in Ulster County, New York. Solomon Q. Barlow, a native of Sullivan County, New York, was born May 20, 1837. There he received his early education, and assisted his father in the business of farming and lumbering; finishing his education at the age of twenty-one, at the Ellenville high school under Professor S. A. Law Post, principal. He then purchased the homestead, farm and saw mill, of his father who had removed to Napanoch, New York. There he continued the business of farming and lumbering till 1862, when he removed to Pompton, New Jersey, where he was agent for James Horner & Co. for two years during the erection of their steel and file works at that place. He then emigrated to California, via Panama, and arrived and settled in Two Rock 'Valley, in this county, April 21, 1864. In 1872 he settled on his present estate, which contains 220 acres, in the same valley, six miles west of Petaluma. The ranch is devoted to dairying, stock-raising and general farming. He has a fine orchard of six acres in various kinds of fruit, mostly apples. He is also largely engaged in raising poultry, having about 400 hens from which he sold in the year ending October, 1888, 6,444 dozen eggs. February 8, 1860, Mr. Barlow married Miss Elizabeth J. Denman, a native of Sullivan County, New York. She was born March 14, 1837, and died December 3, 1874. Their children are: Eva R., born April 17, 1861, wife of Thomas Mordecai of Petaluma; William Denman, born December 29, 1862, and died September 16, 1863; Anna D. and Fannie D., twins, born July 4, 1865; the latter is now the wife of Rev.

W. H. Darden, Presbyterian minister of Petaluma: Thomas Edgar, born February 2, 1867. and Libbie Louisa, born February 12, 1870. Mr. Barlow's second marriage took place at Point Arena, California, October 9, 1879, to Miss Louisa E. Brandon, a native of Iowa City, Iowa, born November 16, 1841. By this marriage they have two children: Mary Grace, born March 23, 1882; and Florence, born February 28, 1884. They have also lost two children, twins, Edna Mabel and Edith Elma, born July 3, 1880, and died, the former August 16, 1880, and the latter August 23, 1880. Mr. Barlow and his wife are members of the Two Rock Presbyterian church; also all of his children by his first wife became members of the same church. He is now, and has been for the past twelve years, an elder in the church, and on two occasions has been appointed by the Benicia Presbytery commissioner to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church.



FILLIAM J. EARDLEY, one of Santa Rosa's most active and prosperous young business men, was born twentysix years ago, and is the third of a family of six children of J. R. Eardley, who came from England, his native country, after his marriage with Miss Sarah J. Jackson, also of English birth, and lived for a number of years in Nevada. In 1867 they removed to California and settled at Gilroy, Santa Clara County, and since then have lived several years in both San Benito and Monterey counties. They now live in Montana where Mr. Eardley, Sr., is engaged in the business of stock raising. William Eardley graduated from the high school and at twenty years of age started in business for himself. Six years ago he purchased a half interest n the insurance business conducted by W. S. Davis, a successor to one of the oldest insurance firms in Santa Rosa. After a little more than a year of partnership with Mr. Davis the latter was appointed deputy county recorder and

sold out the remaining half interest to Mr. Eardley. Under his judicious and energetic management the business has increased in volume from the first until he now occupies a prominent place among the insurance men of Sonoma County. He represents thirty-five fire companies also life and accident companies, many of them among the very highest in rank and standing in the United States, such as the Continental of New York the Phœnix of Brooklyn, the America of Philadelphia, the Anglo-Nevada of California, and the Prussian National, the strongest German company on the Pacific coast. He insures all classes of insurable property, both real and personal; and the premiums on his yearly business amounts to many thousand dollars. In the early part of 1887 Mr. Eardley formed a partnership with E. B. Calwell in the real estate business, which continued till the close of that year. Mr. Eardley then bought his partner out, and has since carried on both lines of business himself. His office is in the Occidental Hotel Block, next door to the Santa Rosa National Bank, on Fourth street, and is one of the most convenient, cozy and busy offices in Sonoma County. Mr. Eardley stands high both as a business man and a citizen, and few young men have a more promising future before them. In September, 1887, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Jimella, daughter of Colonel J. A. Hardin, and a native of Sonoma County.



HARLES WESLEY MATTHEWS, one of the old settlers of Sonoma County, is a native of Warren County, Tennessee, born July 22, 1824, his parents being Abner and Ellen (Fox) Matthews. The father was a native of North Carolina, reared in Virginia, and the mother was born in Tennessee. The subject of this sketch was sixteen years of age when he accompanied his parents in their removal by team to Lawrence County, Missouri, where they settled. There the father spent the remainder of

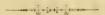
his life, but the mother came to California in 1857 and died here. When the gold fever of 1849 came on, C. W. Matthews decided to try his fortunes in the new land of promise, and in accordance with that decision left Mt. Vernon on the 16th of April, 1849, and came out by ox-team, following the old Fremont route, and arriving at the Feather River seven months to a day after starting. While on Lawson's cutoff, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the party with whom he was traveling ran out of provisions, and were in danger of starvation, when they met a government train, and were supplied with sufficient to enable them to complete their journey. Mr. Matthews stopped for a time at Bidwell's Bar, and then went above there to Stringtown, where he mined almost a year. He then went to Nevada City, where he mined from spring until the spring of the following year, 1851, at which time he removed to Suisun Valley, and farmed there until the fall of 1852. He then came to Sonoma County and located on a farm (which he afterward bought) adjoining the present southern limits of Santa Rosa. He improved the place, but sold it and opened a blacksmith and wagon-repair shop in Santa Rosa, having learned the trade with his father in Missouri. In 1865 he bought the place where he now resides, and has placed on it all the improvements now to be seen. The ranch contains 595 acres, and is located in Alexander Valley, seven miles from Healdsburg. He has twenty-two acres in grapes in one vineyard, and fourteen acres in another. They are nearly all Zinfandels and mostly in bearing. There is also a bearing orchard of eight acres, the trees being peaches, plums, apples, and also a few pears. The remainder of the ranch is devoted to general farming. Mr. Matthews was married July 10, 1853, to Miss Mary Ann McMinn, a native of Illinois, born in Blunt County, and daughter of Joseph and Mary (Dixon) McMinn. Her father was a nephew of Governor McMinn. They have eight children, viz.: Mary Ellen, wife of John Bidwell; Salina A., wife of Isaac Beason; Hattie E., wife of James Patrick; John

We sley, who married Martha Johnson; Charles II.; Gerenia E., wife of Monroe Chitwood; Jeseph F., and Frances B., wife of G. A. Johnson. Mr. Matthews is a member of the Healdsburg Lodge, F. & A. M. Politically he is a Democrat, and religiously he affiliates with the Cumberland Presbyterian church.



THOMAS FULTON .- Among the representative men and well known citizens of Santa Rosa Township is the subject of this memoir. He is a pioneer of the State and an early settler of the county. A sketch of his life will be found interesting and is as follows; Mr. Fulton was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, in 1823, his parents being Richard and Rebecca (Barnhill) Fulton. He was a native of North Carolina of Scotch and Dutch descent. His mother's parents were natives of Ireland. In his early youth his father and family moved to Davis County, Indiana, where the resided until 1838. In that year he emigrated to Missouri and located in Buchanan County. There Mr. Fulton was reared as a farmer, receiving only such an education as the pioneer schools afforded. He also learned the trade of blacksmith. Mr. Fulton's father was a prominent man in that county, was elected sheriff, and also held the position of postmaster for a number of years in the town in which he resided. In 1844 Mr. Fulton accompanied his father to Texas, to which State he drove a large band of horses. Upon his return home he established a blacksmith shop and conducted the enterprise until the spring of 1849. In that year, accompanied by his father and brother James, he crossed the plains by ox team to California, arriving in what is now Nevada County, September 13, 1849. After a few weeks' stay in that county they went to Santa Clara County where they embarked in the lumber business in Campbell's redwoods. The next year they returned to Nevada County and for some time were engaged in mining, after which Mr. Fulton entered into business as a trader, purchasing stock, teams, wagons, etc., from emigrants, which he placed on a ranch in San Joaquin Valley, where he was also engaged in stockraising. His brother aided in this enterprise, and in 1852 went East and returned overland with a large drove of cattle. This enterprise was conducted until 1854 when Mr. Fulton, with his father and brother, came to Sonoma County, and located in Santa Rosa Township, at what is now known as the town of Fulton. Here he purchased 160 acres of land, and while he established a blacksmith shop and worked at his trade, his father and brother conducted the farm operations. Quite a little settlement finally sprang up around them, which was first known as Fulton's Cross-Roads. the completion of the North Pacific Railroad through this place, a town site was laid out and named Fulton. A postoffice was also established, and from that time the town has grown and prospered. Mr. Fulton has done much to produce this result. His liberality and enterprise have been felt in all public movements toward advancing the growth of the town. In 1874 he built the first warehouse, besides being interested in other enterprises. He was for several years the postmaster at Fulton and also i s constable. In politics Mr. Fulton is a life-long Democrat, but is liberal and conservative in his views. He has several times been elected a delegate to the county conventions, and has always taken a great interest in the political questions effecting the interests of the county. He is now a school trustee in his district, a position he has held for many terms. He is a member of Russian River Lodge, No. 181, F. & A. M. Mr. Fulton is the possessor of 107 acres of land at Fulton, upon which he resides and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. This land is in a desirable location and is very productive. Six acres are devoted to orchard and six to vineyard, the former containing a large variety of fruit and the latter wine grapes of the Zinfandel variety, and also a variety of table grapes. The rest of his

land is devoted to hav, grain and stock. Of the latter he has draft horses improved with "Pacific Punch" stock. Mr. Fulton is a fine specimen of the pioneer element of the Pacific coast -intelligent, energetic and progressive, endowed with that indomitable will that overcame all obstacles, the vanguard of American civilization. He has lived to see the plain where but little over thirty years ago he pitched his tent, then an uncultivated waste, bloom and yield like the veritable "Garden of the world," while a populous and prosperous town springs up as if by magic. He may well feel proud of the part he has taken in producing these results. "Honor to whom honor is due." Let the future generations, when reaping the benefits resulting from the work of our pioneers, fail not to award full honor and praise to the Fultons of Fulton.



OSHUA CHAUVET .-- Among the successful business men who settled in Sonoma County during its pioneer days must be mentioned him whose name heads this sketch. Few men from small beginnings have equaled him in grand results. A brief review of his active life enables us to give the following facts: He was born at St. Jean sür Moivre, in the Champaign province of France, July 20, 1822, son of Francois Chauvet, a millwright and millowner near Chalons-sür-Marne. His youth was spent in toil, and early he commenced to learn the trade of milling. Some years after reaching manhood he resolved upon emigration, and accordingly he embarked at Havre, February 1, 1850, with thirteen copper sous in his pocket, on a sailing vessel bound for San Francisco, via Cape Horn. Landing in San Francisco September 17th, he at once proceeded to Calaveras County, where for a time he engaged in mining and later started the first bakery in Mokelumne Hill. In 1851 he opened the first bakery in Jackson, Amador County; thence, in the fall of that year, he located at a place called Sandy Bar, on the Mokelumne River, where in part-

nership with a countryman of his named Lebeaux, he engaged in general merchandising, and in conducting a bakery. He remained in Sandy Bar only one year, and in the fall of 1852, he returned to Mokelumne Hill and again conducted a bakery at that place. While engaged in this business in the early days of California, he often paid as high as \$120 per barrel for flour, and at the same time was selling bread at \$1 per pound. Early in the year 1853 he purchased in France a two-running stone flour mill and machinery, which, by reason of delay in transportation, did not arrive until 1854. On its arrival it was put up in Oakland, near where McClure's Military Academy now stands, and was run by wind power. This was the first flouring mill operated in Oakland. It proved a failure, however, to the owner, and was soon given up. A year later Mr. Chauvet returned to Sandy Bar, but in 1856 came to Sonoma County, and with his father purchased 500 acres of land and a mill site from General M. G. Vallejo, at the junction of Sonoma Creek and Ashberry Cañon, on the Sonoma and Santa Rosa road, via Bennett Valley, six miles north of the former place, and near the village of Glen Ellen. There he operated a saw mill, and after running it eighteen months, converted it into a flour mill, which was kept in operation until 1881. On this place also his aged father died, and after his death Mr. Chauvet sold back to General Vallejo 300 of the 500 acres he had purchased from him. Mr. Chauvet early planted grape vines, and in 1875 began the manufacture of wine, increasing the business until in 1880 his out-put was 125,000 gallons. In this year he became associated in business with the firm of Walter, Schilling & Co., of San Francisco, a connection which was pleasant and profitable to both parties. His present winery, one of the largest in Glen Ellen district, was erected in 1881 at a cost of over \$14,000 for the building alone. It is three stories in height, 50 x 125 feet in size, having a storage capacity of over 200,000 gallons, two double-head tanks having a capacity of 10,000 each. In 1888 Mr.

Chauvet manufactured 175,000 gallons. The shipping meilities are excellent, his establish ment being connected by a rollway over Sonoma Creek with the Sonoma Valley and the Santa Rosa and Carquinez railroads. Mr. Chanvet also operates a distillery called the "Egrot," importer by him from France a few years ago. From 5,000 to 8,000 gallons of brandy is the annual product of this establishment. No better products are turned out in the county than his, and the brands are a guarantee of excellence wherever known. From his estate the water flows that furnishes his steam power that drives all his machinery, and also to supply the needs of Glen Ellen, to which picturesque and thriving village Mr. Chauvet, in 1888, added a plat of fifty acres. In 1864 Mr. Chauvet wedded Miss Ellen Sullivan, a lady of Irish birth who came to the United States when quite young. They are the parents of two children: Henry J. and Robert A. Mr. Chauvet is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., at Sonoma, and of the Society of California Pioneers, comprising the counties of Sonoma, Lake, Mendocino, Napa and Marin.

R. STEARNS .- Among the noteworthy mercantile establishments of the city of Petaluma that of the gentleman whose name heads this article is considered the leading house for jewelry, optical goods and kindred lines. The store is a spacious one, centrally located in the best part of Main street, and is quite a gem itself in appearance, containing a large and well selected stock, tastefully arranged. Mr. Stearns is a practical optician and manufacturing jeweler of experience and hence commands a large trade in these directions, whilst in his stock are found full lines of watches, clocks, silverware, etc., in addition to those already mentioned. Mr. Stearns was born at Townsend, Vermont, April 20, 1854. He received his education and learned his trade in his native State, remaining there until in the fall of 1869 he determined to remove to California. He went to Los Angeles, entering into business there and continuing with success for two years and a half. He then went to Santa Clara, where and in the adjoining city of San Jose he conducted a jewelry establishment for another two years and a half. He came to Petaluma ten years ago, and has been engaged in business here constantly since he arrived. He was married January 1, 1876, to Miss Ida Corner. They have one son now aged eight years. Mr. Stearns comes from an old Vermont family. His father served gallantly throughout the civil struggle, and after its conclusion settled with his family at Woodstock, Vermont, where the family still resides. He died in 1868. Mr. Stearns is a very pleasant gentleman, in the highest standing in every circle, and possesses one of the handsomest business houses north of San Francisco.

EORGE H. KENNEDY .- Few of the pioneers of Sonoma County had in the early and later days more to do with the development of its resources than the subject of this sketch. His life has been one of increasing activity and altogether devoted to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Kennedy was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, September 8, 1837, a son of James and Electa (Noble) Kennedy. His father was born in the State of New Hampshire in the year 1811. He was an active, energetic, pushing New England man, who, early in life became a thoroughly competent machinist, and was for a time the foreman of machine shops at White River Junction, Vermont. The mother of George H. Kennedy was born in Lamoille County, Vermont, in 1809. James Kennedy, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was of Scotch extraction, but was a native of Ireland, and was a man of great force of character and noted for his energy. He came to the United States in the prime of manhood. He was initiated into the mysteries of the Masonic





Patrick McChristian.

order in the old country, and died in the East many years ago. James Kennedy and his family emigrated to Illinois and located at Waukegan in 1850, and two years later crossed the plains and mountains to this State. Mr. Kennedy engaged in mining and hotel keeping in Placer County. The following year (1853) George H. Kennedy, then sixteen years of age, came to Sonoma County and purchased 160 acres of land, one mile and a half east of Windsor. His father and family, two years later, bought and settled upon an adjoining tract. Here we record that Charles W., a brother of George H. Kennedy, now lives at Fort Bidwell, Modoc County. The improvement of both properties was pushed forward energetically. James Kennedy soon became widely known and was recognized as a leading man. He was one of the very few men who organized the Republican party in Sonoma County, and was prominent in its councils, and at one time its candidate for county treasurer. After a life of great usefulness he died at his home, January 20, 1878. He was a Mason of long standing and was buried with Masonic honors. His widow survives, and at this writing, in her eightyeighth year, has her home at Healdsburg. March 15, 1863, George H. Kennedy was united in marriage with Nancy Ann Salee, daughter of Philip and Mary Jane (Wilfley) Salee. She was born in the State of Missouri, but from three years of age was reared in California, having come to this State with her mother and grandfather Wilfley. Her mother, the widow of Cooper Kise, now resides in Santa Rosa, Mr. Kennedy added to the ranch purchase made in 1853 until he owned a finely improved ranch of 400 acres, embracing orchards and vineyards. In 1855 he ran the second grain separator ever used in the county. From that time to this he has extensively operated threshing machines, owning and operating some seasons three steam threshers. Honorable and square in all his dealings, he more than commands his share of work in this line. In 1881 Mr. Kennedy sold his home and bought a stock ranch of 1,400

acres at Skaggs' Springs. In February, 1888, he sold this property, reserving 160 acres only, and in the following May, with his family located in the city of Santa Rosa. We record in the order of their births the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy: Alice Cary, widow of Fred Hazleton, late captain of an English steamer in the Hong Kong and Calcutta line; Charles W., a conductor on the Sutter line in San Francisco; Elbert L. and Edwin H., living at home; Georgie Z., who died at eight years of age, and Maud Ethel, at home. Mr. Kennedy is one of the prominent members of the Masonic order. He served Russian River Lodge, No. 181, two terms as worthy master. In politics, he is a strong believer in protection for American industries.

ATRICK McCHRISTIAN (deceased). — Among the earliest pioneers of Sonoma County must be classed the subject of this sketch, who was here while it was still a Mexican Territory, and who also took an active part in the stirring events that resulted in securing this fair land to the United States. He was born in Rochester, New York, November 22, 1825. His father, Patrick McChristian, was a native of County Down, Ireland, and came to the United States, locating in Rochester when but fifteen years of age. There he married Miss Maria Church and, in 1831 moved to Perry County, Ohio, where he remained until 1843. He then located in Andrew County, Missouri, and two years after, in 1845, came with his family overland to California and settled in Napa County. The subject of this sketch was then twenty years old and took a prominent part in the movements and emigration of the family. In Napa County his father put in a crop of grain which they harvested, although the feeling of the Mexicans was so strong against the Americans at the time that it was necessary to post guards to protect the harvest hands while at work. Mr. McChristian took part in the

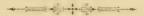
historic events of this period (1846) and was one of Captain Merrett's band that captured the garrison of Sonoma and made General Vallejo a prisoner. He was also present at the bear flag raising. The much vexed question in regard to the material of which the bear flag was constructed Mr. McChristian has often declared to be easily settled. Mrs. Sears, the wife of Captain Sears, furnished the white cloth, and Mrs. William Hudson, the red flannel. Of this he was confident, as he himself obtained the material from the ladies above mentioned, and was present and saw Mr. Todd and others make the flag. In the fall of 1848 Mr. McChristian, in connection with Jasper O'Farrell, Samuel Norris, Daniel Lehigh, John Rose, George Kenlock and a man named Leese, went to prospecting on the Yuba River, and were the first to discover gold on that river which afterward became one of the great placer mining centers in the State. He followed mining operations until 1850, when he entered the employ of Mr. McDougall as a clerk in his store at Sacramento, and was also in charge of McDougall's ferry at that point. In the same year, in partnership with James Haves, he purchased four square miles of land on Mokelumne River. He took up his residence there, but not liking the location, he soon after sold out his interest to his partner and returned to Sonoma County. From his father he purchased 220 acres of land which is located in Green Valley, in the Oak Grove School District, about three miles west of the present town of Sebastopol. Mr. McChristian did not take up his permanent residence here until 1857. In that year he married Miss Sarah McMenamin. daughter of James and Rosa (Burns) McMenamin, natives and residents of Tyrone County. Ireland. After his marriage Mr. McChristian devoted himself to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in August, 1888. His widow is now residing on the old homestead. Mr. McChristian was well and favorably known in the community in which he resided for over forty years. Politically, he was a Democrat and a strong Union man. Mr. and Mrs.

McChristian were the parents of two children: one died in infancy and the other, James, grew to manhood and died in 1877, at the age of twenty-six years. The widow still resides upon the home place, which is managed by her nephew, James McMenamin.

ON. J. C. HOLLOWAY, of Cloverdale. is a native of the Genessee Valley, New York, born in Livingston County, July 7, 1826. His father, John Holloway, a native of Massachusetts, was a son of a Revolutionary soldier-a blacksmith in a cavalry regiment. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Lucy Burt, was a native of New York State, of Quaker origin. J. C. Holloway, whose name heads this sketch, was reared in Livingston County, New York, and received his education there. At the age of twenty-one years he started out in life for himself, and going to Marion County, Ohio, was there for three years engaged in growing and dealing in live stock. He removed to Lancaster, Grant County, Wisconsin, and there continued in the same business, being the first one from Grant County to send stock to the Chicago market. He gradually increased the scope of his operations, and in 1860 embarked in mercantile trade and banking. He subsequently erected woolen mills, oil mills, etc., and through his many enterprises became one of the main factors in the development of Lancaster and Grant counties. An active Republican, he took a prominent part in Wisconsin politics, and served four years in the State Senate and two years in the House of Representatives. In 1876 he came to California for the purpose of choosing a new location, and one year later located at Santa Rosa. He has made his residence in Sonoma County ever since, although his extensive business interests at his old home have called for considerable personal attention at intervals. He has, however, chosen Cloverdale for his place of residence. Since coming to Sonoma County, Mr. Holloway has

interested himself in its leading industries, and is now raising some fruit as fine as any produced in the State. His ranch adjoining Cloverdale contains eighty-eight acres, and on this tract he has planted 3,500 trees of selected varieties of fruits. Among them may be especially mentioned 700 white Adriatic fig trees, as Mr. Holloway intends to make the packing of figs a specialty and endeavors to foster that branch of the fruit industry. He also has fifty-six orange trees, which have shown splendid development. The remainder are mostly apricots, peaches and Kelsey's Japan plums. The entire orchard is in splendid condition, and shows that it has received that attention which alone can produce proper results with fruit. His fruit farm adjoining Sebastopol, however, being more advanced, presents a more striking appearance of thrift, and in fact, is not excelled in Sonoma County. The place comprises eighty-one and a half acres. On this tract are planted 10,000 trees, with nearly five acres of currants on the same ground between the rows. Of the trees, 4,500 are peaches of choice varieties, 3,000 are French prunes, while the remainder are pears, apricots, etc. These trees were planted from 1884 to 1886, both years inclusive. What is probably the richest portion of the ranch was formerly marsh land, but having been reclaimed, is now devoted to strawberries, to which it seems to be peculiarly adapted. From fifteen acres of strawberries, on which no irrigation is required or utilized, July and August are the only months without full crops. These berries are of the finest quality, and do not have to be sent to San Francisco for a market, as all are taken at Santa Rosa and points above, at Guerneville, etc. A third ranch, containing 530 acres, is situated about three miles above Fulton, a portion of which will be subdivided and sold. Mr. Holloway's services have been called into requisition by the Republican party in California, and he is now a member of the State Central Committee, having served in that capacity through the trying presidential campaign of 1888. He is a dignified gentleman of great

business and executive ability, and a valuable acquisition to the citizenship of Sonoma County. Mrs. Holloway was formerly Miss Mary E. Baldwin, a native of Cooperstown, New York. They have had six children born to them, but two living—John, who is engaged in the furniture business in Cloverdale, and Miss Addie, living at home.



OBERT ANDREWS .- In sketching over the history of the Andrews family we find that the forefathers were residents of Ireland, near the town of Derry. The paternal grandfather was born not far from the town of Derry. Not much of the early history of the family is known as the elder Andrews died when his son, the father of our subject, was a child, and the latter was reared by an uncle. Our subject's maternal grandfather was Samuel Kennedy. He also lived near Derry, and was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church over fifty years. On a certain Thursday William Andrews was united in marriage, and with his bride on the following day sailed for the United States, and never saw his native land again. He settled in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, just about the close of the eighteenth century, where he remained to within the last fifteen years of his life. He removed to Ohio in 1840, and settled in Guernsey County where he died. His wife's maiden name was Jane Kennedy. She was two years younger than her husband and survived him two years, dying in 1856 at the age of seventy-two years. They reared a family of eight children, as follows: Samuel and Elizabeth, both deceased; Mrs. Ellen Abels, of San Jose, California; Robert; J. K., a minister of the Presbyterian church in Bedford, Pennsylvania; J. K., a resident of Guernsey County, Ohio; Jane and William, both deceased. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm in Allegheny County, where he resided until he was twenty-seven years old. His education was received in a log school house, which was furnished with long benches without any backs to them, upon which the scholars had to sit eight hours per day. After he was fourteen he went to school very little, and was put to work on the farm. He was married in Ohio, January 27, 1842, to Mary Orr, daughter of William Orr, a colonel in the war of 1812. Mrs. Andrews was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, October 17, 1822. They resided in Ohio until 1857, when they started across the plains bound for California. This was the year of the Mountain Meadow massacre, although no such trouble as this was experienced by their party, while, on the contrary, the trip was marked with pleasantness. The train consisted of eight wagons drawn by oxen, and was made up of six families. One birth on the way was an important event that happened. After being in their wagons five months and ten days, they landed in this county and went directly to Bloomfield where Mr. Andrews had a sister living, whose husband, William Abels, was captain of the wagon train, he having made a trip across the plains previous to this one. Mr. Andrews camped over night within a mile and a half of his present place. He moved on the Gaston ranch, which he rented for two years, and then bought the place where he now lives. At that time there was not a tree or shrub growing on the place, and but very little fencing. They first moved into a tent, dug a well, and then put up a shell of a house. The ranch contains 172 acres of land which is devoted to dairying and general farming. Both Mr. Andrews and his wife became members of the Two Rock Presbyterian church, joining by letter when the church was first organized, October 21, 1860, and they are the only ones left of the original seventeen who founded the organization. Mr. Andrews was chosen one of the original elders, which position he has filled with credit to himself and to the organization from that time to the present. They have five children, as follows: William Clark, born May 5, 1844; Sarah Elizabeth, born October 11, 1846; Cyrus Newton,

born May 17, 1852; Howard, born December 16, 1854, and Rollin Watson, born March 8, 1857. One death has occurred in the family, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Charles Hutton, of Santa Rosa, died March 25, 1873.

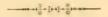


JAMES CLARK. Among the representative farmers and early settlers of Bodega Township, is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Clark is a native of Ireland, born in Antrim County, December 17, 1828, his parents being Francis and Elizabeth (McCrea) Clark, both natives of Ireland and of Scotch descent. When Mr. Clark was but a youth his parents moved to Scotland where the father was engaged as a farmer and stock-raiser. James was reared as a farmer, receiving at the same time a fair education. He was also engaged as a miner in the iron mines of Lenrickshire County, Scotland. At the age of twenty-three years, in 1851, he decided to try his fortunes in the new world. He therefore embarked for New York, and soon after his arrival in that city went to Connecticut where he worked at farm labor and other occupations until 1853. In the latter year he started via the Isthmus route for California. He suffered some weeks delay on the Isthmus and was obliged to traverse the Isthmus on foot, and was also detained on the Island of Toboga, twelve miles from Panama, for about three weeks. He finally reached San Francisco in the fall of 1853, and after a short stay in that city came to Sonoma County and located at Bodega where he secured work in a lumber mill. After some months of this labor he concluded to seek his fortune in the mines and he visited several mining districts in the State, but not meeting with the desired success in the mines, he returned to Bodega Township and rented a tract of land from Jasper O 'Farrel, located between Valley Ford and Bodega. Since that time Mr. Clark has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He has been eminently successful in his operations and was soon able to purchase the land he had rented, and as the years rolled by he increased and added to his landed possessions until now (1888) he is the owner of a rich and productive farm comprising 904 acres. This magnificent farm is situated on the Valley Ford and Bodega road, in the American Valley school district, about one and one-half miles west of Valley Ford. Mr. Clark has spent nearly thirtyfive years in cultivating and improving this farm. When first occupied by him the land was in its wild and uncultivated state. He has now one of the representative farms of Bodega Township. With the exception of a family orchard which is producing a fine variety of apples, pears, quinces, plums and cherries, his land is devoted to hay, grain and stock grazing. Among his stock is a dairy of 150 cows. He has also such horses as are needed for farm and road purposes, among which are some fine specimens improved by McClellan and Alexander stock. His hogs, of which he has a large number, are of the thoroughbred Berkshire breed. The building improvements upon this place are substantial and first-class, including a comfortable and well ordered residence, commodious barns, dairy and other suitable out buildings. They all denote the successful and prosperous farmer. He is also the owner of forty acres of woodland about four miles from his home farm. Mr. Clark's success in life, by which he has secured a competency, is due entirely to his own exertions. His energetic and industrious habits combined with sound business principles have produced good results. He is well known throughout his section as an intelligent and public spirited citizen, and he has gained the respect and esteem of the community in which he resides. He is a member of Bodega Lodge, No. 213, F. & A. M. In political matters Mr. Clark is associated with the Republican party, taking a liberal and conservative view upon all party questions. In 1874 Mr. Clark married Miss Martha Caughey, the daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth Caughey. She was born in Canada. From this marriage there are six children, viz.: Elizabeth and

Mamie, born February 15, 1875; Hattie, born March 5, 1877; Annie, born September 26, 1878; James, born January 27, 1880, and George W., born June 23, 1882.

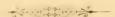
AMUEL J. AGNEW .- The subject of this sketch was born in Floyd County, Virginia, in 1830, his parents being William B. and Elizabeth (Carter) Agnew, both natives of that State. When Mr. Agnew was two years old, his parents moved to Missouri, locating in Boone County, and then moving to Livingston County, and finally, in 1844, settling in Cass County. His father was a farmer and a carpenter, and Mr. Agnew was reared upon his father's farm, where he became versed in the practical knowledge of that life, and also became a fair carpenter and blacksmith. During this time he received such an education as the common schools afforded. His natural inclination toward mechanical pursuits led him at an early age to seek other employment than farm labor. and he went to work in a woolen mill where he learned the trade of a carder. In the spring of 1850 Mr. Agnew decided to seek his fortunes in the Golden State, and he set out across the plains for California driving a mule team. This journey was performed in good time and on July 22d he arrived in Sacramento. Immediately after his arrival he turned his attention to mining, which occupation he continued on the Yuba River and at other points until 1854. In that year he located in Solano County where he rented land and established a dairy, after which he engaged in trading and peddling tinware, etc., and was also for some time a clerk in a general merchandise store. In 1857 he came to Sonoma County and located in Sonoma Valley where he engaged in farm labor until 1860. In that year he rented 1,600 acres of land from General Vallejo, upon which he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1866. He then purchased 152 acres of land on the west bank of the Sonoma Creek, and located in what is now

the Watmaugh school district. This land was then almost in its wild State, and Mr. Agnew devoted himself to its cultivation and improvement. In this he has been eminently successful, and now (1888) has a fine farm of one hundred acres, having sold fifty acres to J. A. Porter of highly cultivated and improved land. With the exception of fifteen acres devoted to wine grapes of the Zinfandel and Berger varieties, his land is producing hay and grain, and supporting stock. Among the improvements Mr. Agnew has put upon this place is a comfortable and well ordered two story residence. He has also erected a large barn, substantial out buildings, and has fitted up a carpenter and blacksmith shop, thus being able to make all repairs to his farming implements, etc., and even shoes his own horses. Mr. Agnew is an intelligent and industrious man, and well deserving of the success he has achieved. As a respected citizen and desirable neighbor he is above reproach. Taking a great interest in public schools, he has held the office of school trustee in his districts for over twenty-five years. In political matters he is a staunch Republican. He is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., and also of Sonoma Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F. In 1858 Mr. Agnew married Miss Emma Champlin, daughter of Charles C. and Sarah A. (Bartlett) Champlin. From this marriage there are eight children living, viz.: Lizzie, Ida, Mary, Charles, Ella, Newton, Asahel, and Sadie. The third child, William, died in 1886, at the age of twenty-two years. The oldest child (Lizzie) was married December 25, 1882, to Charles V. Champlin, and they are now living in The Dalles, Oregon. From this marriage there are three children, Walter, Edwin and Bell.



OLONEL J. S. AUSTIN, A. M., president of the Pacific Methodist College, has devoted almost his entire active life to the higher grades of educational work, and has won

an enviable name and fame as an educator. He is a native of South Carolina, born in Greenville in 1838. He graduated at the South Carolina Military Academy, in Charleston, in 1861. He filled the chair of mathematics in a military school in Maryland in 1868, and the following year was elected professor of mathematics in the Kentucky Military Institute, occupying that position till 1876 when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Franklin Female College at Franklin, Kentucky. In 1880 he removed to Georgia to serve as president of a female college in that State, and five years later, in 1885, he was elected president of the Pacific Methodist College in Santa Rosa. Since assuming the duties of this honored and responsible position, Colonel Austin has devoted his best thought and energies not only to the executive and class-room work of the college, but has zealously and efficiently labored among the people of the church in their annual conferences and elsewhere, to build up an endowment fund, and thus lay a solid foundation for the permanent prosperity of the institution. He presented a powerful appeal to the last annual conference in behalf of the endowment fund, which promises to bear rich fruit. Pacific College is taking on a new era of prosperity under President Austin's administration, which inspires hope and confidence among its friends and patrons for its future. Colonel Austin's accomplished wife was Miss Essie Earle, with whom he was united in marriage soon after his graduation. She is also a native of the Palmetto State. Four daughters and one son compose their family of children.



ESTER STEVENS, one of the most popular teachers of Sonoma County, was born in Noble County, Ohio, April 4, 1841, his parents being Leicester and Joanna (Stone) Stevens. The father was a native of New York and his parents were born in Massachusetts. The mother was born in Ashtabula County,

Ohio, and was the first female white child born in Ashtabula Township. Lester Stevens was but five years of age when his parents moved to Washington County, Ohio, and when he was fifteen they removed to Waushara County, Wisconsin. He was educated in the public schools of Ohio and at the public and normal schools in Wisconsin. On the 10th of May, 1861, at the village of Pine River, Wisconsin, he enlisted in the service of the Union. The company rendezvoused at Berlin, then proceeded to Madison, where they went into camp and were organized as Company G, Fifth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was ordered South immediately following the first Bull Run fight, going to Baltimore, a few days later to Washington, and shortly afterward they were encamped before Manassas. They participated in the movements about that place and Centerville. In the spring of 1862 they were sent to Fortress Monroe on the Peninsular campaign, in which they took part, and in the subsequent movements about Richmond. Throughout these movements Mr. Stevens was notably engaged with his command in the charge of Hancock's Brigade at Williamsburg, in the seven days' fighting, and at Malvern Hill, besides many other fights of the Army of the Potomac in that historic year. When the army was ordered back to Alexandria, he was taken sick and went into the hospital at Baltimore. After five months there he was discharged and sent home. He taught school one term while at home, but in February, 1864, went to Madison, re-enlisted and was assigned to Company B, Sixteenth Wisconsin, and appointed Corporal. They were ordered to join Sherman's force at Clifton, Tennessee, and overtook his army at Big Shanty, on the famous Atlanta campaign. He participated in the battle at Kenesaw Mountain, and from that on. During the great three days' fight at Atlanta he was wounded in the left arm and left lung in the charge upon and capture of Leggett's Hill by the Union army. He was carried off the field and taken to hospital in front and thence was sent to hospital at Mari-

etta, and from there went home on a thirty days' furlough. At its expiration he reported at Madison, and was given twenty days additional. Reporting again at the end of that time, he was discharged. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. B. Jewell, and two years later entered Rush Medical College, Chicago. He resumed teaching in Wisconsin in 1867, and so continued until the fall of 1869, when he came to California. He taught two months in Solano County that year, and then came to Sonoma County, where he taught private school for a time. He then went back to Solano County, but after piloting a school through one summer term, returned to Sonoma County, where he has ever since resided and where he has taught in the following named districts the stated number of years: Washington district, three years; Geyserville, one; Mendocino, three; Grape, one; Oriental, one; Guilford, one; Lafayette, one; Mill Creek, five and one-half; and is now in Alexander district. Mr. Stevens is a member of Rod Matheson Post, G. A. R., of which he has been Senior Vice Commander. He is Noble Grand of Healdsburg Lodge, I. O. O. F.; is a member of the encampment and Rebecca degree; also of the Knights of Honor, and Ladies of the G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican.



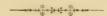
with its rich and productive soil, delightgraph with its rich and productive soil, delightgraph soil climate, cultured and progressive citizens, affords many attractions that induce the wealthy city resident to locate his country home within its bounds. With this in view, the subject of this sketch purchased fifty-four acres on the Santa Rosa and Healdsburg road, two and a half miles north of Santa Rosa, where he is making extensive improvements in building and planting. A fine cottage residence of modern architectural design and convenience, large and well appointed barns and other out-buildings indicate a comfortable home farm. An orchard with twenty acres has been planted with a variety of almost all the fruits capable of cultivation in the county, also a family vineyard of choice table grapes. Mr. Weske is devoting the balance of his land to thoroughbred stock. He is a great admirer of fine horses, and is the owner of the stallion "Prince Imperial," from the famous "Black Prince" and "Dictator" stock. He also has some fine specimens of thoroughbred Jersey cattle. For the training and speeding of his horses he designs building a race track of one mile in length. Mr. Weske was born in Germany in 1829, his parents being Henry and Caroline Weske, both natives of that country. He was afforded the advantages of a good schooling and was educated as an architect, and also as a practical carpenter. In 1850 he left home and embarked upon a sailing vessel for a voyage around Cape Horn to California. Upon his arrival in San Francisco in April, 1851, he engaged in work at his trade until July, and then went to El Dorado County and engaged in mining. With the exception of a few months in 1853 spent in Sacramento, Mr. Weske was for the next nineteen years interested in mining, and during that time was connected with several mining enterprises in various parts of the State, one of the most important of which was the famous Weske mine at Michigan Bluffs, Placer County. In partnership with others he purchased this mine in 1858. Months and years were spent in tunneling and prospecting until one by one his partners abandoned the undertaking leaving him alone. His faith in the mine was not shaken, and with a persistency that would yield to no argument Mr. Weske worked in his drifts and tunnels often alone and unaided. He never abandoned the claim, and for years all his earnings in other enterprises and labor was devoted to the Weske mine. In 1870 his years of labor and waiting were rewarded by a remarkably rich strike in his mine, taking out over \$1,000 worth of gold in one day. In this same year, after a few months spent in Germany, Mr. Weske took up

his residence in San Francisco, where he has since resided. During his residence in that city he has been largely identified with many business industries, one of which was the establishment of the well known California Cracker Company, now the American Biscuit Company, Mr. Weske is an active and progressive citizen. and a desirable acquisition to any community. In political matters he is a consistent Republican, and has supported that party since its organization in 1856. He is a member of Mountain Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., of Michigan Bluffs. Placer County, and also of Michigan City Lodge, No. 47, F. & A. M. In 1873 Mr. Weske was united in marriage with Miss Eloise Simones. Her father, Silas Simones, died in 1852 on the Isthmus of Panama, while serving as a soldier in the United States army. There is but one child, Rita, living from this marriage.

MOHN B. HINKLE .- In the history of Petaluma and of Sonoma County, Mr. Hinkle and his family bear an important part, and are deserving of extended notice, having had since their arrival here an active share in the progress of this portion of the State. Mr. Hinkle was born at Travelers' Rest, in Jefferson County, Virginia, on the 24th of December, 1825, his family being one of the oldest of that oldest part of the United States. Travelers' Rest is especially noteworthy from the fact that there was erected the first public inn for the use of travelers in the United States-hence the name. In 1836 the family removed to Springfield, Ohio, and there Mr. Hinkle gained his education and resided until coming to this State. There he was married to Miss Arabella Mc-Laughlin, sister of Mr. Charles McLaughlin, who was a pioneer in this State, coming here in 1849, and was long one of the most prominent, even among the Argonauts. He had engaged extensively in merchandising in the mining camps and had pack trains carrying goods to them from Marysville and other distributing

points. The first stage line from Marysville to Foster's Bar was started by him. Of late years, however, he was best known as a railroad contractor and builder, having built the line from San Francisco to San Jose, which was the first road built in California. He also built most of the old Western Pacific, which was afterward merged in the Southern Pacific. He was also at the time of his death a very extensive land owner and capitalist. In 1855 he arranged that Mr. Hinkle with his wife and family, which then consisted of three young children, should come to this State. The trip across the plains was without serious incident, and going to Marysville Mr. Hinkle engaged in staging, running lines from that city to the mining camps. In 1857 he decided to come to Petaluma, and for a long time engaged in staging here, running a line to the Haystack, the steamer landing a short distance below this city. He opened the first mail and stage route to Cloverdale and Ukiah, and thence to Eureka, in Humboldt County. He was the proprietor of this line during the early sixties, when the serious Indian troubles occurred. Serious delays took place and great losses were experienced from the raids of the savages. At the Spruce Grove station on the line they burned the cabins, stables and barns, involving a loss of nearly \$3,000 upon Mr. Hinkle, in the shape of horses killed, hay and buildings burned, etc. Fortunately the station-keeper and others escaped, though with great difficulty. In 1866 he sold out this line, which was largely instrumental in opening to settlement a large and now very wealthy section of country, and for three years was land agent for Charles McLaughlin, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. Mr. Hinkle has since that time undertaken several important contracts, among which may be especially mentioned the long tunnel upon the line of the Santa Fe & Union Pacific Railroad near San Rafael, a work of great magnitude, which was rapidly and successfully completed. For some time he then devoted himself to agriculture and kindred pursuits. Mrs. Hinkle, who was

formerly Miss Arabella McLaughlin, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, April 29, 1831. She was educated at St. Mary's Convent, at Somerset. Perry County, Ohio, and also at the Ohio Conference Academy, Springfield, in the same State. On her trip across the plains in 1855, her mother accompanied her. She died in Petaluma at an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle have had eleven children, of whom seven are living. Their names are as follows: Charles A., who is thirty-nine years of age and is a resident of San Francisco; Ella, the wife of Oscar V. Walker, a well-known business man of San Francisco; Jeanette, wife of J. P. Rodgers, the prominent attorney of Petaluma; Edward, who is connected with the Argus in Petaluma; Mary, wife of F. K. Zook, the chief engineer of the Union Pacific & Santa Fe Railroad; Walter, who is pursuing the study of law with W. H. L. Barnes, the eminent attorney of San Francisco, and Miss Katie, the youngest of the family and still fondly termed "the baby," although nearing the limits of handsome womanhood. The Petaluma residence of this family is a large and elegant structure, surrounded by tastefully laid out grounds, situated at the corner of F and Fourth streets. Over it Mrs. Hinkle, who is a lady of fine presence and courteous manners, and is an acknowledged leader of society, presides with tact and dignity. In conclusion, it should be stated that Mr. Hinkle is a gentleman of high standing, popular and esteemed by all.



ICKS LAPUM resides in Green Valley in the Green, Valley school district, Analy Township, at the corner of the Santa Rosa and Guerneville road and the west Green Valley road, ten miles west of Santa Rosa and five miles west of Sebastopol. He is the owner of sixty acres of rich and productive valley land, thirty-three acres of which are planted in orchard, as follows: Fifteen acres in apples, seven acres in Wiley cling peaches, four acres in French

prunes, two acres in Bartlett pears, and five acres containing a large variety of choice peaches. Among the latter are blackberries, raspberries and currants. The rest of his land is devoted to hav and stock, the latter for farm use only. Among his stock are some fine specimens of Jersey cows. He will increase his orchard this season (1888) by planting eight acres of Wiley cling trees. This peach is a favorite with Mr. Lapum, and one with which he has been noticeably successful. His fouryear old trees (from the dormant bud) of this variety yielded him, in 1888, \$150 per acre. He is one of the most practical and successful orchardists in Green Valley, and justly deserves the success he has attained in fruit culture. His orchards as well as the whole farm show the care and attention they receive. A comfortable cottage residence and commodious out-buildings, among which is a dry-house with the most improved dryers, all attest the successful and prosperous farmer. Mr. Lapum dates his birth in Addington County, near Kingston, Canada West, August 29, 1833, his parents being Stephen and Jane (Darling) Lapum, both natives of Canada. His grandfather, Robert Lapum, was a native of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm until the age of twenty-one years, when he engaged in farming on his own account upon a farm adjoining his old home, and conducted the same successfully until 1864. In that year he came to New York City, took the steamer route for California, arriving in San Francisco April 7, 1864. From San Francisco he went to Toulumne County and took charge of the stock ranch of John Cardinell. In 1865 he went to Santa Clara County and engaged in the dairy business for Melville Drinkwater, continuing this business until 1867. He then returned to San Francisco and engaged in draying, and afterward, in connection with M. S. Rice, entered into the wood and coal business on Howard street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. In 1868 they moved to the corner of Twentieth and Shotwell streets, where they in-

creased their business and became quite extensive dealers in wood, coal, hay, grain, etc. July 9, 1871, Mr. Lapum was united in marriage with Miss Hattie A. Jones, daughter of James and Joanna (Heald) Jones. Her father was a native of Vermont and her mother of Maine. and were residents of Maine, where Mrs. Lapum was born January 20, 1836. Mrs. Lapum is a descendant, upon her mother's side, from Oliver Heald, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. She came to California in 1869. Mr. Lapum continued his business in San Francisco until 1872, when he sold out his interests, moved to Sonoma County, purchased his present residence, and commenced its cultivation and improvement. He has planted twenty-one acres of his orchard, built the dry-house and made many other improvements. Bringing to his present occupation sound business principles, a practical knowledge of farming in other localities, combined with energy and industry, he has been eminently successful and ranks as one of the best farmers in Green Valley. Although not a pioneer of Sonoma County, he is well known throughout the section in which he resides, and wherever known is respected and esteemed. He is a consistent member of the Methodist church, and a strong supporter of churches and schools. A public-spirited and progressive citizen, he is always ready to aid in every enterprise that will advance the welfare of the community in which he resides. In political matters he is a strong and consistent Republican, taking an intelligent interest in all the political questions of the day. To Mr. and Mrs. Lapum have been born three children whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Harvey W., born July 23, 1872; Oscar E., May 18, 1874; Fanny L. L., May 1, 1877.

RNST RUFUS, deceased, was one of California's earliest pioneers. His advent into the country was years before the mass of pioneers crossed the plains, and while

the territory was still under Mexican domination. He was associated with what is now Sonoma County long before the arrival of our pioneers of '48 and '49. The few facts gathered in regard to his life are of particular interest. Mr. Rufus was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, October 13, 1810. He was reared to agricultural pursuits until about seventeen years of age, when he entered the military service of the Pope of Rome as a member of the Swiss Guards. He was there engaged for many years, finally returning to his native country where he engaged in various callings until 1836. His roving and adventurous disposition then prompted him to seek his fortunes in the new world, and he emigrated to the United States. Upon his arrival in New York he settled down to work for a few months, and then sought for new fields, traveling through the Southwest and South until about 1839, in which year he was in New Orleans. There he joined a party of trappers and went through Texas into New Mexico and through the Rocky Mountain country. After a long and hazardous journey of six months at length arrived at Yerba Buena, the present site of San Francisco, in 1842. Upon his arrival he sought the rendezvous of hunters, trappers, etc., of that-date—Sutter's Fort. There he was employed by General Sutter as his superintendent or major-domo. There he served out flour and provisions to the immigrants who crossed the plains in the early forties. The General early recognized his military skill and training and employed him in organizing and drilling a force for the protection of his possessions. Mr. Rufus' first effort in this line was the drilling of some sailors to act as soldiers. This not proving a success he solicited and obtained the consent of General Sutter to organize a company of Indians of whom the General had hundreds in his employ. In this he made a success, organizing and drilling 100 uniformed Indians until they made a very creditable appearance. This did not pass unnoticed by the Military Governor of California, and, in 1844, when the Californians

under Gen. Jose Castro rebelled against Governor Manuel Micheltorena, the Mexican ruler, the Governor solicited the services of Mr. Rufus, who accepted a major's commission under the Mexican Government and served with distinction and gallantry. As early as 1844 or 1845 Mr. Rufus was employed in enterprises in Sonoma County, such as stock raising. In 1846 when the Bear Flag party captured General Vallejo, they also imprisoned Mr. Rufus, presuming him to be in full sympathy with the Mexican Government. However, he was released after a day or two, as it was understood they had nothing to fear from him. In 1846 Mr. Rufus located permanently at Fort Ross, where he had been granted 10,000 acres of land known as the Rancho de Hermann, given to him in consideration for services rendered the Mexican Government in quelling the revolt. There he engaged for years in general farming and also had a flour-inill. He occupied the old Russian buildings and fort and was the employer of a large number of Indians. He took a prominent lead in all enterprises tending to develop the section in which he resided, and was elected a member of the Legislature, besides holding local offices. He was also identified with the landed interests of Sonoma Valley where he was quite a land owner. In 1854 Mr. Rufus made an extended tour through Europe, occupying over a year in his travels. While in Germany, in that year, he married Miss Frederika Montigel, a native of Wurtemburg. In 1855 he returned with his bride to Sonoma County and took up his residence in Sonoma, after which he established his residence about one mile east of Sonoma, and devoted himself to grape cultivation. He was one of the first to recognize the possibilities of Sonoma County in the matter of producing wine, and did much to encourage and build up the wine industry. Mr. Rufus remained upon this place until his death, which occurred September 2, 1887. In his death the community lost one of its most respected citizens. A man of unblemished character, both public and private,

his integrity was unquestionable, and it was well and truthfully said that his word was as good as his bond. He was widely known throughout both county and State, and his funeral was more largely attended than any that ever occurred in Sonoma Valley. Of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus there are four children living, viz.: Louise M., Otto R., Bertie A., and Mina. Bertie A. married Henry Wicker, and is now (1888) residing in San Francisco. The other children are living with their mother upon a portion of the old homestead, which is under the control and direction of Otto R.



J. HOPKINS, one of the most enterprising citizens, and a leading lumber merchant of Petaluma, was born in Yates County, New York, June 23, 1843. His father, Samuel J. Hopkins, was a native of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and his mother, whose maiden name was Hannah L. Moorehouse, was born in New York State. In 1852 the family, consisting of Mr. Hopkins, his wife and two children, sailed from New York for California, making the trip via Panama, and landed in San Francisco February 3, of that year. The old gentleman located in that city and carried on the lumber business until his death, which occurred in May, 1868. The widow is now a resident of Petaluma, where she is making her home with her son, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. The subject of this sketch was about eight years of age when he came to this State. He was educated at the public schools of San Francisco until 1860, when he went to Massachusetts and entered the Sedgwick Institute at Great Barrington, remaining there about one year. He then returned to San Francisco and engaged in teaming and hauling lumber for his father with whom he remained two years. At the expiration of that time he went to work for the Mendocino Lumber Company - John T. Pennell -

where he was employed a year and a half. After that he next engaged in draving in San Francisco until he came to Petaluma, June 21, 1868. For three years he was engaged in the milk business, and from that went into the mercantile trade, handling furniture, crockery, etc., in which he remained until 1876. He then entered the Rice lumber vard, taking a five years' lease of the same and running it on a percentage. At the expiration of that time he bought the entire business, which he now controls. It is the pioneer lumber vard of this city, and was first started by C. B. Rice. Mr. Hopkins has on hand at all times a full and general assortment of first-class lumber, carrying on the average a stock of half a million feet. Mr. Hopkins became a member of the Petaluma Lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F., about fifteen years ago. He was united in marriage, June 23, 1864, to Lois W. Raymond, daughter of James M. Raymond. Mrs. Hopkins was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and came with her parents from New York to San Francisco about 1854. They have one daughter, Lulu W.

O. B. GUNN, of San Francisco, has a ranch of 160 acres lying about one quarter of a mile south of West Windsor. Of this tract 118 acres are planted to vineyard, the most of the vines being from seven to eight years old. One-third of the acreage is in the Zinfandel grape, the remainder being Johannisberg, Grev and Franklin Riesling, Golden and Fountainbleau Chasselas, and Mataro. The place is now in excellent condition, and the vines, nearly all of which are in bearing, present a uniformly healthy appearance. The winery is a large brick building, well constructed, having a cellar with an area of 69 x 43 feet, and was erected in 1884. The fermenting room, which measures 36 x 50 feet on the ground, was built in 1888. The winery has a storage capacity of nearly 80,000 gallons; every process of manufacture is carefully superintended; and the wine

has an excellent reputation. John Champion, whose main interests are at Asti, manages the business at the plant, and exercises a general supervision.

- Tos. " 40 5 2

TOHN CHAMPION, of Asti, owns a ranch of 285 acres on the road between Healdsburg and Cloverdale, three miles south of the latter place. About seventy acres of the ranch are in vineyard, the remainder being pasture and Russian River bottom land, the latter devoted to general farming purposes. About twenty-five acres of the vines are eight years old, the rest ranging in age from two to four years. The varieties are Pomillon, Sauvignon Vert, Black Burgundy, Fountainbleau Chasselas, Tarrat, Mataro, Fehrzagos and Trousseau, and a few Missions among the older vines. Most of the improvements are due to the present proprietor, and the place occupies a picturesque location and presents a handsome appearance. He is a native of Nottinghamshire, England, and was educated at Harrow. In January, 1882, be came to America, and located in California, near Los Angeles. From there he removed to his present location. Besides giving his attention to his own ranch interests, Mr. Champion also manages the business of the Gunn ranch and winery, near Windsor.

EV. SAMUEL S. FISK, pastor of the Santa Rosa Baptist church, was born in Nova Scotia, British North America, where he was educated at Horton Academy and Acadia College. Soon after completing his collegiate course he came to the United States and taught school a year in Belvidere, Illinois. He was then ordained to the ministry and took pastoral charge of the Baptist church in St. Charles, that State. After filling that pulpit three years he was called to the pastorate of the church of that denomination in Wauke-

gan, Illinois, where he officiated three years. Both of these churches were large and flourishing societies when he severed his connection with them. In March, 1876, Mr. Fisk came to California, settling for a time in Los Angeles, and was not engaged in regular pastoral work, but preaching occasionally, for about two years. In 1879 he was elected pastor of the Baptist church in Santa Barbara, and during his five years of administration the society greatly increased in membership, and in material as well as spiritual prosperity. While there he affected the purchase of a house of worship for his congregation from the Episcopalian society of that city. Mr. Fisk resigned his pulpit in Santa Barbara, expecting to return to the East; but received and accepted a call to preach at Duarte and Pasadena. At the latter place he organized a church, starting with thirteen members, which increased to sixty during the year, and in that time the members subscribed \$1,800 to build a church edifice on a lot which was presented to the society. The labor at the two points proving too arduous, Mr. Fisk, after the first year, confined his pastoral work to the church in Pasadena. At the close of the second year he resigned, owing to the ill health of his wife, and spent a year at Long Beach, after which he returned to Illinois with the intention of remaining; but a few months experience in that climate sufficed to make them very homesick for the Golden State. Determining to come back to this land of sunshine and flowers, they reached Santa Rosa in the latter part of the summer of 1886, and September 1st, Mr. Fisk entered upon his duties as pastor of the Santa Rosa Baptist church, which relation he still sustains. The church has had a prosperous career under his ministrations, there having been eighty-four accessions in the two years, increasing the membership to a hundred and sixty communicants in good standing, while the congregation has more than doubled in number. Mr. Fisk is a gentleman of affable manners, fraternal and companionable in society; and in the pulpit his sermons are characterized by clearness and logical

force, and are presented with that sincerity and Christian zeal which impresses and convinces his auditors. Mr. Fisk resides with his family on the fine fruit farm, of which he is joint owner, consisting of eighty acres situated two miles north of Santa Rosa, and valued at \$400 per acre. He also owns two dwelling houses on College avenue in the city.

W. FERGUSON, of Mendocino Township, is a native of North Carolina, born in Guilford County, December 13, 1810, his parents being David B. and Nancy (Pegram) Ferguson, both of whom were born in North Carolina. They removed to Pulaski County, Kentucky, and when they arrived at their new home the subject of this sketch was just one day less than three months old. There he was reared to the age of nineteen years, when he went to Owen County, Indiana, and two years later was joined by his parents. There the father lived until his death, which occurred in 1834, when he was fifty years of age. The mother afterward removed to Iowa, and died in Marshall County, the same State, at the age of eighty-six years. William W. Ferguson was married in Clay County, Indiana, November 15, 1832, to Miss Mary Cooprider. In 1845 they removed to a wild portion of Iowa, which was at that time unorganized. When the county was organized Mr. Ferguson had the honor of naming both the county and county seat, which are respectively Jasper and Newton. Early in 1849 he decided to emigrate to California, and going to Okaloosa to obtain an outfit, they started from there on the 2d of May, in a party of fifteen wagons. They crossed the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, at which place the train was augmented to forty-eight wagons. When the train was attacked by cholera, further on the journey, however, it split up into smaller parties. Their route took them across the Loupe fork of the North Platte River, whence they proceeded to Fort Laramie, crossing the North

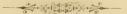
Platte, and going through the Black Hills. They recrossed the North Platte 125 miles above Fort Laramie, then went in the direction of the Sweetwater and followed that stream to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. From there they chose the Sublett's cut-off route, and to the head water of the Humboldt River, which they followed until within forty miles of its sink. At this point they were met by a man who told them that there was no grass for stock the way they were going and advised them to take the Lawson route by Pitt River. This they struck near its head within four miles of Goose Lake, and followed it to Lawson settlement, three miles above Tehama. They then went to Yuba City, and after spending a year there proceeded to Marysville. From there they went to Ohio Flat, a mile and a half from Forbestown, where they remained until 1857, when they removed to Sonoma County, locating in Alexander Valley, where John N. Ferguson now resides. The trip across the plains was uneventful except for some disturbances by Indians. The savages killed fourteen yoke of oxen belonging to the train, one yoke being the property of Mr. Ferguson. When, however, they got within thirtyfive miles of Lawson settlement, an accident occurred which for the first time cast the shadow of gloom over the party. They were encamped for the night at the point mentioned, and a man named Alfred had put up his tent between his own wagon and Mr. Ferguson's tent. While the camp was wrapped in slumber, without warning, a heavy tree fell directly across the tents mentioned, and Mr. Alfred, his two sons and a man named Cameron were killed. Mr. Ferguson had two daughters wounded. Elizabeth S. (now Mrs. Hagler) was injured internally, and could not be moved for six days; Nancy Ann (now deceased) had her foot so badly hurt that she could not walk for six weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have seven children living: John N., Henry O., Elizabeth S. (widow of Paul H. Hagler), Paris Jasper, Mattie (wife of James Watson, Jr.), Dora (Hall), and William W., Jr. Politically, Mr.

Ferguson is a Democrat. He celebrated his golden wedding in 1882; his brother John J., of Marshall County, Iowa, did the same in 1885, and in October, 1888, Joseph M. Ferguson, the youngest brother of W. W., became the third in that family of three brothers to celebrate his golden wedding. The latter lives in Manning, Carroll County, Iowa. All three of the brothers are yet living with the wives of their youth. Mrs. W. W. Ferguson was born in Harrison County, Indiana. Her father, John Cooprider, was a native of Pennsylvania. He emigrated to Kentucky in 1805, and two or three years later to the County of Harrison, in the Territory of Indiana, it being then an unbroken wilderness in the possession of the Indians. His mother-inlaw, who lived with him, had seen Cornwallis surrender at Yorktown. In 1821 he entered land in Lewis Township, Clay County, Indiana. On account of a mistake in the description, he had to go elsewhere, and in the spring of 1825 removed to Middlebury, Harrison Township. There in the fall of 1826, he sowed the first wheat ever planted in Clay County. He died there March 19, 1877, having lived to see the county grow from a wilderness to a prosperous and cultured community.



OHN N. FERGUSON, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ferguson, is a native of Clay County, Indiana, born September 3, 1835, and was in his thirteenth year when he accompanied the family across the plains, and on their trip he drove an ox team. He made his home with his parents until he was twentyeight years of age, and has lived on his present farm since coming to this county in July, 1857. He was married at this place to Miss Elizabeth Moody, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Simon S. and Hannah (Caldwell) Moody. She came to California in 1863, and after residing in Sutter County one year, came to Sonoma County. She died in 1870. By that marriage there were three children, viz.: Erwin Emmett,

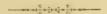
Clarence Moody, and William Homer, the latter dying at the age of fourteen months. Mr. Ferguson's present wife was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, September 28, 1845. Her maiden name was Sarah Jane Ellis, a daughter of Esquire Leander T. and Harriet (Umber) Ellis, both parents being Kentuckians who removed from their native State to Missouri. Mrs. Ferguson was previously married, and was the widow of Ransom Basford, who died in Nodaway County, Missouri. She came to Cal fornia in 1870, with two children, Ida Ellen and Claudius R. Basford. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have four children-Mary Jestine, Mattie Isadora, Florence Almeda, and Albert Llewellyn. Politically, Mr. Ferguson is a Republican. He takes an interest in educational matters and for a number of years has been trustee of schools. He is a member of the Christian church at Healdsburg.



ON. EZEKIAL DENMAN.—No part of the United States has made such rapid advancement as California, whether in the accumulating of wealth or the gathering of the creature comforts of human life. There are two reasons for this fact. The one is the immense natural resources of the country and its unequaled climate, and the other, and chief one, is the fact that it was settled by a class of men, active, energetic and ready to work hard and honestly for the great results we see, - men of brains and muscle and of untiring diligence. Wherever we look in California we find these men, most of whom came here in the early days, and are now, having achieved the competency they so amply deserve, enjoying the fruits of their hard labor, respected by all and looked upon as the leading figures in their community. Such a man pre-eminently is the Hon. Ezekial Denman, the president of the Sonoma County National Bank in Petaluma. He was born December 2, 1827, in Sullivan County, New York. His father, William Denman, Jr.,

was a native of England, but came to America with his parents when but three years of age. He became a well known and prominent farmer and stock-raiser in Sullivan County, where he brought up his large family of nine children to honest diligence and honorable independence. Of these children five are still living, four of them being residents in this State, of whom the subject of this article is the fourth in point of birth. Mr. Denman's mother's maiden name was Miss Nancy Curry. She was a native of Sullivan County, New York. It was in the district schools of his neighborhood that he received his education, attending school during the winter and working on his father's farm during the summer. When twenty years old he began teaching school, and for three years continued this occupation, chiefly in Ulster County, although for a portion of the time also in Sullivan County. He then purchased a farm in Sullivan County, which he carried on successfully for two years. Being seized with the desire to test for himself the truth of the stories of this Golden State that found their way to the East, he sold his farm and in the middle of August, 1851, set out for California. He took the Panama route, sailing from New York City on the steamer Georgia for Panama and making the balance of the trip to San Francisco, where he landed at the close of September, on the steamer Oregon. He remained in San Francisco but a few days, but went at once to the mines at Buckeve Gulch near Mokelumne Hill. Here he stayed about eight months; then went to Ione Valley, and thence to San Francisco, reaching there early in 1852. From there until June of that year he engaged in the milk business in San Francisco, when he came to Petaluma and after a short sojourn here purchased a ranch in Two Rock Valley, part of the old Bojorques Rancho, and also engaged in the buying and selling of land. Mr. Denman made his home in Two Rock Valley up to 1869, being among the first as well as one of the most extensive farmers in that section, possessing a farm of no less than a 1,000 acres, and having once no less than four hundred acres of potatoes at one time. It might also be stated that the house Mr. Denman built for himself there in the early times was constructed of redwood, cut by himself from the redwood forests. He has always been an enterprising dealer in landed property, buying, selling and bringing under cultivation, and to-day possesses about 2,200 acres in this county and Marin, all fine land, with excellent improvements and devoted to grain farming and stock-raising. On his ranch in Two Rock Valley he has about 2,500 fruit trees, of which 1,500 are plums and the balance apples and other fruit. In November. 1869, Mr. Denman came to Petaliuma, where he has since resided, devoting his attention largely to financial matters and to affairs of a general and public interest, although continuing the management of his ranches until 1887, when he rented them. He was one of the first and largest stockholders in the Sonoma County Bank, which was organized in 1866, and was its first Vice-President, holding that position until 1886, when he was elected to the presidency. He was one of the original stockholders, also, in the Petaluma woolen mills when first organized, Mr. Denman has never been a seeker after public offices, yet the suffrages of his fellow citizens have more than once compelled him to serve them. For several years he was a member of the board of city trustees, and once their president. He has also been a member of the board of education. Perhaps the most noteworthy public position he has held, however, is the directorship of the Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Society, which he has held for fifteen years. For two years he was also its president. This society has had remarkable success, being in the lead of any in California, and owes no little to the indefatigable zeal and matured judgment of Mr. Denman. In June, 1855, he returned to visit his old Eastern home. While there he married Miss Nancy Louise Hardenburg of Sullivan County, New York, October 3, 1855. She died January 9, 1870. She was the mother of nine children, of whom

six are living. Their names are-Frank H., Nellie L., Ida B., Carrie E., John R., and Kate C. The names of those deceased were Mary, James, and Martin. Mr. Denman was married again October 15, 1877, to Mrs. Isabella St. John, who has no children. The names of Mr. Denman's brothers and sisters are as follows: Prof. James Denman, a distinguished educationalist of San Francisco, Mrs. Samuel Cassidy, of Petaluma; Martin P. Denman, a well-known farmer on the coast in Mendocino County, and Michael in Sullivan County. Such is in brief a sketch of the life and family of Hon. Ezekial Denman, a gentleman who commands the esteem and confidence of all by his strict integrity and careful consideration for the rights of others. He has always been a leader in this community, and has contributed much both in a financial way and by his wise counsels in upbuilding this portion of the county. A full description and history of the bank, of which he is the controlling spirit, appears elsewhere in these pages.



CALDWELL. - The genial climate, rich son, occurrent many other attractions of the Sonoma Valley have induced many men to seek it as a place of residence and rest, after a life of struggle, toil, etc., in other parts of the country. Among them is the above-named gentleman, a few brief facts of whose history are as follows. Mr. Caldwell is a native of Putnam County, New York, dating his birth in 1827. His parents, Absalom and Mary (Ludington) Caldwell, were descendants of the old Knickerbocker families of that State. He was reared as a farmer, receiving a good common-school education. At the age of twenty-one he started out in life, and, going west, located in Washington County, Wisconsin, where he purchased lands and engaged in mercantile pursuits, also conducting an extensive flouring mill. In 1853 he left Wisconsin, and, in connection with his brother, established one of the first banking houses in

St. Paul, Minnesota, under the firm name of Caldwell & Co. This enterprise was successfully conducted until 1860, and during that time they were identified with many of the enterprises that developed the great northwest. Soon after his arrival in California Mr. Caldwell turned his attention to the mining industries of the Pacific coast, and for years was associated with and conducted some of the most prominent mines in California, Nevada, Arizona and Mexico. In Nevada he was the owner of the "Hawkeye," and ran the first tunnel in that well known mine. He also built the Franklin mill on the Carson River, and was among the first to develop the White Pine district. Mr. Caldwell was largely interested in the development of the State of Nevada, and it was through his personal representation to the Interior Department at Washington that the land office at Carson was established in 1862. Later he turned his attention to the mining industries of Arizona and Mexico, and for several years preceding 1885 was personally identified with the development of several mining districts in those sections. His long experience and business talents have insured him success in many a mining enterprise where others failed. As a farmer, merchant, banker, and miner, years of his life were passed in activity and toil that resulted in securing him a competency. Desirous of retiring to a more peaceful and quiet life, in 1885 he purchased a thirty-five acre tract of land in Sonoma, upon which he resides. This land is located about a mile and a half east and south of Sonoma. Mr. Caldwell is enthusiastic in the calling of a vine and fruit grower. To this occupation he applies the same energies, business tact, etc., as to other enterprises, and his success is noticeable. He has twenty acres of table grapes, such as Tokay, Muscat, and Rose of Peru, and the care and attention he has bestowed upon them has brought its reward by yielding him over \$300 per acre, net, in 1888. There are also 1.500 fruit trees upon his land, comprising a large variety of the most approved fruits grown in the valley. A comfortable cottage residence

and suitable out-buildings, surrounded by shaded and well kept grounds, make a pleasant home in which he is enjoying a well deserved rest after a long business career. Mr. Caldwell was married in 1856 to Miss Cordelia Hayt, daughter of Harry and Thankful (Crosby) Hayt. Both of Mrs. Caldwell's parents were born in New York and are from some of the oldest families in the State. The old homestead, so full of historical reminiscences of the Revolutionary war, is still held and cherished as an heirloom by her family. Its broad acres was the rendezvous for General Putnam as he crossed the country to reach Newburg, Washington's headquarters. Mrs. Caldwell's grand. father was a captain during the war, and the certificate with General Washington's autograph is still preserved by her family. From this marriage three children are living: Mary H., Martha H. and Frederick R. Mary H. married William F. Hooper, now a banker in San Bernardino County. Martha H. married Martin T. Morton, and is residing in Sonoma Valley, and Frederick R. resides under the parental roof. Politically Mr. Caldwell is a strong Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Tucson Lodge, No. 4, of Tueson, Arizona.

OSEPH P. MERRILL, of Geyserville, is a native of Cumberland County, Maine, born at the town of Falmouth, September 2, 1827, his parents being Daniel and Dorcas Merrill. Both parents were natives of Maine, and the grandparents were also New Englanders by birth. The father of the subject of this sketch, a farmer, was a prominent man, much respected in the community in which he resided. He was one of the selectmen for eighteen years out of twenty, and represented his district three years in the State Legislature. He also settled up a great many estates in the community. He died in 1880, his wife having preceded him in

Joseph P. Merrill was death many years. reared in his native State, attending the academy at Lewiston Falls, also Kent's Hill Academy and other institutions of learning. Having finished his education, he taught several terms of school in the vicinity of his home. In 1853 he came out to California, via Panama, landing at San Francisco early in May. He went to Benicia, thence to Green Valley, and in 1854 to Suisun Valley, where he resumed teaching, which he followed for over a year. He then went into a store as clerk, and followed that occupation, and afterward merchandising on his own account for about three years. He then came to Alexander Valley, Sonoma County, and farmed there for a year and a half. From there he went back to Solano County, and resumed teaching. He then took charge of a flour-mill, which he operated until 1865, when he went to Owyhee County, Idaho, where he had an interest in a saw-mill near Silver City; remained there about one year, then went to the region of the Owyhee River in Baker County, Oregon, and located on a ranch, remaining there until 1884. At that time he sold most of his stock and ranches, and moved further back onto the range, away from the road and from civilization, and engaged in horse and mule raising, moving his family to Berkley. Early in 1885 he purchased the site of his present residence, on which he has put building improvements at a cost of about \$10,000, making the place a very handsome one. Mr. Merrill was married in this State, May 13, 1858, to Miss Martha M. Lyon, a native of Logan County, Ohio, and daughter of Asher M. and Martha Lyon. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, born near the Schuylkill River. They went to Ohio in an early day. In 1841 they removed to Washington County, Iowa, among its early settlers. The father crossed the plains to California in 1850, returning two years later. The next year he lost his wife by death. He again came to California in 1866, locating in Suisun Valley in June of that year. He died there in 1867. Mrs. Merrill came out to California when a girl,

with a married sister. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have had seven children, of whom five are living, viz.: Lillie J., wife of R. A. Barnes, residing near Los Angeles; Rose Elizabeth, wife of T. C. Fletcher, residing in Malheur County, Oregon; Ernest L., a resident of Passadena; Birdie, a young lady aged eighteen, died October, 1887, and Annie, died May, 1877, aged five years and three months; Mabel and Maud are ten and six years old. Politically Mr. Merrill is a Republican.



NDREW JACKSON MILLS is a native of Chemung County, New York, and dates his birth February 28, 1819. His father, Thomas Mills, was also a native of the same county, and his grandfather was among its earliest settlers. His mother was Elizabeth (Bennett) Mills. Her parents were natives of Connecticut. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, where his father was reared a farmer and later became a lawyer. His health in youth and young manhood was such as prevented his following the arduous labors attending farm operations, therefore his time was spent in school and such occupations as were afforded in his father's office, his father being justice of the peace, an office which he held for twenty-eight years. At the age of twenty years he had the misfortune to lose his mother, who died in 1839. In 1842 he went to St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri, and joined his father, who had preceded him some years. There he located 160 acres of government land, within a mile of the village of St. Joseph. His continued ill health, however, compelled his abandoning all idea of a farm life. He engaged in various pursuits until 1846. In this year he went to Fort Leavenworth and engaged as a teamster in the United States employ. While in this employ he was attached to a freighting train bound for Santa Fe, New Mexico, arriving at that place in the fall. He found the prospect such as would compell him to spend most of the winter there. Being desirous of a change he engaged as teamster with a detachment of troops bound to the Indian country to join Colonel Doniphan's First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, which was an expedition against the hostile Indians in New Mexico. He accompanied this command until its arrival at New Orleans. There he was discharged and paid off in July, 1847. He then returned to St. Joseph, where he remained until the winter, when he again entered the service as a teamster, and was engaged in hauling supplies to Fort Mann. The next spring he was again on the road to Santa Fe. Upon his arrival at that place he left the government employ and took up a tract of land about 180 miles south of Santa Fe with the intention of establishing a supply station for emigrants and traders, but finding this to be grant lands and liable to involve him in litigation with the grant holders, he abandoned the project and returned to Santa Fe. He was then appointed assistant forage master in the government department of the United States army, and stationed at San Miguel, fifty miles east of Santa Fe. There he remained until 1850. In that year he proceeded overland to Mazatlan, Mexico, and from there by steamer to San Francisco. After a short stay at that place he went to Sacramento, and from there to Nevada County, where he engaged in mining. He was successful in this work and continued it until the fall of 1851, when he returned by the Isthmus route to Missouri. In the spring of 1852 he married Miss Nancy McClelland, the daughter of John G. McClelland, a resident of Missouri. In May of the same year he started overland with his bride to California. After five months' of travel over plains, deserts, and mountains, he reached Nevada County, California. There he engaged in mining until 1855. In that year he came to Sonoma County and took up his residence upon 160 acres of land, upon which he has since resided. This land is located in Bennett Valley, in the Santa Rosa school district, about three and a half miles from Santa Rosa. The land

was long claimed by grant holders; but Mr. Mills resisted their demands, and was one of the strongest fighters in the valley against fraudulent grants. After years of litigation he was successful in his resistance, and secured a government patent for his land. During this time he was successfully conducting his farming operations and adding to his landed possessions by purchase of school lands, etc., until his present (1888) holding comprises a magnificent farm of 325 acres. With the exception of six acres of orchard, Mr. Mills devotes his land to the production of grain, hav and stock-raising. He is a believer in improved stock, and among his stock may be found some fine specimens of improved "Norman" and "Suffolk Punch" horses. Mr. Mills' long residence and the interest he has always taken in the prosperity and welfare of Sonoma County have gained him a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom he has ever been held in the highest respect and esteem. His industry and energetic habits coupled with straightforward, honest business dealings, have insured his success, and secured him a competency. He is a member of Santa Rosa Grange, No. 17, Patrons of Husbandry. A strong supporter of the public schools, he has for many years been one of the efficient school trustees of his district. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Mills but two children are living, viz.: Don, who is living in San Francisco; and Emma, who resides with her parents.

一句歌。这次可言。常一一

Tanada, near Ottawa, June 3, 1852. The Byce family trace their ancestry back to Holland and Scotland. David Byce, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Canada. He married a lady named Jane Storey, born of Scotch parents who emigrated from Scotland to Canada. Lyman C. Byce remained at home until after the death of his father,

which occurred in 1872, his mother having died some years previous to that. After receiving a common-school education he engaged in his father's saw-mills, and afterward went into the business of manufacturing potato starch. He had a starch mill located at Kempville, near Ottawa, where he carried on his business for about two years, when, according to the free trade laws of Canada, starch being an unprotected article of manufacture, he was compelled to abandon the business. He then took up the study of medicine in Toronto, Canada, where he, remained two years. His health then failing him he gave up his studies, temporarily, as he supposed, and made a trip to California in the fall of 1879, and after spending about a year in Petaluma, and liking the place so well, he decided not to go back East, but to make this his future home. During his residence here he has been very successful. In the spring of 1882 he became associated with the Petaluma Incubating Company, of which business he is the present proprietor. Mr. Byce is a past master of Arcturus Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 180, also a member of Petaluma Royal Arch Chapter, No. 22, and Mt. Olivet Commandery, No. 20, K. T. He was united in marriage November 1, 1887, to Miss Lily C. Gray, a native of London, England, and daughter of William J. Gray, of Eureka, Humboldt County, California.

IRAM L. TRIPP, the senior partner in the clothing house of Tripp & Thurston, came to Santa Rosa in 1878 and opened the first and the only exclusively gentlemen's clothing and furnishing store in the city. A clothing store in a town the size of Santa Rosa at that time was something of an experiment; but Mr. Tripp had had ten years experience in the business and was master of it. He carried on a thriving trade until 1884, and then took in J. D. Barnett as a partner, who remained with him till May 1, 1888, when he retired,

leaving Mr. Tripp again sole proprietor. It was only for a short time, however, for his present partner, George S. Thurston, soon bought in. They carry a stock of ready-made clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods and head gear, in their store at 519 Fourth street, ranging from \$15,000 to \$18,000 in value, and which in quality and quantity would be a credit to a city of 20,000 inhabitants. Their goods are purchased chiefly direct from Chicago and New York manufacturers, at cash prices and are sold for cash: hence they are prepared to give their patrons bargains in clothing. Mr. Tripp is a native of New York State, born April 9, 1848. He started in mercantile life at Glenn's Falls, New York, at the age of twenty years. In 1875 he came across the continent to California. He was three years in San Francisco in the clothing business before settling in Santa Rosa. Mr. Tripp is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken the chapter and commandery degrees, and is junior past master of Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 57, and is at present high priest of Santa Rosa Chapter, No. 45, R. A. M. He was married to an Ohio lady, formerly Miss Crane, in Santa Rosa, September 24, 1884. Mr. Thurston is also a native of the Empire State, born forty years ago. Most of his active business life has been spent in bookkeeping.

ILLIAM J. ROBINSON.—Among the representative farms in Blucher Valley, Analy Township, special mention should be made of that owned by the subject of this sketch. He is the owner of 547 acres of hill and valley land, located in the Canfield school district, about four and a half miles northeast of Bloomfield. Upon his farm is a family orchard and vineyard, producing a large variety of fruits and table grapes, showing that his lands, the climate, etc., are well adapted to horticultural and viticultural productions. With the exception of twenty acres producing potatoes, his land is devoted to hay, grain and

stock purposes. Among the latter are seventy head of cattle, fifty of which are milch cows, and used for dairy purposes. Mr. Robinson's dairy is devoted entirely to butter making, in which he is very successful, producing a superior article, which readily commands first-class market prices. He also devotes considerable attention to breeding improved and thoroughbred horses, and he may be justly proud of his success in this enterprise. Among his draft horses are fine specimens of Norman, Duke de Chartres and Pollock stock. His roadsters and trotting stock are bred from Alexander, Bellringer, Nutwood and Electioneer stock. The improvements upon the model farm are firstclass in every respect. A beautiful two-story dwelling-house located upon high grounds affords its occupants a pleasing and extended view of the valley below. Commodious barns and other out-buildings attest the prosperous and successful farmer. Water is abundant, and is conveyed by a well arranged pipe system throughout all the buildings and over the grounds. This water is from an unfailing spring, located among the hills, about threefourths of a mile from his residence. The building of the barn and construction of this water supply system are among the improvements made by Mr. Robinson since occupying the place in 1883. The subject of this sketch was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, April 22, 1851, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Scott) Robinson, both natives of Ireland. His mother was of Scotch descent. His father came to Canada in his early manhood and engaged in farming occupations. Mr. Robinson was reared upon his father's farm, where he became versed in the practical knowledge of farming and stock-raising, that has been so useful to him in after life. Before reaching the age of twenty years Mr. Robinson concluded to seek his fortune in other climes than his Canadian home, and in 1870 he left his home and started for California. Immediately after his arrival in San Francisco, he went to Marin County, where he worked at farm labor and

dairving. He remained in that county until 1878. His sturdy, industrious habits and constant labor had enabled him to accumulate a small capital. With this he came to Sonoma County and rented 640 acres of land from William Jones, about one mile from Bloomfield. This land he stocked with seventy cows and established himself in the dairy business. In this enterprise he was successful, and he conducted the same until 1883, when he purchased his present farm and residence. Since that date he has devoted himself to dairying, stockraising and general farming. Mr. Robinson is an enterprising and progressive citizen, one who believes in the future prosperity and wealth of Sonoma County, and is ready to aid in all enterprises that tend to advance the section in which he resides. During his comparatively short residence in this county, he has gained the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He is emphatically a self-made man, and the modest competency which he has secured is the result of industry, honest labor and honorable dealings with his fellow-men. In political matters Mr. Robinson is a consistent Republican. In 1878 Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Black, a native of Ireland. From this marriage there have been born three children, two of whom are now (1888) living, viz.: James and Arthur. Charles died in 1884, aged four years, four months and twenty-eight days.

in Herkimer County, New York, in 1819, his parents being Ira and Electa (Paddock) Millington, both natives of that State. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Missouri and located in St. Charles County, where his father engaged in mechanical labor. Mr. Millington was reared in that county and received a good education, finishing his studies by a course in the St. Charles College. When fifteen years of age he had the

misfortune to lose his parents, whom death called from their sphere of action. In 1836 he went to Iowa where he engaged in the United States Land Survey, after which he began the study of law in Van Buren County. In 1838 he married Miss Leviza Johnson, a resident of St. Charles County, Missouri. She died in 1846, leaving one child. Soon after the death of his wife Mr. Millington enlisted in the Fifteenth Regiment of the United States Infantry, and entered the Mexican war. He served with the regiment in the various engagements until the storming of Chapultepec. In this battle he was severely wounded and lay upon the battle-field for six hours before receiving medical attendance. He laid in the hospital at Chapultepec from September 15, to January, 1848, when he was honorably discharged, and returned to his home in Van Buren County, Iowa. In the same year he married Miss Maria Woodward, the daughter of Lemuel and Anna (Blakemore) Woodward, who were natives of Virginia. Mr. Millington, upon his return from Mexico, entered into the practice of law. He was also for years the clerk of the district court of Van Buren County. He took a lead and was prominent in political affairs of the county and was the editor of the leading Democratic paper published at Keosaugua, the county seat. Mr. Millington continued the practice of his profession and other pursuits until 1862. In that year he came with his family across the plains to California, bringing four teams and quite a drove of stock with him. Upon his arrival in California he came to Sonoma County, and located in Bennett Valley where he purchased 230 acres of land, about two miles southeast of Santa Rosa. Establishing his family upon this farm, he commenced the practice of his profession in Santa Rosa. He was eminently successful in this enterprise and soon took a leading stand in the law circles of the county, being the attorney and counsel in some of the most important land cases of the period. But death called him from the scene of his labors and he departed this life

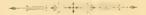
in March, 1867. Although less than five years a resident of Sonoma County Mr. Millington had by his legal learning, manly qualities, and straightforward business course gained a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who joined his family in sincerely mourning over his death. He was a born leader and took a prominent part in the political and legal circles in whatever community he resided. He was also a literary man, whose talents were of no mean order, and was a strong and able writer upon the leading questions of the day. In politics he was a life-long Democrat, ever intent upon advancing the best interests and elements of his party. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Royal Arch Mason. Mr. Millington was the father of nine children, one from his first marriage, Ira, who is now living in Texas. From his second marriage he had eight children, viz.: Ada, who married T. C. Jones, living in Oregon; Grace married J. W. Cook, residing in Los Angeles County; Olivia (deceased) married A. Linebaugh, of Sonoma County; James B., who married Miss Margaret F. Mackey of San Francisco, resides at Santa Rosa; Seth, an attorney at law, residing in Colusa County; John and Anna E. residing on the old homestead, and Zacharia is at the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. Upon the death of Mr. Millington, the care of the large farm, the rearing and educating of a large family of children devolved upon the mother, and well has Mrs. Millington fulfilled the trust. She has displayed a courage, energy, and business tact rarely found even among the noble women of our day. She has devoted her life to her children and is rewarded by seeing them grown to man's and woman's estate well educated and taking honorable positions in life in the community in which they reside. Mrs. Millington, assisted by her younger sons, is still engaged in conducting her farm. She has thirtyfive acres in vineyard, producing wine grapes of the Zinfandel and Grey Riesling varieties, also ten acres of orchard, producing apples, pears, cherries, and plums. Thirty acres are

devoted to hay, and the rest of the land is used for pasturing stock. On this land is a dairy of forty cows, which is conducted by James B. Millington, who also rents the lands of Mr. Taylor adjoining the home farm. The products of this dairy Mr. Millington disposes of in Santa Rosa, where he has a large number of customers. His business is conducted under the name of the Santa Rosa Dairy.

- 1 3 10 of the of the state of

B. TRAPET, proprietor of the Promontory vineyard and winery, Mendocino Township, is a native of France, born at Marey le Fussey, Canton de Nutscote D'or, November 12, 1829, his parents being John and Madaline (Martin) Trapet. The father, a farmer and vineyardist, was mayor of his native town for nearly thirty years, and his father before him had also been mayor. J. B. Trapet grew to manhood in his native place, and was educated in that vicinity. He was brought up to understand the care and culture of the vine, and became an authority on matters pertaining to the vineyard. In 1854, however, he decided to emigrate to America, and, going to Havre, sailed on the Notre Dame du Victoires for San Francisco, which port he reached after a voyage of five months and nineteen days. He clerked for two and a half years on Montgemery street, near Sacramento street, near where Wells, Fargo & Co. headquartered. Leaving San Francisco, he went to the mines at San Andreas, where he engaged in mining, and was leader of the brass band, and afterward to Trinity County, remaining altogether about fourteen months. In 1859 he returned to France, and again resumed his connection with the culture of the vine. He took an active part in public affairs, and from 1870 to 1877 was a member of the municipal council of Beaune. He was also selected as a member of the government commission to inquire into the causes of the decay of vines, and report on viticultural matters generally, serving on the commission

with credit to himself. He came back to America in 1877, and located where he now resides. Mr. Trapet was married in France, in 1861, to Miss Claudine Morand. They have one child-Edmund. Mr. Trapet is a man who believes strictly in the principles of government by and for the people, and in France enjoyed the full confidence of the leading Republicans. He preserves to this day the testimonials of many men who have gained distinction in France, testifying their high regard for him. When in San Francisco, he was a member of the Vigilance Committee of 1856. He is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Trapet is the owner of a fine place on Dry Creek road, two and a half miles from Healdsburg. He purchased 120 acres here in 1877, but has since sold off seventy acres. He has a vineyard of twenty acres, mostly Zinfandel, with a few other varieties, and nearly all in bearing. Mr. Trapet has been making wine since 1886. He has a storage capacity for 15,000 gallons, and all his products find a ready sale.



LLISON B. WARE, who holds a prominent position at the Sonoma County bar, was born at Fort Covington, Franklin County, New York, April 7, 1847, where he resided until he arrived at young manhood and where he received his education. He began life a school teacher and carried on the study of law, and after studying for a period in an office at his native place and subsequently at Santa Rosa, California, he was admitted to practice in the district court of the seventh judicial district of California in 1872. Having passed a successful examination November 13, 1887, he received his license to practice in the Supreme Court of California. Afterward he was admitted to the United States Circuit Court. In the fall of 1879 having received the nomination for district attorney on the Democratic ticket, he was elected by a large majority. It being immediately after the adoption of the new constitution,

his term of office was extended to two years and ten months. On retiring from office he resumed the practice of his profession and has achieved enviable success financially and otherwise. He first landed in California November 16, 1868, and during his long residence here his ability and worth have constantly been recognized. A short time ago he was elected to the position of president of the Santa Rosa Bank, but allowed nothing to be paramount to the practice of his chosen profession.

TUDGE DAVID OLCOTT SHATTUCK. Among the best known of California's leading men is the subject of this sketch. Judge Shattuck was born in New London County, Connecticut, March 21, 1800, his parents, David and Dorathea (Olcott) Shattuck, being natives of that State and descendants from the oldest families of the Massachusetts Colony. His father was a blacksmith and small farmer, and the subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm, receiving such an education as could be gained by attending the winter schools. At the age of nineteen years he commenced teaching in the winter terms of district schools, engaging in farm labor and quarry work during the summer months. When twenty years of age he went to South Carolina, where he was engaged at stone cutting upon canal work. A few months of this work broke down his health and he then went to North Carolina, and in the spring of 1821 taught school in Mecklenburg County, after which he located in Chatham County and engaged in teaching until 1823. While there he was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church. Upon his return to Connecticut in 1823 he purchased a farm and entered upon the occupation of a farmer. In 1824 he married Miss Lydia Wattross, a native of Connecticut. She died in the fall of the same year. A few weeks after the death of his wife he returned to North Carolina. During his absence from that State his name had been proposed to the Virginia Conference of the Methodist church and accepted, and he was appointed to the Hanover circuit. This position he held until 1827, when ill health and a serious throat complaint compelled his abandoning the pulpit, and seeking other occupations. He then engaged in teaching in Johnson County, and was also the principal of an academy in Duplin County. In 1827 Judge Shattuck married Miss Elizabeth Sanders, the daughter of Hardie and Edith (Turner) Sanders, natives of Wake County, North Carolina. Mrs. Shattuck was born January 6, 1804. He continued his occupation as teacher until 1829. In the fall of that year he emigrated to Smith County, Tennessee, where he rented a farm and engaged in farming occupations. During the time occupied in teaching he studied law, and upon his arrival in Tennessee he was admitted to the bar. After one season spent in Smith County he went to Brownsville, Haywood County, and there established himself as an attorney at law. He was also at this time actively engaged in the ministry. In 1833 he emigrated to Mississippi and took up his residence in Carrollton, Carroll County, where he engaged in a lucrative law practice. While there he decided to take up his ministerial duties, and joined the Mississippi conference, after which he was appointed presiding elder of the upper district of Mississippi. In 1837 he was elected district judge of the seventh judicial district of Mississippi. His judicial duties demanded so much of his attention that in 1838 he resigned his position as presiding elder. The position of a district judge in those days was not an enviable one for an upright and conscientious man like Judge Shattuck. This was during the great struggle between Jackson and the United States Bank. The judge's courts were filled with foreclosure suits, etc., and the people almost en masse demanded a suspension of the courts; but their threats, intimidations, and even mob violence, did not deter the Judge from doing his duty and carrying out the law. In 1841 he resigned his office as judge and accepted the

nomination of the Whig party as its candidate for Governor. The great and important question with the political parties in that State was "Shall the State pay its bonds?" The Whig party was prompt and decided in their answer, and demanded a full payment of all obligations while the Democracy split upon the question and put up an independent ticket, which was successful, but the judge made a strong canvass and was defeated by over 2,000 votes in the whole State. He was then engaged in law practice until 1843, when he was induced to accept the position as professor of law in the Centenary College at Brandon, Rankin County, Mississippi. A few months after he entered upon his duties at that college the trustees found it necessary to remove the president of the institution, and Judge Shattuck was elected to fill the position thus made vacant. On account of financial difficulties this college had to be abandoned, and shortly after they purchased the Louisiana State College buildings, which were afterward known as the Centenary College of Louisiana. Judge Shattuck held the position of president of this institution until 1849, and during that time, by his energetic action and sound business management, placed the financial affairs of the college upon a solid foundation, and succeeded in securing a large and lucrative patronage. While president of this college he was honored by having the degree of LL. D. conferred upon him by the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut. Soon after resigning his position in 1849 Judge Shattuck embarked on a schooner for the Isthmus of Panama, en route for California. After many vexations delays upon the Isthmus, he secured passage in a sailing vessel from Panama to San Francisco, arriving there in April, 1850. Among the judge's party were his three sons, Francis William, Dickson P., and David O. After some time spent in securing occupations for the members of his party, he entered the practice of his profession, but in the fall of 1850 he was elected judge of the Superior Court. At that time there were three superior judges

in San Francisco, and there was not more than business for one, besides having three courts. It naturally caused considerable clashing in granting orders. Judge Shattuck, believing the expense of these courts useless, in 1852 petitioned the Legislature that they be reconstructed. and that one judge perform the whole duty. This was accomplished and he resigned the judgeship, came to Sonoma County and located in Sonoma Valley and entered upon the occupation of farming and stock-raising, upon a tract of land which he had purchased in 1850. In this same year, 1852, the judge was joined by his family, who took up their residence upon a farm. In 1854 he returned to San Francisco and resumed his law practice, and in the fall of that year he was elected judge of the Superior Court as remodeled. He discharged the duties of that office until 1857, when the act establishing said court was repealed upon Judge Shattuck's petition. He then resumed his law practice, and established a partnership under the firm name of Shattuck, Spencer & Riechert, which was continued until 1861, when the judge sold out his business to his partners. In that year he was prevailed upon to run for Congress upon the Democratic ticket, but was defeated, and in 1862 he returned to his ranch in Sonoma County, where he remained until 1864. In 1862 and 1863 Judge Shattuck was the presiding elder of the Santa Rosa district of the Pacific Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. In 1864 he went to Mexico and engaged in cotton cultivation until 1867, and upon returning to California, finally retired from active business and political life and settled down upon his beautiful ranch in Sonoma Valley. Although Judge Shattuck many years since deeded this farm to his daughter (now Mrs. Mary E. Spencer), he has continued to devote his attention to its development and management. The farm, which contains 200 acres of the original 300 acres purchased by him in 1850, is located two miles south of Sonoma, and is devoted to vineyard and general farming. One hundred acres are producing wine grapes

which are manufactured into wine in the commodious winery erected upon the place in 1879. This winery has a capacity of 80,000 gallons. The rest of the land is devoted to general farming and stock purposes. Judge Shattuck, until his retirement, led an active life, and has always taken a leading position in whatever community he has resided. Possessed of those strong characteristics of right, justice and religious principles, his influence has been of an elevating and ennobling character, and he has gained the well merited esteem and respect of his friends and associates. It can be truthfully said that Judge Shattuck never sought the nomination to the many offices and positions of trust to which he has been elected, and as truthfully said that no bribe, intimidation, or any other means were ever able to swerve him a hair's breadth from what he considered his duty toward God and his fellow man. Justice and truth reigned supreme wherever and whenever he controlled. Judge Shattuck is now (1889) nearly ninety years of age. He is remarkably well preserved and in possession of strong mental faculties, with a mind richly stored with reminiscences of over three-quarters of a century of an active, noble and well spent life. Mrs. Shattuck died July 9, 1875, leaving ten children, who are all living.

- 3、湯・治汁・汁・湯・湯

OHN E. CHALFANT, of Cloverdale, one of the substantial men of Sonoma County, is a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, born April 12, 1825. His father, William Chalfant, was also a native of Chester County. Indeed, three brothers of that name accompanied William Penn to America, one of them locating in Chester County, which has ever since been the family seat. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Edwards, was also of Pennsylvanian (Bucks County) birth and parentage. John E. Chalfant spent his early boyhood days in his native county, and there received his schooling. His early inclina-

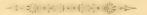
tions were toward mechanical work, and as his father was a carpenter, he thus had access to tools of all kinds, and at an early age was a skillful workman. When he was sixteen years old the family removed to Delaney's Valley, Maryland, on the Gunpowder, thirteen miles from Baltimore, and there he assisted his father in work at his trade. When he had turned twenty-one he went to Philadelphia, and readily obtaining employment at his trade, remained in that city about one year, then returned to Maryland. The excitement consequent upon the discovery of gold in California seized upon him like so many other ambitious young men of the East, and on the 18th day of January, 1849, he sailed away from Baltimore on the bark Kirkland, bound for San Francisco via Cape Horn. The first portion of the trip was beset with nautical difficulties, a storm compelling them to lay in Hampton Roads eleven days, before putting to sea, so that it was the month of August when the Kirkland sailed through the Golden Gate into the harbor of San Francisco. He had formed an agreement with five or six others on the ship to go to the mines, and after he had worked a couple of weeks at carpentering in the city, they proceeded to Stockton. There they engaged an ox-team to take their effects to the junction of Woods' Creek and the Tuolumne River. Arriving there they went into camp, but the next morning about sunrise Mr. Chalfant started back, taking the ox-team. Arriving at San Francisco, he went to work at his trade, and remained there until June, 1852. He then went to Mendocino County and put up a sawmill for the now noted Henry Meigs. When the construction of the mill was completed, he took charge of its operation, and continued in this position until the failure of Meigs. He then went to San Francisco, but when work was resumed at the mill, he returned and again took his place as superintendent. He also put in planing machinery, and planed lumber by the thousand for several years. In 1871 he went to Oakland and remained about five years. From there he came to Cloverdale for the purpose of testing the advantages of the town as a residence place. In 1880 he located here permanently, and has since improved a handsome residence property. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and kept in beautiful condition. Orange trees in full bearing are about the house, and yield heavily of their luscious fruit. Mrs. Chalfant was formerly Miss Susan Hayes, a native of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Chalfant have two children, viz .: Martha, wife of William Porterfield of Cloverdale, and Nellie Louisa. Mr. Chalfant is one of the old-time Californians, and is well known throughout this section of the State through his early and long connection with the lumber interest. He has witnessed a vast transformation in this section of the country, has kept pace with its progress, and has been successful in his business affairs.



ILLIAM ZARTMAN.—In such a work as this, commemorating the deeds and events of pioneer life, it is conceded that greater value will be attached to it by the generations who will follow than by those who have a personal knowledge of these things, and in making any statement relative to the pioneers of this county, there are none more deserving of mention than William Zartınan, the subject of this sketch, an old-time citizen and business man of Petaluma. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, having been born in Northumberland County, October 20, 1829, son of Michael and Polly Zartman. An incident unusual in the lives of most men can be said of Mrs. Zartman's father, whose name was Harb, a wealthy citizen of Pennsylvania, who was born in 1745 and died in 1843, lacking but two years of being a hundred years old. During his lifetime he was married seven times, and was the father of twenty-one children; the last marriage occurred only a few years before his death. Michael Zartman was a wheelwright by trade, but on account of poor health was compelled to be out of doors most of the time, his attention being

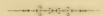
given mostly to farming and teaming. He died in Minersville, Schuvlkill County, Pennsylvania, in 1846, at the age of fifty-five, and his wife died in 1838, a few years previous to the death of her husband. She was the mother of twelve children, of whom one died in infancy and another when he was sixteen or seventeen years old. Of those who grew to man and womanhood, six are now living, three sons and three daughters. William Zartman, he whose name heads this article, is the only one of the family living in this State. His parents moved to Schuylkill County when he was twelve years old, where he made his home until the death of his father. He engaged in clerking in Minersville for a few years with two different firms, Hilliering and De Haven, until the spring of 1848, when he went into Illinois and worked at the carpenter's trade, and in the fall of that year hired out as clerk for Dinsmore, a wholesale merchant on Water street, Chicago, where he remained until the spring of 1849. He then went and served his apprenticeship in the carriage making trade with William Wayman, and two years later continued with the same gentleman as a journeyman until November, 1851. On the 26th of that month he left Chicago for New York, from which port he sailed on the first of December for California via Panama, and arrived in San Francisco on the 14th of January, 1852. The next day he went to the mines at Carson's Flat, in Calaveras County and worked in the neighborhood of Angel's Camp until the last of June, when he determined to enter into a business that would be more lasting and on a surer basis than that of mining. With this purpose in view, foreseeing with good judgment the bright prospective future in store for Sonoma County, and particularly of Petaluma, then a little village of but few houses, he determined to make this the seat of his labors, and accordingly established, with John Fritsch, a blacksmith and carriage shop, situated on Main street near the site where the American Hotel now stands. This pioneer carriage factory, started in 1852, has ever since, with the exception of three years,

been under Mr. Zartman's personal management, and to-day is the largest and most prosperous business of this kind in the city. In 1861 he with his partners started a quartz mill at Gold Hill, Nevada, which business they run up to 1863, when the mill was sold. In 1864 he superintended the Gold Hill mill for another company. In 1875 he became the sole proprietor of the carriage business which he conducted up to 1884, when his son, William Henry Zartman, became interested in the business, the firm name of Zartman & Co. remaining unchanged. Mr. Zartman is a stockholder in the Golden Eagle flouring mill, and for a number of years a director in the Petaluma Savings Bank. He has been an Odd Fellow since 1856, belonging to Petaluma Lodge, No. 30, there being only one member in the lodge when he joined it, and was a liberal donator toward the erection of their fine building. He has been a Mason of thirteen years standing, is a director of that order, and was also instrumental in putting up the Masonic Block. In religious matters he has always taken an active interest, being a trustee in the Methodist church and a devoted member since 1858. Mr. Zartman was united in marriage January 1, 1854, to Rhoda Carathers, a native of Indiana. Their family consisted of six children, of whom five are now living, as follows: William Henry, George Washington, Katie Alice, Benjamin Franklin and Belle.



OEL CRANE is probably the oldest settler in Santa Rosa Township, having come here September 1, 1851. He crossed the plains with a train of mule teams, which composed a passenger train run by McPike & Strother, carrying passengers overland from Missouri to Sacramento for \$200 each. Mr. Crane and several comrades left the train in the sink of the Humboldt, and came the rest of the way on foot. At what was known as Mormon Station they left the main trail and took a pack trail direct for Coloma. On reaching a point beyond

Georgetown where they could buy provisions, they found the price of every article of provision was \$1 a pound. They asked the proprietor what he would give them a meal for, and he said seventy-five cents. Having been nearly twenty-four hours without food, the party of emigrants accepted the latter proposition as the better bargain, and they were correct in their conclusions, as the sequel proved, for the landlord said the party of eight men ate twelve pounds of flour, besides bacon, coffee and other eatables. Mr. Crane spent a year in the mines in Placer County, saved a few hundred dollars of the yellow dust, came to Sonoma County in the fall of 1851 and settled about seven miles south of Santa Rosa. In 1855 he moved up to within three miles of Santa Rosa, and in the fall of 1860, moved into the upper end of Rincon Valley. In 1865 he came to Santa Rosa and resided there till the fall of 1886, when he moved to his present home a mile west of the court house. The homestead consists of eight and one-half acres, mostly in a bearing peach orchard. Mr. Crane married Miss Davidson, in 1853, by whom he has had eight children, seven of whom are now living. Three of Mr. Crane's children graduated in the first high school class that graduated in Santa Rosa, and his eldest son and two of his daughters have been teachers. Two of the sons are in the real estate business. One son and one daughter are married, the former a resident of Colusa, and the latter of Napa. Mrs. Crane was born in Barren County, Kentucky, and came to California with her parents in 1852. Her father, Jacob E. Davidson, settled a mile west of Santa Rosa, where he passed the remainder of his life, and died in November, 1884.



ORNELIUS SARGIUSSON has a ranch of thirty-two acres near Healdsburg, of which eight acres are planted to orchard, the trees ranging in age from three to eighteen years, the greater portion of them young, though

mostly in full bearing. They are Crawford, Honest Abe, Orange Cling, and Solway peaches, and French prunes. The six year old peaches yielded a crop of ten tons per acre in 1888. The trees are in fine condition and the orchard shows by its appearance the care that is bestowed upon it. On the hill land Mr. Sargiusson has twenty acres in grapes, between the rows being 220 yellow egg plums, to which will be added 500 more in the spring of 1889. The grapes are Carignau, Mataro, Gray Riesling, Sauvignon Vert, Grenache, Zinfandel and Seedless Sultana. He makes the latter variety into wine, for which he gets eighty cents per gallon when fermented, selling it all to private parties in Healdsburg and San Francisco. Large quantities of corn and vegetables are raised between the fruit rows. Another important feature of the place is the nursery. In this department he raises and furnishes all trees that are desirable for planting in this locality, and from 5,000 to 20,000 trees are sold per annum. This nursery has a fine reputation, Mr. Sargiusson being careful to give satisfaction to all his patrons. He has a fruit dryer of his own construction which has the capacity of drying two and onehalf tons of green fruit per day, and in the winter of 1888 he added to his vineyard a winery with a capacity of 20,000 gallons, so that he is now able to make all his own grapes into wine. This, he considers, is the only way to get the reputation for wines that they justly deserve. Cornelius Sargiusson is a native of Lincolnshire, England, born December 5, 1849, his parents being John and Helen (Payne) Sargiusson. He was reared in his native country to the age of nineteen years, and in 1868 came to America, locating at Low Moor, Clinton County, Iowa, where he engaged at farming. In 1873 he moved to Nevada, and for a time conducted a hotel at Unionville. From there he went to Carson City, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. He followed the same vocation at Virginia City for two and a half years, then went to Bodie and conducted the assay office of the Standard and Bodie Mining Company until 1881, when he went to Oakland, and from there came to Healdsburg, bought where he now resides, and improved the place. He was married in England to Miss Sophia Dennis. To them have been born three children, viz.: Maude, Edith, and Eva. Mr. Sargiusson belongs to Occidental Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., West Oakland. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and one of the building committee of the Healdsburg society.



OSSON ROSS.—Among the representative Analy Township, is the well known gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana, July 22, 1828. His father, William Ross, was a native of Tennessee, and his mother, Sarah (Kay) Ross, was born in Virginia. They were among the early settlers of that section of Indiana, where his father was engaged as a blacksmith and carriage maker. When quite young his parents moved to Harrison County, in the same State, where Mr. Ross received his education, and also learned the trade of blacksmith and wagon maker in the shops of his father. In 1848 he married Miss Martha Imman, a native of Harrison County. He enjoyed the society of his bride but a short time as she was stricken with cholera the next year and died of that disease. He then went to Louisiana, where he remained until early in 1850, when he returned home and accompanied his parents to Van Buren County, Iowa. Leaving his father's family there, he joined a party on April 5, and started across the plains for California. The trip was made by the usual mode of travel in those days-the typical ox team-and it was not until the 14th of September that the party arrived at Placerville, El Dorado County. Immediately after his arrival Mr Ross engaged in mining, which he continued with varying success for about two years. He then engaged with Bradley, Burdan & Co., in an enterprise for the

purpose of conveying water from the Cosumnes River to the dry diggings to facilitate mining operations. In 1855 he established a general merchandise store at Coon Hollow in El Dorado County. This business he successfully conducted until 1857, when he came to Sonoma Valley, and purchased 300 acres of land from Judge Moran, situated in Green Valley, Analy Township, on the Santa Rosa and Forestville road, about one and a half miles south of Forestville, in the Redwood school district. Here Mr. Ross has since resided, devoting himself principally to agricultural pursuits. The most of his land has been used for hav, grain, and stock purposes until the past few years, since which time he has engaged in hop growing and orchard cultivation. Two hundred and fifty acres of his land is situated on the road before mentioned and the other fifty is one mile west of his residence. Upon this last named tract he has erected one of the most complete hop dry houses to be found in Analy Township. (This is to replace one burned in 1887). Upon this building and its fittings no expense has been spared in securing the modern improvements that experience has shown will improve the quality of the products of his hop fields. He has altogether thirty-seven acres in hop fields, equally divided between his fifty acre tract and home farm. Upon the home farm there are ten acres in orchard, producing peaches principally, and among the various varieties are the early and late Crawford, Wiley cling, and also a fine peach which is called the Ross cling. The latter peach is the result of Mr. Ross's cultivation and experiments. It is a seedling peach that was upon his land when he purchased it, and believing in its superior qualities, years ago he commenced its improvement and now has one of the finest peaches grown in his section. As a specimen of the productions of Mr. Ross' peach orchard, it is worthy of note that from 145 four-year old Crawford peach trees he took in 1888 ten and a half tons of fruit, seven and three-fourth tons of which brought first-class prices at the cannery, and the rest went to the dry house. This was nearly \$250 per acre. Of vines he has a fine family vineyard, producing a large variety of table grapes. Mr. Ross has devoted considerable attention to the improvement of stock. Among his horses are fine specimens of stock improved by McClellan and Morgan breeds, and his cattle are improved by Holstein, Durham and Jersey. His sheep are of the Southdown breed. Upon this farm is a comfortable two-story residence, and one of the most substantial and complete barns in Sonoma County. Everything about his farm denotes the care, enterprise, and practical knowledge that belong to the successful farmer. As a public spirited and progressive citizen Mr. Ross is ever ready to aid in all that will build up Sonoma County, and particularly the section in which he resides. His long residence in Green Valley has made him well known, and his straightforward dealings have secured him hosts of friends. He has been a life long Democrat, and though never aspiring to office his influence has been felt in the party, and is always what he considers for its best interests. He has been chosen by his constituents to represent them in the Democratic county conventions for nearly every convention convened during his residence in the valley. He is one of the charter members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 126, F. & A. M., of Sebastopol, an organization with which he has been associated for over thirty years. He is also a member of Sebastopol Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. A strong supporter of churches and public schools, he has served many terms as a school trustee in his district. He is also a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In El Dorado County, September 4, 1853, Mr. Ross was united in marriage with Miss Sydna Weeks, who was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1833. By this union they have seven children whose names and dates of birth are as follows: William, June 30, 1854, in Coon Hollow, El Dorado County; Frank, June 7, 1857; Kemp L., August 28, 1859; Irvin, December 3, 1861; George, January 10, 1866; Benjamin, December 13, 1868; and Annie E., November 21, 1875. William D. married Miss Hattie M Lee, daughter of William H. Lee, of Forestville, and is living on fifty acres of his father's land. Frank married Miss Annie M. Ayers, daughter of David Ayers of Sonoma County, and is living in Santa Rosa. Kenp L. is a merchant in Forestville. Irvin married Miss Ida Gardner, daughter of D. P. Gardner of Santa Rosa, where they now reside. The other children are living at home. Mr. Ross's parents came to California in 1855 and finally settled in Green Valley where they died. The mother of Mrs. Ross is now (1888) a resident of Sonoma County.

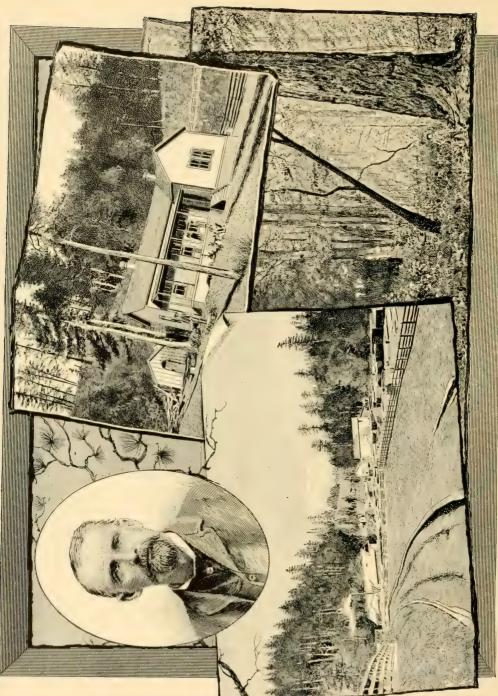
OLEMAN TALBOT.--We commence the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Samuel Talbot, who was born December 30, 1717, of English parentage. He married Miss Owen and settled in Virginia. They had four sons: Samuel, Daniel, John and Benjamin. Samuel, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Virginia, born March 17, 1756. In 1775 he married Constantine Ragen, daughter of Nicholas Ragen, a native of Virginia. Nicholas Talbot, their only son, was born November 10, 1776. He married Miss Aria Kennedy in Bourbon County, Kentucky, May 19, 1799. She was born May 11, 1781. Her father, John Kennedy, was taken prisoner by the British at the battle of Guilford Court-House, North Carolina, March 15, 1781, and died soon after from bad treatment he received on board a British prison ship. The letter he wrote the day before he was summoned into the army is a very interesting one. It contains a fervent spirit of patriotism, and a prayer for the success of the colonies, and from its general tone, its author, if the spirits of the departed are permitted to look upon the scenes of this world, must have looked down with pride and exultation upon the sturdy and unflinching patriotism of four of his grandsons in the late bloody struggle to maintain that which he died to

achieve. The names of the children who comor se the family of Nicholas and Aria Talbot are as follows: Sophia, Louis, Courtney, Tallitha, Coleman, Willis, Charles P., Mariah Lonisa, Helen, Rufus, and Nancy, Mr. Talbot's father, Nicholas Talbot, died May 1, 1828, and his mother, January, 1862. The subject of this sketch is a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, born July 13, 1809. He was married in that county April 27, 1830, to Miss Drusilla Bowles, daughter of Jesse and Cloe (Parker) Bowles. His wife was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, May 4, 1812. In 1830 they moved to Adams County, Illinois. During his residence in that county he enlisted in Captain David Crow's Company and served in the Black Hawk war of 1832. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California. Upon his arrival he engaged in mining operations in Hangtown (Coloma) and Diamond Springs, until April 15, 1850. He then came to Sonoma County, where he was engaged in making farm improvements and other work until the following January, at which time he took passage on the steamer California to Panama, and thence on the El Dorado to New York. From there he proceeded to his birthplace in Kentucky, visiting for the last time his aged mother. Again, on April 20, 1852, he started across the plains for California, in company with J. M. Bowles, T. Il. Tate, M. Britton, and others. After a long and tedious journey he arrived in Sonoma County, in October of that year. In July, 1853, he settled in Bennett Valley, about six miles from Santa Rosa, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Talbot springs from a family noted for longevity and great power, and though nearly four-score years of age he is still hale and hearty, possessing a mind well stored with interesting reminiscences of a long and useful life. Family tradition states that remarkable feats of strength performed by Mr. Talbot's great-uncle are on record in Fairfax County, Virginia. Being one of the pioneers of Sonoma County, Mr. Talbot has a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by all of whom he is respected and esteemed. The following are the names and births of his children: Kennedy Bowles, born May 1, 1831; America Helen, born March, 1, 1833 (deceased), married Hon. A. P. Overton; Holman (a sketch of whom appears in this volume), born May 10, 1835; Courtney, born April 7, 1837; Jesse Nicholas, born August 15, 1840; Aria, born September 17, 1842, married William Ordway, of Petaluma, February 22, 1860, and died September, 1878; Eliza P., born December 6, 1845; Cloe A., born December 29, 1848; and Joseph Martin, born November 6, 1854.



EORGE N. SAUBORN was born in Orleans County, Vermont, December 27, 1835, his parents being John and Peacy (Randall) Sauborn, both natives of that State. Mr. Sauborn's father was one of the most successful and thorough farmers of that date, and he educated his son to that calling. The practical lessons learned in youth have been the means of securing his complete success whenever he has engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. While at home on the farm his schooling was limited, but he early saw that success in life greatly depended upon a thorough and practical education. Mr. Sauborn is almost a self educated man; his naturally strong mind and indomitable will prompted him to earnest study. At the age of twenty he taught a district school in his county, and for the next five years he worked at farm labor in the summer and taught school in the winter, at the same time studying whenever and wherever he could. In 1860 he came by steamer route to California, and immediately upon his arrival, to Sonoma County. He first located at Petaluma, and was engaged as a teacher near that city for three months. He then came to Green Valley, Analy Township, and was engaged as a teacher in the Oak Grove district until 1862. At this time his father's failing health demanded his return East, and he remained in his old home in Ver-





Redwood Tree, 15 Feet in Diameter.

M

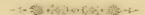
F. B. Glynn,

Mills and Lumber Yard.

HESIDENCE AND MILLS OF F. B. GLYNN, IN COLEMAN VALLEY.

mont until after the death of his father, which occurred in 1864. In June of that year Mr. Sauborn was united in macriage with Miss Emily J. Dewey, daughter of Chandler Dewey, of Orleans County, Vermont. In October, accompanied by his wife, he returned to California, located at Sebastopol, Sonoma County, and again commenced his occupation as a teacher in the public schools. In 1866 he pre-empted forty acres of land on the Laguna in the Oak Grove school district, building a house and barn and taking up his residence there. He was still engaged as a teacher and only devoted himself to farming operations on a small scale during the vacations. In 1876 Mr. Sauborn increased his landed possessions by the purchase of forty-seven acres, which adjoins his first purchase on the southwest. This land was entirely unimproved and in its wild state. The subject of this sketch in all these years continued his teaching, having but little faith in his ability to produce much of a revenue from his small farm. The schools he taught were in Analy and Bodega townships. In 1883 he abandoned teaching, his last school being in Oak-Grove school district. He then entered into farming and fruit growing in earnest, his motto being, "Whatever you do, do in the very best manner, procure the very best varieties of fruits, etc., and then devote your time and attention to their cultivation." He is deserving of success and has gained it, for at the present he is conceded to be the most successful fruit grower in the fine fruit section in which he resides. It is not so much the extent of his erchards as it is that he produces the very finest fruits. His land is located about two miles north of Sebastopol, twelve acres being in orchard mostly devoted to peaches of the orange cling variety. This peach was formerly known as Canada cling, and originated on the widow Canada Ranch, on the Sacramento River. Mr. Sauborn has achieved remarkable success with this fruit. Four acres of five-year-old trees produced in 1888, fourteen tons of perfect fruit. Four acres are devoted to vine cultivation of the Zinfandel variety. These

he will eventually graft with Tokays. It is worthy of mention that Mr. Sauborn is very successful in all his budding and is constantly studying and experimenting in this branch of his business as an orchardist. A large portion of his land is still occupied by a heavy growth of pine trees, and the rest of his land is producing hav and is devoted to stock. He only raises such stock as are required on the farm. It is mentioned as showing the productions of his hay lands, that thirteen acres, in 1887, yielded fifty tons of first-class hay. Diversified farming is Mr. Sauborn's creed; corn, vegetables of all kinds are grown, and anything that will yield a profit he considers worthy of his attention. He has 150 hens, which in eight months have netted him over \$250. Mr. Sauborn is well known in the county, but particularly so in Analy and Bodega townships. His long residence and occupation has brought him in contact with a large portion of the inhabitants, and has gained him a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom he is greatly esteemed and respected. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 126, F. & A. M., of Sebastopol. In politics he is a consistent Democrat. In October, 1869, Mrs. Sauborn died at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving one son, who is engaged at present with his father in farm and fruit operations.



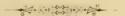
B. GLYNN was born in New York State in November, 1843. His father, Hiram Glynn, and his mother, Martha M. (Tibbets) Glynn, were also natives of the same State. Hiram Glynn moved to Michigan in 1849, remained until 1853, when he came to California, where he was engaged in mining, here and in Alaska, for a period of twenty years. He then removed to Iowa, and from there to Michigan, and back to Iowa, where he died in 1886. There were four children. One of the boys, Fred A., is at the present time mining in Shasta County, California. Clinton A. and the

only daughter, Addie (Blanchard), are residing in Michigan. Frank B., whose name heads this sketch, was the eldest of the family. He lived with his parents until his twenty-first year, and then attended school for one year, and in 1867 came to California and spent the better part of a year in traveling over the State. Then returned to Michigan and went to work on the old homestead, and in the same year, 1868, was married to Miss Mary J. McCarty. In 1869 he bought a ranch near Independence, Iowa, and lived there about two years, and in 1872 brought his wife and child to California with the intention of settling here. They remained but three months in Santa Rosa, when they again returned to Iowa and located near Glenn Wood, Mills County; but having the many advantages of California so thoroughly impressed upon his mind, he determined upon making California his future home, so he again came to Santa Rosa, bringing his family. He bought property and engaged in the selling of lumber for the Murphy Brothers. In 1881 he associated himself with Messrs. Dearbon & Berka, and bought the Jack Smith saw-mill in Coleman Valley. In the fall of the same year Glynn and Berka bought Dearbon's interest, and in 1882 George W. Williams came into the firm by buying Mr. Berka's interest. In 1883 Mr. Glynn succeeded to the entire business. He then had but 360 acres of land, but has added to this until now he has 419 acres, and upon this is one of the finest tracts of redwood to be found in Sonoma County-estimated at 7,000,000 feet. He employs from twenty to forty men upon his place and in the mills, which are fully equipped with all modern improvements for turning out all kinds of lumber. In 1887 he bought one-half interest of F. J. Yandle, Santa Rosa, in his foundry and machine shop, and put in a stock of lumber also, and associated in said business. Besides his handsome residence he has five other houses upon the place for the accommodation of the men and their families. Mr. and Mrs. Glynn have had three children born to them, all livingMattie E., George A. and Burr. Mr. Glynn is a member of Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 57, F. & A. M.; Santa Rosa Chapter, No. 45, R. A. M.; Santa Rosa Commandery, No. 14, K. T.; I. O. O. F. Lodge of Occidental; Santa Rosa Lodge, K. of P.; Ancient Order of Druids of Santa Rosa, and the Chosen Friends of Occidental.



HOMAS M. DUNN.—Among the noticeably fine places in the Sonoma Valley is that of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Dunn's farm of 100 acres is located about two miles south of Sonoma. The soil at this point is rich and productive, as is well attested by the success he has achieved in vine and fruit growing. He has thirty acres in wine grapes of the Zinfandel, Riesling, Chasselas and Black Malvoise varieties. Ten acres are devoted to fruit comprising a fine variety of peaches, pears, apricots, apples, etc. The rest of his land is producing hay and grain, and pasturing stock. His farm is under a good state of cultivation and the improvements are first-class in every respect, and the fine shade trees and well kept grounds surrounding the commodious residence and well ordered out buildings all go to show the enterprise and taste of the owner. Mr. Dunn is a native of New York, born in 1818. His father, John Dunn, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States when a young man, engaged in farming in the State of New York, there spent the remainder of his days, and died at the age of over 100 years. His mother, Margaret (Crockett) Dunn, was a native of New York. The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life and received a fair common school education. Upon reaching manhood, he launched out in life to care for himself, and settled on Long Island, where he engaged in general farming, and was also largely engaged in raising vegetables for the New York markets. In 1862 he came to California. Upon

his arrival in San Francisco he sought for employment, and being something of a mechanic and engineer, he secured a berth as engineer in running a stationary engine in a factory. He was thus employed for a year or two, and then went to Nevada and there worked in a quartz mill until 1867. In that year he came to Sonoma County and located in Sonoma Valley, where he was employed as superintendent or foreman on the ranch of Albert Wheelock, located north of Sonoma. After being thus engaged until 1869 he rented a tract of land from Obed Chart, near Embarcadero. In 1873 he purchased thirty acres of his present farm and here took up his residence, afterward purchasing an additional seventy acres. Since that time Mr. Dunn has devoted himself to the cultivation and improvement of his lands, in which he has been successful. He is a consistent member of the Congregational church. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and was a strong Union man during the war. While in San Francisco he was a member of the Merchant's Company, which consisted of 150 men who were enrolled for the protection of that city during those unsettled times. In 1857 Mr. Dunn married Miss Fannie Sutherland, a native of England, and the daughter of William and Hester Sutherland, natives of Scotland and England. From this marriage there are ten children: Edwin M., Robert J., Charles W., F. Josephine, Lillie C., Albert W., Lathrop C., Harry J., William S. and Annie H.



OHN GIBSON.—The old travelers on the road from Sonoma to Santa Rosa through Glen Ellen, during the twenty years preceding 1888, well remember the genial landlord of the "Half-way House" at Glen Ellen, who is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Gibson was born in Chatham, Kent County, England, in July, 1815. His father, John Gibson, was a ship builder, and later a surveyor for the Lloyds Insurance Company. Mr. Gibson attended

school until the age of fourteen years, when he was apprenticed to the trade of a cabinet-maker and upholsterer. He worked at this trade for about three years, and then, in 1832, emigrated to the United States. Upon his arrival in New York, he apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter's trade. After serving his time he worked as a journeyman carpenter in that city until 1839. He then went to New Orleans, where he continued his calling until 1850, in which year he came, via the Isthmus route, to California. Upon his arrival in San Francisco he readily obtained work at his trade, at from twelve to sixteen dollars per day. Mr. Gibson pursued the occupation of a carpenter and cabinet-maker in San Francisco, and occasionally in interior towns, until 1856, when he was induced by Captain Justi to locate in the Sonoma Valley. He purchased from the captain a tract of land upon the east side of the valley above Glen Ellen, and entered upon the occupation of a farmer, vinevardist and wine maker. This land was afterward proven to be a land grant, to which Mr. Gibson could give no title without a second purchase. He accordingly abandoned the same, and, in 1868, purchased from Dr. J. B. Warfield ninety-eight acres of land located south of his former holdings and east of what is now the village of Glen Ellen. Upon this land Mr. Gibson made extensive improvements, and entered more extensively into grape culture and wine making. For this purpose he erected a winery and cellar with a capacity of 75,000 gallons. He also, in 1869, built a substantial and commodious hotel, which he opened to the public. This well-known "Half-way House" was extensively patronized by the traveling public before the advent of railroads changed the mode of travel and freighting. Mr. Gibson is now the owner of about seventy acres of land, which he is devoting principally to stock purposes. The Santa Rosa & Carquinez Railroad passes through his land, and eventually his property will be cut up in small tracts which will form a part of the thriving village of Glen Ellen. Warfield Station is just north

ot and adjoining his land. Mr. Gibson's long residence and occupation has given him an extensive acquaintance in Sonoma County, and gained him a large circle of friends. He has always been an energetic supporter of such movements as tended to develop his section of the county, and has filled local offices of trust, For many years he was the postmaster of Glen Ellen. Politically, he is a consistent Democrat. The subject of this sketch has been married three times. His first marriage was in 1837, with Miss Catherine Parker, who died the following year. In 1844 he married Miss Maria P. Jamison of New York. She died in Sacramento, in 1850, leaving two children: John H., who lives in California, and Eliza M., who married George Guerne, and is residing in Santa Rosa. In 1864 he married Mrs. Annie E. Bogman.



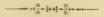
JOHN CAVANAGH, a native of Dublin, Ireland, was born August 23, 1824. His grandfather and father were both born and reared at Knockbrandon, Parish of Monaseed. County Wexford, Ireland. In 1845 he was a member of the Repeal Association and so continued until 1847, when he branched off with the Young Ireland party, known as the Irish Confederation and joined the Gratton Club in Dublin. In 1849 he sailed from Liverpool on board of the bark Jane Tudor for California, arriving in San Francisco in August, 1850. He immediately proceeded to the mines on the Middle Fork of the American River, mined six weeks and returned to San Francisco where he engaged in the grocery business for a short time. He repaired a second time to the mines, locating on El Dorado Slide, remaining there until the fall of 1852. In that year he came to Sonoma County and settled on Russian River, near Windsor. In 1857 he sold his farm and came to Petaluma. Here he was interested in the Water Company in which he purchased an interest. In December, 1861, he, with T. F. Bayliss and others, organized a military company known as the Emmett Rifles, composed of citizens of Irish birth, and the company was mustered into the National Guards of the State of California the same month, T. F. Bayliss, Captain and John Cavanagh, Lieutenant. A few months later, in 1862, the Petaluma Guards and the Emmett Rifles were mustered into active service and ordered by Governor J. G. Downey to report to the sheriff of Sonoma County, at Santa Rosa, to enforce the law and orders of the district court in the northern part of Sonoma County, the sheriff having been resisted twice by armed forces known as the Settlers' League. The promptness with which the two military companies appeared at the scene of trouble is especially worthy of mention, and more particularly the Emmett Rifles. they being a portion of the Irish Regiment of San Francisco. At that time one-half of the National Guards of the State were of foreign birth and it was expected by many all over the State that the officers would resign their commissions and the companies disband sooner than help the government in its troubles, the Civil war having broken out in the East. The Emmett Guards was the last company attached to the Irish Regiment and had not yet received their uniforms, but they were all honest "War Democrats" and willingly volunteered to help the government that they, in becoming citizens, had sworn to support against all enemies foreign or native born. The sudden appearance of those companies at the front where insurrection or rebellion was expected, together with measures and precautions taken by the State of California and the general government, saved California from the horrors of civil war. In 1862 Mr. Cavanagh was elected city marshal of Petaluma, which office he held three years, and in 1866 was elected justice of the peace and was continuously elected justice of the peace or city recorder up to the present time, and now holds the latter office. In 1867 he opened a lumber yard and at about the same time disposed of his interest in the Water Company. June 15,

1860, he was united in marriage with Delia Carrigan, a native of Ireland. The issue of said marriage is seven children: Thomas James, John Edward, Stephen P., Jennie, Laura Ann, Margaret Ellen and Emma Grace, all living at this writing. Thomas James married Miss Hattie, daughter of the late William R. Roberts. Laura Ann married W. B. Whitney, a prominent druggist of Healdsburg. In 1857 Mr. Cavanagh became a member of Sotoyome Lodge, No. 123, F. & A. M., also a member of Petaluma Chapter, No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, and is high priest of the same at the present time. He was a member of Santa Rosa Commandery, No. 16, and a charter member of Mount Olivet Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar, and is captain general of said commandery at present. He is also a member of the Pioneer Association of the counties of Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Lake and Mendocino, and was elected president of the association in the years 1876 and 1877. He has held the commission of notary public for the past twelve years. He has been a director of the Mutual Relief Association of Petaluma for eighteen years, or since its first organization, and has been an active member of the Petaluma fire department for the past twenty-five years.



ARRY C. BROWN, one of the proprietors of the Sonoma Abstract Bureau, is a native of California, born in Oakland, Alameda County, twenty-four years ago. His father A. C. Brown, came to the State in 1854 from Columbus, Ohio, where he had carried on a wholesale boot and shoe manufactory, and a wholesale dry goods business for many years, In these enterprises he had been successful and had accumulated a large fortune. He was also engaged in the banking business there. He was originally from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and, after marrying, settled in Albany, New York, starting in life as a shoe cobbler, and rapidly developing into a large manufacturer. In 1840 he had a stock of goods on hand worth \$10,000

which he bet against an equal value in cash on the election of General William Henry Harrison. He won, and it was the only bet or gaming he ever indulged in. He married a Miss Taylor, a native of Zanesville, Ohio, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. Mrs. Brown died several years prior to the death of her husband, who at his death left an estate worth \$150,000. The subject of this sketch received his early educational advantages in Oakland, and attended the Williston Seminary in Massachusetts. His first business venture was in partnership with his brother, Fred F. Brown, in a fruit and vineyard ranch near Windsor, Sonoma County. After being there two years and carrying on a system of planting and improving the place, which contained about forty acres of fruit, mostly pears, prunes and plums, and seventy acres in vineyard, Mr. Brown sold out to his brother. He ran for county clerk on the Republican ticket in 1886, and suffered a defeat by Mr. Mulgrew. In December of that year he went to Mexico with a view of engaging in business, but decided not to do so, and returned to Santa Rosa in the early part of 1887. July 15, 1887, he purchased a half interest in the Sonoma County Abstract Bureau, which he still owns. The partners have invested nearly \$25,000 in the enterprise and value it worth much more. Mr. Brown was married in San Jose, May 7, 1887, to Miss E. F. Worster, who is also a native of California. He has erected this year. (1888) an elegant residence, in the Ludwig addition, costing with furnishing \$17,000. Mr. Brown is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West.



OLMAN TALBOT.—Among the prominent residents of Bennett Valley, and the representative farmers of that section of Sonoma County, is the subject of this sketch. He was born May 10, 1835, in Adams County, Illinois. His father, Coleman Talbot (a sketch of whom appears in this volume) is a native of

Kentucky, and his mother, Drusilla (Bowles) Talbot, was also born in Kentucky. In 1830 his father moved to Adams County, Illinois. There the subject of this sketch was reared to farm life until 1852. In that year his father moved across the plains to California and settled in Sonoma County, locating in Bennett Valley, where he entered upon farming operations. Mr. Talbot was engaged in assisting his father in farming until 1859. In that year he proceeded to Butte County, where he engaged in mining for about eighteen months. He then returned to Bennett Valley and was employed upon his father's farm. January 9, 1865, he married Miss Frances Steel, the daughter of Julius A. and Elizabeth (Norton) Steel, residents of Sebastopol, and early settlers of Sonoma County. Mrs. Talbot was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 1, 1847. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Talbot took up his residence upon a tract of land which he had previously purchased from his father, and commenced its improvement and cultivation. This fine farm is located in Bennett Valley, in the Santa Rosa school district, about six miles from Santa Rosa. This farm contains 250 acres of hill and valley land. Mr. Talbot has made extensive improvements in the cultivation and products of this land during the last twenty years. He has now a magnificent vineyard of fifty acres, forty-two acres of which are devoted to the production of wine grapes of the Zinfandel, Riesling and Mission varieties, and eight acres to table grapes, among which are Rose of Peru, Tokay and Muscat varieties. There is also a fine family orchard, containing a large variety of fruits. The rest of his land is devoted to hay, grain and stock-raising. Among other improvements is a beautiful two-story residence, in which Mr. Talbot has combined all the comforts and conveniences that characterize a well-ordered home. This residence is situated upon the hills, which gives a magnificent and delightful view of miles of the beautiful valley. Mr. Talbot has from young manhood spent his life in Bennett Valley, as well as in a large portion of the county. His straightforward and consistent course of life has gained for him the well merited respect and esteem of his associates. Energetic, liberal and enterprising, he is always a supporter of any enterprise that tends to advance the interest and welfare of the county in which he resides. He is a consistent member of the Christian church. In political matters he is a strong Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Talbot have three children, viz.: Allena, born December 25, 1866; Talitha Augusta, born December 30, 1876, and Lesley, born March 13, 1885. Mr. Talbot is a firm believer in public schools and a strong advocate for thorough and liberal education of the rising generation. His daughter Allena is a graduate of the Santa Rosa Ladies' College, and was married November 21, 1888, to George F. Clark.

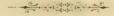
R. GIBSON, whose home ranch is in Mendocino Township, is a native of Kentucky, born at a place near the line of Tennessee, February 6, 1818. His early boyhood days were spent in the neighborhood of his birthplace. When in his fourteenth year he accompanied his parents to Jackson County, Missouri, where he grew to manhood, and there was married, August 20, 1839, to Miss Laura Robinson, a native of Kentucky, born in Madison County, and daughter of John R. and Nancy (Cox) Robinson. Her parents were both reared in Kentucky, but her father was an Englishman by birth. When Mrs. Gibson was a girl of less. than twelve years, her parents removed from Kentucky to Missouri, where she grew to womanhood. In 1853 Mr. and Mrs. Gibson crossed the plains to California with an ox team, and were six months on the journey. They located in Solano County, where they resided until the fall of 1854. They then came to Sonoma County, and located near Healdsburg. Two years later they removed to a place twentyfive miles west of Sacramento, and afterward to the vicinity of Lakeport, where they resided nearly fifteen years. From there they removed

to the vicinity of Bear Valley, their trading point being Colusa, from which they were distant forty miles. Their next move was back to Lake County, and after a residence there of one year, they located in the mountains of Sonoma County, where they lived twelve years, and in 1881 settled at their present location. Here they have 116 acres of land devoted to general farming purposes. Mr. Gibson also has a big sheep ranch in Tom Green County, Texas, to which he gives his personal supervision, his stopping place being Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have had three children, of whom one-Samuel-is deceased. Those living are Silas and John Robertson. The former was born in Jackson County, Missouri, and was married to Emma V. Lambert, November 22, 1871. They reside on the home ranch. John Robertson Gibson was also born in Jackson County, Missouri. He makes his home with his mother on the ranch. Mrs. Gibson has the honor of having killed the largest grizzley bear that was ever killed in this vicinity. It was caught in a trap, and Mrs. Gibson seized a gun and shot it dead.



** ALDEN & CO., proprietors of the Geyser Peak Vineyard, are late important additions to the manufacturers of grape products in Sonoma County. The firm of Walden & Co. is one of the leading houses in the United States in the line of importers and jobbers of fine brandies. Drawing their supply of champagne cognacs, as they did, from the champagne districts of France, it may be well nnderstood what a blow their business received when the ravages of the phylloxera almost destroyed the vineyards of that country. As the finer brands disappeared from the market, the connoisseurs in brandies withdrew from brandy drinking, which then became almost obsolete. Recognizing that some radical move was necessary to bring back to the business its old-time prestige, Edward Walden, head of the

firm of Walden & Co., began to look for a new source from which to draw supplies. In 1880 he came to California, and after a thorough investigation of the field, rented distilleries, and finally bought what is now known as the Geyser Peak Vineyard, with its winery and distillery. The tract consists of seventy-six acres, and is about one mile almost due north from Geyserville. The ranch occupies a beautiful location, with a gradual rise from the valley to the hills. The winery was erected in 1876 by A. Quitzom, the proprietor of the ranch at that time. He was succeeded in ownership by a Spaniard, under whose dominion the winery lay idle for two years. The present firm purchased from him. The process here followed is to make the grapes into wine, all of which is then used in the manufacture of brandies, at the distillery adjoining. The grapes of this vicinity have a flavor superior to those of any other section of California, and by the use of the best materials and the employment of only the best and most experienced wine and brandy makers, together with the enforcement of their own ideas for the protection of the finished product, brandies are here turned out that defy competition. The only brandies known to the trade with which they cannot compete are the champagne cognacs of the celebrated Charente district of France. The firm is strictly wholesale, selling to jobbers, and the entire output of the winery is sent East, a portion of the product being kept for two years and the remainder being soon used in their trade. Edward Walden, Jr., who has charge of the California department of the business, is a thorough business man, and exercises a general supervision over the plant here. He makes his home on the ranch during the vinting season.



EORGE FRIEDRICH FISCHER is the owner of ninety-two acres of productive land located in Sonoma school district, one mile south of Sonoma, on Broadway avenue.

Mr. Fischer devotes considerable attention to wine making, having thirty-four acres of his land in wine grapes of the Zinfandel, Goodell, Chasselas, Berger, Riesling and Mission varieties. He has also a winery with a capacity of 30,000 gallons, which enables him to manufacture the products of his vineyard into wine. His long experience in this industry renders him an expert, and his wines are first-class in every respect, and command good prices wherever offered for sale. In addition to his winery he has a distillery with a capacity suitable to all his requirements. The rest of his land, with the exception of a small family orchard, is devoted to hay, grain and stock. All the improvements upon his place, including winery, large barn and other out buildings, also the planting of the vines, except four acres of Mission grapes, have been made by Mr. Fischer since 1877. Mr. Fischer having been identified with Sonoma Valley for over twenty years, the brief sketch of his life herewith given is of interest. He was born in Baden, Germany, May 29, 1831, his parents being John George and Elizabeth (Umpach) Fischer, both natives of Baden. His father was engaged in street paving and other contract work, but he owned a farm upon which he reared his family. The subject of this sketch was there reared, and as soon as he arrived at a suitable age he had full charge of the farming operations. He followed the calling of a farmer and wine maker in the vineyards at home until 1865, in which year he came to the United States. Soon after his arrival in New York he proceeded to Indiana and located at Indianapolis, where he engaged in farm labor until September, 1866. At that time his health became so broken with fever and ague that he found it necessary to seek some other climate. He therefore came to California, and located in Sonoma Valley. With his experience as a wine maker he readily obtained employment in Buena Vista vineyard, as a cellar master. He was thus employed until 1870, when, in partnership with Henry Truch, he established a winery in the city of Sonoma. This

enterprise was successfully conducted until 1876, when Mr. Fischer sold out and returned to Germany. While in his native land he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Vortisch. a native of Baden, the daughter of Karl Friedrich and Christina Vortisch, Soon after the marriage Mr. Fischer returned with his bride to Sonoma, and early in 1877 took up his present residence. Mr. Fischer is a fair representative of the successful German element that has built up the wine industry of Sonoma Valley. By his consistent life and industrious habits he has gained success, and well merits the respect and esteem bestowed upon him by those who know him best. Mr. and Mrs. Fischer are the parents of the following named children: Friedrich, Karl Otto, Elizabeth, Ella, and Maria Louise.



EVI H. PATTY, M. D., was born November 27, 1832, in Covington, Ohio. His ren County, where he was born in 1806. Prior to that the Pattys were from South Carolina, and settled in Ohio when that State was a Territory. Samuel Patty married for his second wife Salone Bollinger, a native of Juniata County, Pennsylvania, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Patty was a mill owner at Covington and from there moved to Richmond, Indiana, where he engaged in mercantile trade. Several years later he went further north, where he dealt quite largely in real estate and died in Beamsville, Darke County, Indiana, in 1858. His wife died Levi H. Patty was principally in 1852. raised in Richmond, Indiana. He was educated at the common schools, and remained at home until he was about seventeen years of age. He then commenced teaching in the neighborhood schools, and shortly after the death of his mother went to Iowa and from there drifted to Omaha, Nebraska, where for two years he was engaged in contracting and

building. In 1855 he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and took up some land which he held for some time before disposing of it. He during this time having acquired a knowledge of medicine, went to Pratt County, Missouri, where he worked up a successful practice and remained five years. From there, in 1863, he came to California, located in San Bernardino and engaged in the practice of his profession with Dr. D. R. Dickey, where he remained about a year and a half. He was then employed by the medical directors of the department of California, as acting assistant surgeon for the United States army, in which position he served from December, 1865, until August, 1875, when upon the withdrawal of the troops from Camp Wright he had the contract annulled, and was appointed custodian of the Government property, remaining at Camp Wright another year, until the property was transferred to the Indian department. In the summer of 1876 Dr. Patty went to St. Louis, and attended the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated March 7, 1877. He then returned to California and settled in Petaluma, where he has been located ever since. He is without question, one of the most successful physicians who has practiced in this section. He first opened an office on Main street opposite the American House, but for the past three years has occupied his present comfortable quarters in the Whitney building. Dr. Patty is a member of the State Medical Society; has been a Mason for thirty-five years, and for the past six years a Knight Templar, belonging to the Mount Olivet Commandery, No. 20. He was married in 1869 to Adelia Hardin, of Clay County, Missouri. They have one son, Levi H. Patty, Jr.

H. KROUCKE, member of the Santa Rosa
Planing Mill Company and proprietor of
Kroucke's Park, came to Sonoma County
in 1871 a poor mechanic, and for several years

pursued his trade of carpenter. In 1875 he started a small planing mill, and five years later purchased the property now known as the Santa Rôsa planing mill, situated in the west part of the city, between Fifth and Sixth streets. In 1884 he took in as partners T. J. Ludwig and F. Berke, who have owned and operated the mill ever since. The buildings now occupy about 200 feet square of ground, are furnished with the best improved machinery for sawing and dressing lumber and manufacturing all kinds of mill work for house finishing in large quantities, and give employment to twenty men. The firm also manufactures 2,000,000 bricks a season. One of the specialties turned out at the mills are the large wine tanks and casks, ranging from 500 to 5,000 gallons each, and turning out about 300 of each and increasing in number In 1885 Mr. Kroucke bought four acres and a half of land on Fourth street near the Eastern limit of the city, which he has converted into the beautiful breathing spot denominated Kroucke's Park. The place was a feed yard when he purchased it, but in three years he has transformed it into a charming resort. The grounds are ornamented with walks, fountains, shrubbery, and flowers in great variety, interspersed with shade trees and rustic seats. Large buildings have been erected and fitted up for various purposes of amusement, including a fine bowling alley and a superb dancing floor 60 x 100 feet in size, and a restaurant stand. The park also contains a splendid swimming pool, 40 x 60 feet in area, and from three to nine feet in depth, with a capacity of 60,000 gallons of water, which is constantly supplied by the city water works. The pool is surrounded by neat private dressing rooms for the use of individuals patronizing the swimming bath. In the purchase and improvement of the park Mr. Kroucke has already expended about \$20,000, and he contemplates erecting a commodious summer hotel on the premises at a cost of some \$20,000 more. He is constantly changing and adding to the many features of his beautiful park. This season he is building a beautiful conservatory

and music stand. This pretty park is a popular resort for picnic parties from San Francisco and elsewhere who visit Santa Rosa for a day's outing. Mr. Kroucke is a German by nativity; grew to manhood and learned the carpenter's trade in the land of his birth. He landed in New York in December, 1869, and after working there a year came to California. In 1873 he married Catharine Dwenger, also born in Germany. They have four children, all living: Annie, Martha, Henry and Edward.



APTAIN THOMAS FULSHER BAYLIS, deceased .- The subject of this sketch was born in 1823, of English parents, in the city of Dublin, Ireland. His father, Thomas H. Baylis, was a soldier in the British army, attached to the Seventeenth Royal Infantry, which was stationed at different points, being in Dublin at the time of the birth of the subject of this sketch. When a mere boy Mr. Baylis went to Australia, where he received the most of his education, finishing at the Kings College, Paramatta. He, early in life, followed the vocation of a seaman and during one of these voyages landed in California in 1847. In 1850, when Petaluma was only a hunting ground, he made several trips up to this place, and transported game and other merchandise to San Francisco. As the country became settled up he added to his line of schooners, and finally put on a steamer, plying along the creek route. The passenger fare from this point to the city at one time was as high as \$6, but, by the action of Captain Baylis, it was reduced to \$1, and at one time, during a severe competition, was down to 50 cents. In connection with his line of boats he put up three warehouses in the town, one of which, a stone building, is still standing. He formed a copartnership with Joseph Cutter and David Sullivan, the former managing the business in Petaluma and the latter attending to the shipping and wharfing in San Francisco, while Mr. Baylis devoted his

attention to the control of one of the steamers. He was also, previous to this partnership, connected with David Flogdale in running the Pioneer Hotel, which burned down some years after. He early became a member of the Odd Fellows order, and was instrumental with them in starting the library which was afterward turned over to the city. Captain Baylis was twice married, the first time to a lady named Weise, by whom he had three children, two daughters, both married and living in the State, and T. H. T. Baylis, a young and energetic business man of this city. His second marriage was to the widow of David Flogdale. The captain was an active member of the Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, and when the company was first organized, built the hook and ladder house on his own property for their use. During the war he was Captain of the Emmett Rifles, a history of waich is found in another part of this work. Death claimed him September 10, 1867. We append an extract published in the Petaluma Argus shortly after his death. "Captain T. F. Baylis has been a resident of Petaluma since 1850, and during this time has seen Petaluma grow from an almost isolated hamlet to one of the most flourishing inland cities of California; a great part of which is attributed to his indomitable will and enterprise. In his public capacity he has exhibited great administrative ability and zeal. In his private station he has ever enjoyed the reputation of being a kind, polite and humane gentleman. He was a grand officer of the Petaluma Lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F., and a most active and exemplary member in battling for and in living up to the principles of the order. He was an eminent and upright citizen, either as follower or leader in the faithful and zealous discharge of his duty. The funeral services of the deceased were of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in this city. The business houses were all closed, flags were drooped at half mast, the bells tolled, and the quiet that pervaded the streets showed how deeply the loss was felt. The military, fire department and Odd Fellows

were out in full numbers headed by the Petaluma band playing a solemn dirge."

H. TORRANCE, of Guerneville, is one of the old settlers of Sonoma County. He is native of Chautauqua County, New York, born on the 4th of March, 1832, his parents being Loyal B. and Sophronia (Perry) Torrance. The father, who came of an old New York family, was at one time a cloth manufacturer, having extensive woolen mills on Cattarangus Creek. The mother came of a family prominent in Revolutionary times, being a daughter of Colonel Perry, of Lake Erie fame. S. H. Torrance, the subject of this sketch, was but a child of six years when his parents removed to Missouri, and located where the prosperous city of St. Joseph has since been built. That country was then on the very outskirts of civilization, and young Torrance grew up amid the scenes of frontier life in those early days. This life had a certain fascination for him, and he acquired a high degree of skill in the use of fire arms and in the ways of the woodsman and plainsman. Through long associations with the Indians, who abounded in the vicinity of his home, he became familiar with their language. as well as with their character and habits. This knowledge soon brought his services, as a guide, into demand, and when yet a lad in years he was often called upon to serve in that capacity. His father, in the meantime, had taken up the practice of medicine, which was thereafter his profession. When the war with Mexico came on, S. H. Torrance left home to take part in that struggle. He went with a train as teamster from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, and there enlisted in the United States service in Doniphan's command. With it he served until the close of hostilities, being out thirteen months, and participating in two battles and much skirmishing. Returning to Leavenworth, he was discharged there. In the fall of 1847 a party was organized in Buchanan County, Missouri, to emigrate to Oregon, and Mr. Torrance was selected as their guide. He at once left home to take charge of the stock of the outfit during the winter. The following spring they started. Mr. Torrance had been over the route taken as far as Fort Laramie, was acquainted with the Indian tribes along the way, and was able to speak their language. This, of course, was a great help to the expedition. After crossing the Rocky Mountains they followed the old Oregon trail by Bear River, and in the month of October, after a journey of six months, arrived in Oregon City. On account of the excellent management of the caravan, they experienced few of the hardships undergone by other parties, and had only a little skirmishing with hostile Indians. Mr. Torrance did not confine himself to any particular locality, but traveled over a good portion of the Pacific coast, much of the time being engaged in mining at Jacksonville, on the Rogne River. In the summer of 1852 a band of hostile Indians visited Rogue River Valley, and massacred four or five families. Mr. Torrance was one of a company of men who went out in pursuit of them and captured eight or ten, all of whom were hanged at Jacksonville. In 1853 he crossed the Cascade Mountains, and for some time was engaged in trading with the Indians and with immigrants. In the fall of 1855 he went to Yreka, and wintered there. In the spring he proceeded down the Sacramento River, and later arrived in Sonoma County. He bought a ranch, which proved to be on the Walla grant, and he gave it up. In the fall of 1856 he removed to the place where he now resides, directly across the Russian River from Guerneville. Here he built a cabin, and engaged in trapping beaver and in hunting. He would dress the skins, manufacture them into gloves, etc., and sell the articles for a living. After a time he engaged in getting out shingles, and in 1860 brought machinery from San Francisco and put up the first saw-mill in Guerneville. He operated it four or five years, then sold a portion of the machinery to Meeker Brothers, and the remainder to Guerne & Bagley. After that he gave his attention to stock and farming. Mr. Torrance erected a very handsome residence in 1882, on a spot which commands a splendid view of the surrounding country. Besides his fine home farm, he has within three miles another place of 160 acres, and besides controls a section of land elsewhere. He has made the improvements himself, and has done more clearing than any man in the county. Mr. Torrance built the first school-house in Guerneville, and maintained a three months school at his own expense. Mr. Torrance was married in Oregon, in 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Dukes, a native of one of the Middle States, reared in Missouri. They have two children living, viz.: Joseph L., and John B. Mr. Torrance is a Republican, politically. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and was treasurer of the Guerneville lodge for many years. He has many relics of his early experience in this county, among them a hunting knife, the blade of which is worn almost away by his use of it in skirmishing and butchering game which he himself had slaughtered. He has a medal, a present to him from Congress, in honor of his service in the Mexican war. It is made from the metal of cannon captured from the Mexican troops. Mr. Torrance has lived to see a prosperous community built up where he at one time roamed alone in pursuit of his vocation as hunter and trapper, and he is yet an active man.

LLIS E. MORROW, proprietor of the leading plumbing house of Santa Rosa, B street, between Third and Fourth streets, has been in the plumbing business here since April, 1887. Mr. Morrow is a native of Missouri, was born in St. Louis; and in 1864 came to Santa Rosa with his father, James Morrow, who was also a practical tinsmith, having learned his trade in the great house of Taylor Bros., of Philadelphia. James Morrow died in Santa Rosa four years ago, aged eighty-three years,

+ (10) (10) Si

having been in the same business ever since he was sixteen years old, and forty years of that time in St. Louis. Reared to the same calling as his father, Ellis E. Morrow has forced his way to the front, and now ranks as one of the leading business men of Santa Rosa. For a number of years he and his brother carried on a tin manufacturing and hardware business in Santa Rosa, until about eleven years ago, when they sold out. Since then, until he started in the plumbing business, he worked at his trade as a journeyman. His chief business now is plumbing, but he also carries a stock of stoves, tinware, plumbing brass goods and pipingboth water and sewer pipe. In his plumbing business he employs six men, being the only firm in the city to employ expert scientific plumbers. Being a practical sanitary plumber himself, he understands when the work is well done. He also does general job work, roofing, pipe work, etc. In Santa Rosa Mr. Morrow married Miss Rachel A. Barnes, a native of Illinois. They have one child, Wilfred E., a bright boy of eleven years. Mr. Morrow is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the A. O. U. W.

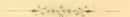
A. REINERS, of Mendocino Township, has a ranch of 170 acres on the Dry Creek Valley road, six miles north from Healdsburg, which is devoted to the following crops, with the acreage stated: alfalfa, ten acres; corn, ten acres; vegetables, two acres; orchard, twenty acres; vineyard, forty-five acres. The rest of the ranch is in pasture and timber land. Mr. Reiners cuts the alfalfa twice a year, getting four tons per acre, and then pasturing eighteen head of stock on the land till the rainy season. The corn land is excellent, turning out as high as sixty to eighty bushels to the acre. With the exception of the silver prunes, the orchard is in fine condition. The trees are five years old, and are divided among peaches, apricots, pears, plums, apples, French and Silver prunes.

Twelve acres of the vines are Zinfandels, and the rest Riesling and Golden Chasselas. He will add twenty acres more of the Burgundy variety. Mr. Reiners has erected a winery, and his vintage for 1888 was 16,000 gallons. This amount will be increased from year to year. Mr. Reiners is a native of Hanover, Germany, born November 14, 1836, his parents being C. A., Sr., and Annie (Baar) Reiners, the father a farmer. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native country, attending school from the age of six to fourteen years. He then went to work on his father's farm. In 1854 he decided to come to America, and on the fifth of April, 1854, sailed from Bremen on the ship Copernicus. Their course took them around Scotland on account of contrary tides. Going north among the ice, on the 26th of April they lost all hope of saving the vessel which had sprung a heavy leak. This, however, was stopped and the vessel finally got safely through the dangerous locality, but not without the loss of her bowsprit and two masts, and arrived in New York harbor, May 18. Mr. Reiners was engaged in the butchering business, steamboat butchering, etc., for the next eight years, in New York City. At the expiration of that time he went back to Germany on a visit to his family, and eleven months later returned to New York City on the steamer New York, of the Bremen line. May 3, 1863, he took passage for California, via Panama. On the Pacific side he was a passenger on the Constitution, landing at San Francisco during the latter part of May. He was engaged at the butchering business one year, then established a restaurant, which he conducted for three years. He then entered into the manufacture of mineral waters, etc., to which he devoted his attention until 1882, when he came to Sonoma County. He was married in San Francisco, November 27, 1865, to Miss Mary Kahrs, a native of Hanover, Germany, and daughter of George and Gertrude (Fohrin) Kahrs. The father died when Mrs. Reiners was a child, and the family came to America in 1866. Mrs. Kahrs died in 1884, aged eighty

years. Mr. and Mrs. Reiners have four children, viz.: George H., Charles John, Mary C., and John. Mr. Reiners is a member of the North Deutsche Society, San Francisco, in which he has been chairman, treasurer, etc., and has also been connected with several other societies. He has served as school trustee three years, and clerk of the board.

ALTER PHILIPS.—Among the noticeable and representative vineyards of Sonoma County is that owned by Mr. Walter Philips, and is situated in Bennett Valley, Santa Rosa Township. The above named vineyard is on the Bennett Valley and Petaluma road, in the Strawberry school district, seven miles southeast of Santa Rosa. It contains 230 acres of choice land well adapted to grape and fruit culture. One hundred and thirty acres are devoted to vines, producing the most approved wine grapes grown in Sonoma County, among which are eighty acres of Zinfandel, twenty acres of Gray Riesling, fifteen acres of Burgundy, and many other well known and approved varieties. The products of this vineyard are manufactured into wine upon the place. and for this purpose Mr. Philips has erected one of the most complete wineries in his section, it having a capacity of 150,000 gallons. No expense has been spared in securing all the latest improvements needed in conducting his enterprise, and the products of his winery, claret and Riesling wine, always command the highest market rates. Mr. Philips also devotes considerable attention to general farming, having one hundred acres of land which is producing hay, grain and stock. The improvements on this place including residence, out-buildings, winery, etc., have all been made by Mr. Philips. He purchased the land in 1871, it being then a comparative waste. The success which he has achieved, has been the result of the energy and industry, combined with sound business principles that are characteristic of the man. He is

one of the representative, public-spirited, and progressive citizens of Sonoma County, and is deserving of his well earned success.



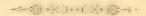
ZRA W. WOOLSEY.—Among the representative farmers and prominent stock resentative farmers and prominent stock growers of Santa Rosa Township is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Woolsey was born in Suffolk County, New York, in 1824. He is a descendant from old New England families. His father was Nathan W. Woolsey, son of John Woolsey, of Darien, Connecticut, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His mother, Lettitia (Conklin) Woolsey, was a native of New York. When but two years of age Mr. Woolsey's father died, leaving him to the care of his mother. He was reared in Suffolk County, receiving a good education, until the age of sixteen years. He then started in life for himself, left his native place and proceeded to New York City. In the year 1849 he entered mercantile life as a clerk for his brother, which he continued until 1855, when he established a large wholesale provision house. He successfully conducted this enterprise until 1861. The breaking out of the war and consequent depression of his business, a large portion of which was connected with the South, compelled him to seek other pursuits. He then engaged in the insurance business, being connected with some of the most reliable companies in the East. He continued that business in New York until 1868. In that year he came to California and located in San Francisco. There he established a general life insurance agency, which he conducted for several years. Mr. Woolsey's attention was early attracted to the wool growing industry of California, and to the improvement of the sheep of the State, and in 1880 he established himself at Berkley, Alameda County, where he engaged in importing and breeding some of the finest thoroughbred sheep to be procured. This enterprise proving successful and desirous of enlarging his operations he came to Sonoma County,

and in 1880 purchased 490 acres of land on the south bank of the Mark West Creek, in the Russian River school district. This fine farm is located on the Guerneville branch of the North Pacific Railroad, near Meacham Station, about two miles west of the town of Fulton. Since taking up his residence here in 1880, Mr. Woolsey has devoted his attention to the breeding of thoroughbred sheep, fruit cultivation, and general farming. He has made many improvements, planted orchards, vineyards, etc., and his rich and productive soil seems adapted to the production of all and every variety of products grown in the county. He has fifty acres in orchard which may be classed as follows: Sixteen acres of peaches, fifteen acres of French prunes, ten acres of olives and five acres of pears. The rest may be styled a family orchard and there are few fruits grown in the county that Mr. Woolsey is not producing in this orchard. Seven acres are planted in wine grapes, Muscat, Zinfandel, Rose of Peru and other varieties. As tending to show the productions and adaptability of this soil, etc., for fruit growing, it is worthy of mention that the peach crop upon this farm in 1888 yielded at a rate of \$400 per acre. Another remarkable production is fifty acres in alfalfa, which, with no irrigation, produces from two to three crops each year, and then affords fine pasturage for stock until the next season. One of the largest industries of this model farm is the breeding of thoroughbred Spanish merino sheep. His flocks average about 1,000 head, and contain some of the finest specimens to be found in the State, as is attested by the many first premiums awarded to his stock in the different agricultural fairs of State and county. His wool also received the first premiums at the Mechanics' Institute fairs in 1886 and 1887 at San Francisco. Mr. Woolsey is also devoting considerable attention to the breeding of fine horses and cattle, showing good specimens of horses improved by "Dawn," "Adventure," and "Electioneer" stock, also cattle of Durham blood, and some thoroughbred Jerseys. The rest of his land is devoted to hay, grain and pasture. Mr. Woolsey is an enterprising and progressive citizen, greatly interested in all that affects the well-being of the community. He is a strong advocate of churches and public schools, and is an elder of the Presbyterian church at Fulton, and the superintendent of its Sunday-school. In politics, he is a strong and consistent Republican, well versed in all the political questions that affect the industries and interests of State and nation. Mr. Woolsey married Miss Martha A. Weeks, the daughter of Jonathan Weeks, of New York, and granddaughter of George Weeks, of Hempstead, Long Island, New York. From this marriage there are four children living, viz.: Edward W., Louise M., William E., and Frank. William E. is residing on the farm and is interested with his father in all the farm operations, stock-rais ing, and industries before noted. Much of the success of these various enterprises is due to his intelligent and energetic management. The ripe experience, tried, and matured business principles of the father combined with the energetic and industrious qualities of the son has made the name of Woolsey & Son the synonym of honor, business integrity and success. They are well and favorably known throughout the county, and are both firm believers in the future prosperity of Sonoma County, and are ever ready with time and means to aid in all enterprises that tend to advance the interests and welfare of the section in which they reside.

RANKLIN SEARS.—In noting the rise progress, and present condition of Sonoma County, the old pioneers of the days before '49 are particularly worthy of special mention. Among the very few of that hardy race now (1889) living is the well known gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch. He has been a resident of Sonoma Valley for over forty years, and no man now living in this beautiful valley has more of the well merited respect and esteem than Mr. Sears. A review of his life is of

interest. Mr. Sears was born in Orange County, Indiana, June 28, 1817. He is the son of James B. and Jane (Walker) Sears, who were among the pioneers of that State. His father was a native of Tennessee, and his mother of Kentucky, and both were descendants of old pioneer families of those States. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Saline County, Missouri, where his father engaged in farming and stock-raising, to which occupation Mr. Sears was reared, his education in the mean time being obtained in the pioneer schools of that date. In 1844, Mr. Sears being imbued with that spirit of adventure and pioneer daring that was so characteristic of his forefathers, started across the then almost unknown plains and mountains for Oregon. This journey was successfully accomplished, and he remained in Oregon until the next year when he came to California. This was then Mexican territory, but the events were rapidly transpiring which were to wrest the land from Mexican domination. In 1846 Mr. Sears settled in Sonoma County and when Captain Fremont called for volunteers he was one of the first to join that gallant band, and enlisted as a soldier under Captain Gillespie. His service continued until the force was disbanded, and afterward in 1847, he was enrolled under Commodore Stockton, as one of his Life Guards. At the close of hostilities in California, Mr. Sears returned to Sonoma County and settled upon his farm, at once beginning its cultivation and improvement. The long years devoted to this occupation have produced wonderful results. The then barren waste has during this time been transformed into one of the richest and most productive farms in Sonoma Valley. Mr. Sears' farm contains 600 acres of productive valley land, located on the west bank of the Sonoma Creek, in the Watmaugh school district, about two miles southwest of Sonoma. Among the improvements is a vineyard of eighty acres of wine grapes of the Zinfandel variety, and a magnificent winery with a storage capacity of 150,000 gallon. Much attention in the years

past has been paid by Mr. Sears to wine making, and his success has been noticeable. Fifteen acres in orchard show fine results also, producing a large variety of the most approved fruits grown in the valley. But the greater part of the farm is devoted to hav and grain and also stock. Among the latter are some fine specimens of graded horses, improved by "Nutwood" and "McClelland" stock. A comfortable cottage residence, surrounded by shade trees, substantial barns and out-buildings, attest the successful farmer. In July, 1851, Mr. Sears was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Swift, who died August 19, 1888, leaving two children: Rachel J., who married Jacob R. Snyder (whose sketch appears in this history); and Granville C. P. The third child, William J., died in 1877. Mr. Sears has now retired from the active cares of his farm and resides with his daughter, Mrs. Snyder. The large farm is therefore under the direct control and management of his energetic son Granville C. P. Sears, to whom is due the credit for its fine condition. Granville C. P. Sears married, in 1879, Miss Mollie P. Walker, daughter of Jefferson Walker, of Colusa County, a native of Kentucky and one of California's pioneers. Both Mr. Sears and his son are Democratic in politics, but liberal in views and conservative in political action. Both are also deeply interested in the future growth and prosperity of their beautiful valley, and are always identified with any enterprise that will develop its resources.

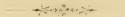


OSEPH CAMPBELL.—The subject of this sketch was reared principally in Sullivan County, New York. When a mere boy he was left entirely on his own resources and through his own perseverance and energy was able to get a good common school education. During the interval of his school days he chopped wood and did other farm work in order to get sufficient means to defray his expenses. Being a natural student his spare moments

were devoted to the reading of good books such as be could obtain, and his last schooling was received at an academy, a private school taught by a man named Low. Soon after he was elected to teach a district school in the community, and continued in that occupation about three years. In the fall of 1852 he sailed for California, via Nicaragua, and landed in San Francisco. The voyage from Nicaragua was an eventful one and full of trials and hardships. Fever raged furiously among the passengers and crew, the result of which was nineteen deaths, and the bodies were thrown overboard. Mr. Campbell was one of those stricken down with the disease and was almost momentarily expected to be the next one to find a watery grave. However, he survived his illness, and shortly after arriving in the State proceeded to this county, and went up into the redwoods where he recovered his health and remained until the next spring. He then went back to San Francisco, joined a party of United States surveyors, went into Yuba County, and remained with them in that neighborhood about four months, after which he returned to Sonoma County and engaged in farming. Every one was expecting big results from the potato crop, as the one of the previous year resulted in large profits to the grower. This year, however, was quite different in the results, as many failed entirely who were engaged in this industry. The price paid for seed was five cents a pound and a team to put it in with cost ten dollars a day, besides big wages paid for digging and five dollars a ton for hauling them to market. After settling up the potato part of the year's business Mr. Campbell had left \$750 paid him by one party the next spring. Turning his attention in another direction for employment he selected teaming, which seemed to be a profitable business, and made a purchase at first of two yoke of oxen and a wagon, but after a time got more cattle and another wagon. Being at this time in debt for everything, after two years of constant toil with his oxen, he was able to pay off every claim against him, besides having a little money

left. The experience which befell his lot at this early day was of such a rugged nature that would astonish some of the coming generation and would perhaps dampen their prospects if they had to pass through anything similar to it. Many a night Mr. Campbell has slept under his wagon or perhaps secured a night's lodging in some friendly shanty that would happen on his way, and prepared his meals as best he could in those primitive times, and as now only the pioneers can understand and appreciate. After abandoning the teaming business he again took up the vocation of teaching and taught, with but little interruption, for about three years, the most of the time in Petaluma Township. After the varied experiences and occupations given above we next find Mr. Campbell embarked in an entirely new enterprise. Going to San Francisco he opened a commission house, where he carried on a successful business for nearly seven years. Disposing of his interests there, he returned to Petaluma and engaged in the mercantile trade which he has carried on ever since, being one of the oldest merchants in the city. About 1856 he bought the business property where he is now located, and the next year commenced to improve it, which he has done from time to time as his business demanded. Mr. Campbell has always taken an active interest in the growth and development of the city, and especially so in the establishing and improving of the public buildings of learning, and the education of the young. Being an old school teacher himself, his ripe experience in this respect has been of valuable assistance to the city school board of which he has been an active and earnest member for the past four years. He has been a member of the Public Library Association since its organization and has held numerous offices in the same, in the transaction of its business. He became an Odd Fellow soon after his arrival in the State, and has been a trustee in the Petaluma lodge during nearly the whole of his residence in the city, also attending largely to the business management of the Odd Fellows

Hall Association. Soon after the organization of the A. O. U. W. lodge in Petaluma he also became a member of that order. Mr. Campbell was united in marriage July 20, 1871, to Lucy Mann, a native of Ohio, born of English parents. They have one son, H. R. Campbell.



AMES RUSSELL ROSE was born in Richland County, Ohio, October 22, 1822. He is of Scotch and English descent, his ancestors coming to this country in the seventeenth century. Both of his grandfathers were veterans in the Revolutionary war, James Harkness, his mother's father, serving six years and his grandfather Russell Rose, who enlisted at the age of fifteen, served seven years. His father, Enos Rose, was born March 31, 1793, in Poultney, Rutland County, Vermont, and married Elizabeth Harkness, who was also a native of that State, born January 14, 1797. Their marriage was celebrated January 14, 1819, in Springfield, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, after which they took up their residence in Richland County, Ohio, where they remained about eight years. They then removed to Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and lived there about the same length of time, when they again returned to Ohio. They made their home in Huron County, that State, the remainder of their lives. The old gentleman's death however occurred in Lake County, Illinois, in November, 1870. He was buried at his old home in Huron County, beside his wife, who died in August, 1855. She was the mother of five children, of whom three are now living. James Russell, the eldest of the living children, made his home with his parents until he was twenty-eight years old. He was reared on a farm, attended the district schools of his neighborhood, served some time at millwrighting under the guidance of his father, and also at the carpenter's trade. During his residence in Huron County he put up a steam saw-mill of his own and run it for about five years, until he sold the mill in 1857.

In 1858 he came to California, sailing from New York via Panama, and landing in San Francisco on the 30th of April. On the same day he came to Petaluma. About the first of July he went to Bloomfield, and in October located in Tomales Township, Marin County, where he successfully followed farming until 1864, when he disposed of his land there and returned to this county, purchasing his present property of 2,200 acres near Lakeville, in Vallejo Township. He lived in Petaluma about six years, meantime improving his Lakeville farm, and in 1870 made the place his home. In the beauty of its location, commanding as it does such an extensive view of the surrounding country, it is not to be surpassed. With his characteristic energy devoted to the culture and improvement of his place he has made it one of the model farms of Sonoma County. He was one of the first in the county to engage in the raising of fine stock. He has a fine herd of thoroughbred Devon cattle, and his horses are among the best in the county. He has in former years made extensive exhibits both at the State and county fairs and has taken many premiums on his stock which has become well known all over the State. Since his settlement in the county Mr. Rose has been one of the most enterprising of its citizens. In the organization of the Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Society he was one of the prime movers and its president for the first three years, and has since been one of its most ardent supporters, having since been its president for two years, and contributing much of his time and means to its permanent success. Every public enterprise for the development of the resources of the county, and for the building up of the best interests of society, has always found him a zealous worker and a hearty co-laborer. During the war he heartily endorsed the Union cause and gave liberally to the Christian and Sanitary Commission for the benefit of the sick and wounded of our soldiers, and also sent large amounts to be distributed among the needy widows and orphans of soldiers of his

old home in Ohio. In religious belief he is a Baptist and labored assiduously in Petaluma for many years to build up that church. Mr. Rose was united in marriage to Annie Kenworthy, a native of England, born May 2, 1825. Mrs. Rose died at the old home place December 21, 1882. She was a lovely woman, of great grace and dignity of character, and held in the highest esteem by all who knew her. She will long be remembered by many who learned to appreciate the rare qualities of her mind and heart in the early days of California when all were enduring the trials incident to pioneer life. Her helpful hand smoothed many a rough way and her influence was that that only a refined and good woman's can be. Her last days were cheered and comforted by the tender care, she so well deserved, of her devoted husband and daughters, and now has left them to cherish the precious memory of a faithful and devoted wife and mother. She was a member of the Baptist church of Petaluma, first uniting with the church in Ohio, in 1857. She was the mother of two children, Anna E. and Florence L.

ON. JOHN GOTEA PRESSLEY, who is one of the judges of the Superior Court of Sonoma County, was born in Williamsburg district (now county), South Carolina, on the 24th of May, 1833. His parents were John B. and Sarah (Gotea) Pressley, both "natives and to the manor born," and of ancestry identified for generations with the history of South Carolina. His father was a successful planter of Williamsburg district and a man of great personal worth and social influence. The son enjoyed the advantages of early moral and religious training, and, after a preparatory course in the country schools of the neighborhood, received an appointment in January, 1848, to the State Military Academy at Charleston-an institution whose system and course of instruction was very similar to that of West Point. He

graduated in November, 1851. The career of young Pressley at the "Citadel Academy," as it was generally known, was marked by rigid truthfulness, manly self-respect, diligence in study and a conscientious observance of the stringent military rules and regulations of the institution. While a cadet he was, in the year 1850, detailed to act as assistant professor of mathematics, and at his graduation, in 1851, he ranked fourth in a class of twenty-six, and held the command of one of the companies of the Cadet Corps. From the military academy he entered as a student of law the office of his kinsman, B. C. Pressley, Esq., then one of the leading members of the bar of Charleston, and now an honored circuit judge of the State, where, under the guidance of this relative and friend, he pursued his studies until February, 1854. By a special dispensation of the Court of Appeals of South Carolina he was accorded an examination in May, 1854, while still under age, and received his commission as attorney upon attaining his majority a few weeks afterward. He was the only law student ever accorded an examination by that court under the age of twenty-one. He immediately opened a law office at Kingstree, the county seat of Williamsburg district, and entered upon the practice of his profession, which he pursued with diligence and success in the districts of Williamsburg, Marion, Darlington, Georgetown and Clarendon until January, 1861, when the war destroyed his lucrative and growing business and literally closed the doors of his office for five years. In those early years of his professional life, he represented his district in the Legislature of the State during the sessions of 1858 and 1859, being the youngest member except one in the Lower House, and assistant cashier of that body. This of itself attests the influence which he had acquired and the confidence in his judgment and fidelity which he had inspired in the constituency that was noted for selecting its best citizens for positions of public trust. Then came the war. Of his participation in the great strife, no sketch of

his life would be complete without some mention. From the commencement until its disastrous end, he gave himself up unselfishly and wholly to the cause of the South and rendered it loyal and efficient service. He entered the military service in January, 1861, as captain of infantry, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, and commanded that regiment almost continuously and with marked ability and gallantry until the end of the war. His regiment experienced hard and dangerous service and was engaged in some of the most desperate and destructive conflicts of the war, in one of which, near Petersburg, in 1864, he himself received a dangerous wound from the effects of which he still carries a partially disabled arm. The war over, he honestly and with patient submission accepted in good faith the situation. In January, 1866, he reopened his law office at Kingstree and resumed the practice of his profession. At the annual session of the Legislature for that year (under the reconstruction plan of President Johnson) he was elected district judge of Williamsburg district, but on account of the inadequacy of the salary, declined to qualify. He maintained the struggle against the adverse influences of the "reconstruction" period until weary of the unequal strife, discouraged concerning the future outlook, and having regard for the interest of his family, he sought a haven and a home for them on the Pacific coast. He arrived in California on the 24th of April, 1869, via the Isthmus of Panama, and took up his residence first in Suisun, Solano County, and opened his law office there and afterward at Fairfield, the county seat. It should be remembered to the credit of the people of California that in spite of their extreme devotion to the Union, and notwithstanding their strong sectional prejudices engendered by the war, they never failed to extend a hearty welcome to any worthy Southerner who came among them with the honest purpose of making a home in this much blessed land of plenty, beauty and pleasantness. The people

of Solano County soon began to appreciate the sterling worth of the stranger who had come among them without friends and unknown, and to recognize in John G. Pressley a valuable accession to their county. His ability and fidelity as a lawyer becoming known, business came to him, and a lucrative law practice was the result. He became the city attorney of Suisun and held this position three years and until his removal to Santa Rosa. In January, 1873, he moved to Sonoma County, and took up his residence in Santa Rosa, where he formed a copartnership with Judge A. Thomas, an old and respected citizen and able lawyer. In the fall of 1873 he became the city attorney of Santa Rosa, and at the judicial election in 1875, after a residence of less than three years in the county, he was elected county judge of Sonoma County. From this time until January, 1880, he continued upon the bench of the county court, and at the same time practiced at the bar of the district court and engaged as counsel in some of the most important civil cases tried in the county. The constitution of 1879 reorganized the judicial system of the State, abolishing the district and county courts and substituting for them a Superior Court for each county. At the first election in Sonoma County under the new system, John G. Pressley and Jackson Temple were elected judges of the new court and took their seats on the 1st of January, 1880. The wisdom of this selection has been justified by the able and efficient services of these judges, who have justly earned for Sonoma County the reputation of having one of the best, if not the very best, Superior Court in the State. Both of these judges were re-elected in 1884. Judge Temple has since been removed to the bench of the Supreme Court of this State, a position which he honors. Judge Pressley still adorns the Superior Court bench, universally esteemed for his great personal worth and faithful public services. Judge Pressley is emphatically a popular man. He is always and under all circumstances courteous, genial, considerate and kind, a warm friend and a charming companion.

Upon the bench he presides with grace and dignity, without severity. He is always a willing and attentive listener. He is as prompt and positive in his rulings as is consistent with due deliberation and prudent care. When the occasion calls for it, he is patient and laborious. In legal knowledge he is well equipped. In method he is systematic. In action he is decisive and firm. In judgment he is cool and impartial. His decisions have rarely been reversed by the Supreme Court. In religion, Judge Presslev is and has for many years been an earnest and zealous Baptist, but not a narrow sectarian. In every walk of life his Christian faith, generous, genial temper, and courteous manner, adorn a character marked by purity of mind, truthfulness and sincerity of purpose, fidelity to principle and love and charity for men. In February, 1854, Judge Pressley married Miss Julia C. Burckmyer, daughter of Cornelius Burckmyer, a prominent merchant of Charleston, South Carolina. She has shared with him the ups and downs of an active, eventful life, and still remains the faithful companion and comfort of his quiet domestic life. them have been born ten children, six of whom survive and are residents of California.



ETER HOLST, of Mendocino Township, has a ranch of 172 acres, on the west side of Dry Creek, four miles from Healdsburg. He has thirty-five acres in grapes, which range in age from four to twenty years. They are mostly Zinfandel and Riesling, with some Mission and a few Cabernet Sauvignon and Mataro. His winery, which is 30 x 44 feet in area, was erected in 1884, and the storage capacity is 16,000 gallons. He makes from 8,000 to 10,000 gallons per year, all white wines and clarets. His wine has an excellent reputation, as he thoroughly understands the business, and gives his personal supervision to the manufacture. The portion of the ranch not in vineyard is devoted to general farming. Peter Holst is

a native of Germany, born in Schleswig-Holstein, April 17, 1847, his parents being Peter and Anna (Johannsen) Holst, the father a shoemaker. Mr. Holst attended school for nine and a half years from the age of six, and then farmed for a time. In 1869 he came to America, sailing from Hamburg to New York City, where he remained five years, employed in a packing house. From there he went to Naugatuck, Connecticut, where he was engaged as a wheelwright for two years. He then came to California, and in 1877 located where he now resides. He has made about all the improvements on the place since that time. He was married in New York City to Miss Caroline Thomsen, also a native of Schleswig-Holstein. They have four children: Annie, Mary, Charles and George. Politically, Mr. Holst is a Democrat.

LAUS MEYER, of Washington Township, has a ranch of sixty-five acres, on the Healdsburg and Geyserville road, a mile and a half south of the last named place. He moved on the ranch in 1879 and in 1881 became its owner by purchase. He now has thirty-five acres in vines, which range in age from three to eight years, and nearly all in bearing. They are Zinfandel, Riesling, Charbenau, Burgundy, Golden Chasselas, Cabernet Sauvignon, all choice varieties of wine grapes. In fruit he has about 300 trees, planted in 1885, and consisting of apples, pears and prunes. His winery, which was built in 1886, has an area of 38 x 54 feet, with walls of stone eighteen inches thick. The storage capacity approximates 30,000 gallons, which is augmented by the use of a barn for the same purpose. The vintage of 1888 was about 40,000 gallons. His wine has an excellent reputation and commands a ready sale. Claus Meyer is a native of Germany, born at Helmeste, three miles from Hamburg, March 24, 1849, his parents being Peter and Rebecca (Ehlers) Meyer. He attended school from the age of six to fourteen years, then followed farm work until 1873. June 27 of that year he sailed from Hamburg, bound for New York. After spending about three years employed in nurseries thirty-five miles from Sing Sing, and at Morrisiana, he came to California. He obtained work in the nursery business at Oakland, which engaged his attention most of the time until he came to Sonoma County. He was married in San Francisco to Miss Anna Lohsen, of Heyerhofen, near Beverstedt, Germany. They have two children, Lillie and Ernest. Mr. Meyer is a man of strict business principles, and is making a success of the wine and grape industry.

~~***·谷川台·黎~--

ILLIAM L. KNAPP .- The subject of this sketch is among the well-known men and representative farmers of Santa Rosa Township. He is the owner of 320 acres of rich and productive land, located at the northwest corner of the Santa Rosa and Fulton and Redwood roads, in the Piner school district, five miles northwest of Santa Rosa, and one and three-fourth miles south of Fulton. Eighty acres of his land are devoted to the production of wine grapes of the Zinfandel, Golden Chasselas, Riesling and Berver varieties. He also raises table grapes of several varieties, among which are the Rose of Peru, Flaming Tokay and Muscat. A fine orchard of thirty acres is producing apples, peaches, plums, French prunes and other fruit. The rest of his land is devoted to the production of hay, grain and stock-raising. Mr. Knapp was born in Rochester, Monroe County, New York, in 1828. His father, Jonas Knapp, was also a native of that State. His mother, Mary (Whittaker) Knapp, was born in Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer, to which calling Mr. Knapp was reared until the age of eighteen years. During this time he attended the public schools. After leaving school he engaged as a clerk in a grocery store in Rochester, and continued that

occupation until 1852. January 1st, of that year he left New York via the Nicaragua route for California, arriving in San Francisco February 5, of the same year. There he engaged as a teamster. Wages were good and Mr. Knapp by his industry and constant labor was soon able to purchase horses and a dray, and start in life upon his own account. He continued his occupation as a drayman and teamster until 1859. He then went to Santa Cruz County, and for the next four years was engaged as a foreman and superintendent in the loading of lumber into vessels bound for San Francisco and other ports. In 1863 he engaged in prospecting and mining, first locating in Nevada, where he was engaged for the next two years. He then spent one year in Idaho. From there he went to Montana, where he was engaged in the same calling for the next three years. The next four years he spent in Utah and Nevada. In 1873 he came to Sonoma County and took up his residence at Petaluma. He was married in Nevada to Miss Mary A. Burnett, the daughter of Colonel John S. Burnett, one of the early pioneers of Oregon, and a soldier of the war of 1812. The next year, in 1874, he purchased his present residence. Since that time Mr. Knapp has devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Knapp, by his industrious and energetic habits, and sound business principles, has achieved a success in his calling, and is building up one of the model farms of the county. He is a strong believer in the prosperity and future wealth of Sonoma County, and is always ready to aid in every enterprise which he thinks will advance the interests and welfare of his section. Only one child, William D., has blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Knapp.

HARLES C. CHAMPLIN was born in Alexander, Genesee County, New York, March 30, 1812. His father, John Champlin, was a native of Rhode Island, and his mother, —— Osterhaus, was born in New

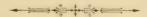
York. Mr. Champlin was reared as a farmer upon the farm of his father, and received such an education as the common schools of that date afforded. His parents moved to Illinois in 1834, where they resided until their death at a ripe old age. In 1835 Mr. Champlin moved to Illinois and located in Will County, where he engaged in farming and stock-growing. In 1838 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Ann Bartlett, the daughter of Robert and Versallias S. (Newton) Bartlett, who were natives of Connecticut. The subject of this sketch continued his farming operations in Illinois until February, 1853, when he started overland by ox teams for the Golden State. This long and toilsome journey across the plains, deserts and mountains was accomplished in due course of time, without more than the usual discomforts attending a journey of that character. Upon his arrival in California he located in Solano County, near Suisun, where he purchased land and entered upon farming and stockgrowing. Mr. Champlin remained in that county until October, 1856. In that year he removed to Sonoma County, and located upon a tract of land on what is now the Sonoma and Petaluma road, in the Watmaugh school district, about four miles southwest of Sonoma, and there established a dairy, and also engaged in general farming. He still resides upon that tract of land, but has changed somewhat his occupation. for, finding the cares of a dairy farm too burdensome, he has of late years devoted his attention more to general farming. His present farm comprises 274 acres, 100 acres of which are devoted to hay and grain. Ten acres are in orchard, producing pears, apples, quinces, peaches, apricots, plums, etc., showing that the climate and soil are well adapted for fruit culture. With the exception of a small family vineyard, the rest of his land is devoted to the pasturage of stock, among which are 125 head of Southdown sheep, and such horses and cattle as are needed for farm purposes. He has some fine specimens of Clydesdale and Morgan horses, of which he is justly proud. The subject of this sketch has

been a resident of Sonoma County for more than thirty years, and during that time he has gained many friends, by all of whom he is greatly esteemed and respected for his manly qualities and straightforward course of life. Although fast approaching four-score years of age he is still hale and hearty and in the full possession of all his mental faculties. In politics, he is Republican, taking a lively interest in the political questions of the day. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Champlin there are now (1888) living the following named children: Emmo Sophia, who married Samuel J. Agnew (a sketch of whom appears in this work); Asahel Warner, who married Miss Addie Park, of San Francisco; he is residing on the old homestead, and his wife is the matron of the State Insane Asylum at Agnew, Santa Clara County, and Mary Louisa, who married Charles Pressey, and is now residing in Washington Territory.



EORGE HALL, Superior Court reporter of Sonoma County, has been in California since the winter of 1861. He came to Sonoma County the day President Lincoln was assassinated in April, 1865. He taught school in different parts of the county three years, and in the meantime studied short-hand and law, being admitted to the practice in 1868. He then went to San Francisco. Up to the winter of 1867-'68 there was no provision for stenographic reporters for county courts; and Mr. Hall, conceiving the idea that they as well as the district courts ought to have them, went into the Legislature that winter with a bill, prepared by himself, authorizing county courts to employ reporters, and the bill became a law. He went to San Francisco with very strong recommendations from the bench and bar of Sonoma County, and was appointed by Judge E. W. McKinstry reporter for his court, the county court of San Francisco. Judge McKinstry was subsequently elected district judge, and Mr. Hall followed him there. When Judge McKinstry was

elected Supreme Judge, Mr. Hall was relieved by his successor, and was appointed to this district by Judge W. C. Wallace. He then came to Santa Rosa, but his home remained in San Francisco until this district was divided and he was appointed to the District Court by Judge Jackson Temple, and to the County Court by Judge Pressley. He then, 1877, moved to Santa Rosa. Upon the adoption of the new constitution he was appointed reporter for both departments of the Superior Court of Sonoma County, which he has since filled. Mr. Hall is a native of New York City. When in his teens he left home for California, sailing on board of a clipper ship, before the mast, consuming 120 days en route. Arriving in San Francisco he went to Oregon, where he remained three years, and there taught his first school. He left that country on account of the extreme wet weather in winter. Mr. Hall is serving his third term as a member of the city board of education, and is secretary of the board. He is a member of the Masonic order, K. of P., A. O. U. W., and Knights of Honor, and has passed through the chairs of the three latter orders. Mrs. Hall was formerly Miss Flora McDonald, a native of Sonoma County, to whom Mr. Hall was married in 1878. Since their marriage she has studied and mastered stenography, and is deputy official court reporter, reporting in one department when both are in session. Mr. Hall is conceded to be one of the most efficient stenographers on this coast, and in his years of practice has originated many new and improved features in reporting differing from those laid down in the books.



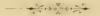
RANK TURNER MAYNARD. — California owns no prouder or more honorable names among her citizens than the Argonauts—the men of '49, who risking everything, even life itself, landed upon her then wild shores and founded deep and wide the basis upon which she has since reared her wonderful ad-

vancement and prosperity. Hence it is that we never feel any hesitation in presenting the name of one of those men-too much cannot be said about them. Among this honorable list in Petaluma is found prominently that of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Lyme, Connecticut, April 26, 1832. Five years later he went with his parents to Conneaut, Ohio, and resided there, attending school and giving his extra time to work on his father's farm, until 1840, when he went to Madison, Indiana, and there learned the drug business in the establishment of his brother. In 1845 he accepted a position with the drug house of G. W. Norton at Lexington, Kentucky, where he remained for four years. Upon the news of the discovery of gold in California flying over the land, he formed one of a company of young men who styled themselves the Kentucky and California Company. They prepared the materials for a large hotel building, which they shipped along with themselves and personal baggage upon the Andalusia, which sailed from Baltimore, Maryland, April 22, 1849, and arrived in San Francisco September 27 of the same year, the monotony of the voyage being broken by a stop of a week at Valparaiso to revictual. Upon reaching San Francisco they erected their hotel on the corner of Kearney and Pacific streets, named it the "Graham House," and it became at once the most fashionable, as it was the finest hotel in town, having all the distinguished men of early days as guests. In June, 1850, the hotel was purchased by the city, to be used as a city hall, for the sum of \$150,-000. The terrible conflagration that swept over San Francisco two years later utterly destroyed it. After the sale of the hotel Mr. Maynard occupied himself, with the exception of the year 1853, which he spent on a visit to the East, in speculation and the investment of money until in 1861 he decided to come to Petaluma and establish a drug business. From that day to this he has carried on what is considered the leading business in his line, and has a handsome and well ordered establishment on Main street that

would be a credit to any metropolitan city, and affords a creditable example of enterprise and correct business principles. The high personal popularity enjoyed by him and the confidence reposed in him is most clearly shown from the fact that he was city treasurer for a period of some eight years, and has held the important office of a member of the board of education for this city continuously for over twenty-six years. It is admitted on all hands that Petaluma is excentionally favored in school matters, having large fine buildings and efficient teachers in all departments. A full description of these departments is given elsewhere. Mr. Maynard was married in 1860 to Miss Mary A. Hoyer in San Francisco. They have three living children: Harry H., Eva E. and Grace Russell.

ULIUS WEGENER .- There is no portion of Sonoma County that has so large a proportion of the German element among its representative business men and farmers and particularly among the wine producers as Sonoma Valley. These energetic and skilled men of German birth brought to the new country the experience of years in wine making acquired at home, and, as all other enterprises where skill is required, it has brought forth good results. The gentleman, whose name heads this sketch, is justly entitled to mention in connection with the wine industry of the valley. He is the owner of ninety-seven and one-half acres of vineyard lands, located among the hills about one mile west of Glen Ellen, in the Glen Ellen school district. Forty-five acres of this land have for years been producing wine grapes of the Zinfandel variety, which he has skillfully manufactured into first-class wine. Coming to the place in 1868, when the land was almost in the state nature had decreed, he commenced a vigorous clearing and cultivation, making the necessary building improvements as required. His success has been remarkable. A substantial cottage residence, large barns, etc. and a

perfectly appointed winery and wine cellars are some of the noticeable results of his efforts. Mr. Wegener's winery and cellars have a capacity of 30,000 gallons and he manufactures to the full capacity every year, procuring grapes from his neighbors whenever the supply from his own vineyard proves inadequate. In connection with his winery, he has a distillery for the making of brandy. Although not as extensive as many others in the valley, he has one of the best ordered establishments to be found. His wines are always first-class and find ready sale. In addition to his wine industry he devotes some attention to the cultivation of a large variety of fruits, including lemons and oranges, having about five acres devoted to this purpose. The rest of his land is used in pasturing stock and in producing hay. Among his stock are graded cattle, improved with Durham and Jersey stock. Mr. Wegener was born in Germany, October 24, 1840. He emigrated to the United States, and, soon after his arrival in New York, came to California and located in Sonoma County, where he purchased the land before described and took up his present residence. In addition to managing and improving his farm, Mr. Wegener has also been engaged in other occupations. From 1872 to 1882 he was the efficient superintendent of the ranch of Colonel George F. Hooper. He has a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Sonoma County, and by his consistent course of life and honest business transactions he has gained the respect of all who know him. In political matters he is a Republican, but is liberal in his views. In 1882 Mr. Wegener married Mrs. Mary Boyle. Mrs. Wegener has two children, Mary and Katie Boyle, by her former marriage, who are members of the Wegener family.

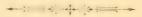


OLSON BROTHERS are among the enterprising men of Mendocino Township.

John and Alex Colson have a ranch of 240 acres west of Dry Creek and about four

miles from Healdsburg by the road. They have forty acres in wine grapes, mostly Zinfandel. The rest of the place, except that which is in timber, is devoted to general farming purposes. In 1884 they established the wine-making industry on the place. The winery is 72 x 48 feet in ground area, and two stories in height. They have the best machinery for their business, and employ the most approved methods of manufacturing wine, making annually from 25,000 to 30,000 gallons and having a storage capacity for 30,000 gallons. Alex Colson, of this firm, is a native of France, born April 8, 1834, and of John Baptiste and Frances (Disset) Colson. The father was a farmer and vineyardist, who was engaged to some extent in wine-Alex Colson grew to manhood in his native country, and in 1854 sailed from Havre on the steamship Carrick, bound for New Orleans, at which port he arrived after a voyage of forty-nine days. He then proceeded up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, and from there to Keokuk, Iowa. In the latter place he learned the tinsmith's trade. In 1858 he came to California via Panama, landing at San Francisco from the steamer General Stephens. After remaining in the city five months, he went to the mines and was in the region of Marysville, Oroville, Yerka and Siskiyou for three years, working at his trade and mining. He then returned to San Francisco, but soon after went to Solomon mines, where he remained from March 9th to August 4th, then returned to San Francisco again and opened a tin shop. He was thus engaged until 1870, at which time he came to Sonoma County and entered into partnership with George Block in the wine business, and was thus associated until 1884, when the firm of Colson Brothers commenced operations. John B. Colson, of the firm of Colson Brothers, is a native of France, born in department of Haute-Saone, February 9, 1839. He was reared there and followed farming in his native country. In 1868 he sailed from Brest to New York, and from there proceeded to San Francisco in the fall of the same year.

In May, 1869, he came to Sonoma County, and has been associated with his brother Alex since that time, in ranching, and in the wine business since 1884. He was married in San Francisco to Miss Mary Pedenet, a native of France. In politics he is a Democrat. Nicholas Colson, another brother, has a ranch near by, but is not associated in the wine business. He was born in the old family home in France, January 2, 1828, and was there reared until he had reached the age of twenty years. On the 16th of March, 1848, he sailed from Havre to New York, at which port he arrived after a voyage of thirty-seven days. He remained in the city one week, then went to Massachusetts, and fifteen months later to Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. After being engaged in the latter place four and a-half years in a saw-mill, he went to Texas. He next spent four months in New Orleans, six months in Nauvoo, Illinois, three years in Keokuk, Iowa, and six years in Van Buren County, Iowa. From the last named place he started across the plains with a wagon train, via the Salt Lake route. At Reece River he stopped two and a-half years and then continued his journey by stage to California. Mr. Colson resided in San Francisco four months, then rented a farm in Marin County, and in the fall of 1869 took up the place where he now resides, adjoining his brothers. On this ranch he has a fine vineyard, six acres being in Zinfandel grapes and four acres in Missions. Mr. Colson's wife, a native of Germany, was formerly Miss Louisa Peper. Like his brothers, Mr. Colson affiliates with the Democratic party.



OHN BAILIFF.—Among the prominent pioneers of Sonoma County is the subject of this sketch. A residence of nearly forty years, during which time he has been closely identified with many interests tending to build up the county, has made him well known. A brief resume of his history is of interest and is herewith given. Mr. Bailiff was born on the

Isle of Man. St. George's Channel, England. in 1824. His father, Abraham Bailiff, was a native of France, and his mother, whose family name was Brown, was a native of the Isle of Man. Until the age of sixteen years he attended school, and by close application to his studies obtained a good education. At that age he was apprenticed to the trade of a carpenter and joiner, at which he served for four years, and afterward worked as a journeyman until 1848. He then embarked in the ship Erin's Queen for the United States. This ill-fated ship was plague stricken upon her long passage. She was crowded with passengers, and the dreadful fever swept away nearly half of the passengers and crew before reaching New Orleans, the port of her destination. Mr. Bailiff escaped from the ravages of the disease while upon the voyage, but shortly after his arrival in New Orleans he was stricken down and for two months. was an inmate of the hospital at that place. Upon his recovery he engaged at his trade as a carpenter, and was in the employ of the United States Government in constructing hospital buildings for the returning veterans of the Mexican war. In the fall of 1848 he went to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and there engaged in his calling until the next spring. Then came the news of the wonderful gold mines of California. This gold fever fired his ambition, and he joined a company of twelve others, who, like himself, were mechanics, and started across Mexico for San Blas. Being well supplied with money, they easily overcame the many obstacles attending such a journey at that period, and after about a month of travel over mule trails, arrived safe at San Blas. Here his party, augmented by quite a number of emigrants seeking the new El Dorado, purchased a schooner and embarked for San Francisco. But this was destined to end in disaster. The first night out of port a severe storm, accompanied by vivid lightning and terrific thunder, swept over the sea. Their vessel was struck by lightning, which shivered and broke the masts, rent and destroyed the sails and rigging, and left the hull at the mercy

of the waves. Many of the passengers and crew were stricken down by the electrical bolts, but all recovered except the Mexican servant of Colonel McAlpine. The next morning the fortunate arrival of a steamer relieved them from their dangerous position, and they were taken from the schooner and landed in San Blas. Mr. Bailiff considers this disaster almost as an interposition of Divine Providence in preventing a greater one had the vessel proceeded on her way. In fitting up and provisioning the schooner in San Blas, a German was employed as supercargo. He was a master of the Spanish language and familiar with the port. He reported the vessel fully provisioned, but just before sailing he was missing or had deserted. It was known after the wreck of the vessel that there were only a few days provisions and water on board. Had the vessel put to sea the provisions and water would have been exhausted before a third of the voyage was completed. The vessel was crowded, and what their sufferings might have been under such circumstances, is fearful to contemplate. Shortly after their return to San Blas, they secured a vessel from Mazatlan, and the second time embarked for San Francisco, at which place they arrived in August, 1849. Skilled labor at that time commanded almost fabulous wages, and Mr. Bailiff wisely concluded to take the certainties of large wages rather than the uncertainties of mining. He therefore went to Benicia and entered the employ of the United States government as a carpenter in the construction of military barracks. In November of the same year, at the government barracks, a company was formed of thirty mechanics and others, to build a mill in Sonoma County, located near what is now Freestone, and in honor to William Blume, proprietor of the mill-site, named it the Blumedale saw-mill. The company was formed with Charles McDermott as president and Mr. Bailiff as secretary. The company, many of whom like Mr. Bailiff, were skilled mechanics, erected a mill upon the land of Mr. Blume, in whose honor the company was named. A fine twelve horse power steam engine was purchased at a cost of \$20,000 and brought to this place. Lumber at that time was \$300 per thousand, and the enterprise was a success. Engaged in this enterprise and at work at the mill were many who have since become well known throughout the county and State. Among them may be mentioned Charles McDermott, Joshua Hendey, Samuel Duncan (now of Duncan's Mills), deceased; Thomas Smith (now of Valley Ford), also Mr. McKnight and Mr. Hobbs. In 1852 the price of lumber was so depreciated that the enterprise did not pay. The mill was therefore sold and the company disbanded. The engine was then taken by its purchasers to the north fork of the American River, by Mr. Duncan and Mr. Hendey, and used in the establishment of the well-known Duncan's Mills. After the disbanding of the mill company Mr. Bailiff took up land on the Laguna, north of what is now Sebastopol, and in partnership with Mr. James Hayward, entered into stock-raising. Mr. Hayward took charge of the stock ranch, while Mr. Bailiff engaged in building. He was employed in the erection of many buildings for the Mexican residents, receiving his pay in cattle, which he sent to the ranch. By this means his stock enterprise soon assumed large proportions. It is worthy of note that the first frame house that was ever constructed in the now thriving city of Santa Rosa, was built by Mr. Bailiff. In 1859 he purchased from Captain Cooper 380 acres of land on the east side of the Laguna, about eight miles west of Santa Rosa, in what is now the Russian River school district, and there entered into farming operations and stock-growing. He afterward increased his land holdings to 609 acres, but in 1886 sold 160 acres, which leaves him his present fine farm of 449 acres. Since 1859 Mr. Bailiff has devoted himself principally to stockraising and agricultural pursuits. He has made extensive improvements upon his lands. At present he has a magnificent vineyard of 135 acres in extent, producing wine grapes of the Zinfandel variety; also fifteen acres of orchard,

containing a large variety of fruit, among which are apples, pears, French prunes, and apricots. The rest of his land is devoted to hav, grain and stock. Among the latter are 400 head of Spanish Merino sheep and 100 hogs. Cattle and horses are also raised, but generally only such as are required for his farm operations. Mr. Bailiff has erected on his farm a beautiful cottage residence, in which he has combined the conveniences and many of the luxuries that characterize a well ordered home. Commodious and well adapted out-buildings attest the success which he is attaining in his farm and stock operations. In addition to the large interests Mr. Bailiff has in this county, he is also the owner of 4,000 acres of land in the southern part of Humboldt County, near Blocksburg. This land is devoted to sheep-raising. Mr. Bailiff is widely known throughout the county, and during his long residence has always been interested in its growth and development. Publicspirited and enterprising, he has been a strong supporter of all enterprises which in his opinion tend to advance the welfare of the community in which he resides. He is a liberal and conservative Republican, taking an intelligent interest in all political questions of the day. His interest in the public schools has induced him to accept the office of school trustee of his district, but aside from that he has never desired, nor has he held any office. In 1866 Mr. Bailiff married Miss Jeanetta Ladd, the daughter of John and Margaret Ladd, residents of Sonoma County. They have two children living, viz.: Geranie and John D. Geranie married Charles Dillon, and they are now (1888) living in Fresno County.



EORGE T. ESPEY is a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of Tennessee. His grandfather, Alexander Espey, was one of the first to locate where now stands the thriving city of Nashville, and was one of the builders of the block-house at that place, which was so

necessary for protection from the Indians. His father, John Espey, was born at that place. The subject of this sketch was born in Tennessee December 15, 1829. His mother, Catherine (Wright) Espey, was a native of Virginia. Mr. Espey's father was a carpenter and cabinetmaker. In 1838 he moved with his family to Missouri, where he remained till 1842 or 1843. when he located in Jackson County and commenced farming and stock-raising. There the subject of this sketch was reared and taught the practical duties of farm life, being early inured to hard labor and receiving but a limited education. He remained on his father's farm until 1852, when he started across the plains for California. He drove an ox team nearly the whole distance, and after months of toil and weary journeying arrived in California, and in the fall of 1854 came to Sonoma County and located at Mark West. He there engaged in farm labor for I. C. Smith. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Espey married Miss Margaret Smith, the daughter of Andrew and Ann (Eustice) Smith. She came to California in 1852. Her father was a native of Virginia, and her mother of Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1853 Mr. Espey located near what is now Healdsburg, and there engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1868. He then moved to Mendocino County. where he was extensively engaged in sheep-raising and wool-growing until 1875. In the latter year he returned to Sonoma County, and for the next five years rented farming lands on the Mark West Creek, and between that place and Santa Rosa, upon which he engaged in farm operations and stock-raising. In 1880 he purchased thirty acres of land on the Sebastopol and Green Valley road, in Analy Township, Laguna school district, about one mile northwest of Sebastopol. Since that time he has devoted himself mostly to orchard cultivation. His lands are situated in one of the finest fruit-growing sections in Sonoma County. A beautiful residence and suitable out-buildings were upon the place at the time of his purchase, but nearly all the other improvements have been made by him.

He now has twenty acres of thrifty young fruit trees just coming into bearing, mostly peaches and apples. Of the latter it is safe to say that Mr. Espey produced in 1888 some of the finest specimens of the Alexander variety ever grown in the county. The rest of his land is devoted to hav and stock, but it is his intention in the near future to increase his orchards until they occupy all his land. He is destined to have one of the finest orehards in that section of the county. Mr. Espey is a pioneer of Sonoma County, and his long residence has gained him a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom he is respected and esteemed. An enterprising and progressive citizen he takes a deep interest in the future prosperity of the section in which he resides. He is a consistent member of the Methodist church, South. In politics he is a life-long Democrat, but is liberal and conservative in his views. Mr. and Mrs. Espey have seven children living: Virginia, Alma, Horace Lee, Charles, George M., Benson and Sydney. Alma married J. Taylor Bradley, and they are now (1888) living in the Indian Territory. Virginia is a teacher in the public schools at Santa Rosa.

一一學學·智小·代言·像一二一

BED CHART, one of the respected citizens of Sonoma Valley, is the owner of a fine rural property and cottage home three miles south of Sonoma, where he established his residence in the autumn of 1867. This place consists of 115 acres of the choicest valley land, forty acres of which are in vineyard, the rest being devoted to the production of hav and in pasture. Mr. Chart also owns another valuable tract of land of 100 acres not far east from his home. He dates his birth in the county of Sussex, England, December 18, 1806. In his youth he learned the shoemaker's trade, and for many years made that his vocation. In 1828, in his native county, he married Miss Mary Chandler. In 1832 they resolved on emigration to the United States, and made their home

in Rochester, New York, removing thence in 1839 to Allegan County, Michigan. There Mr. Chart became a farmer, and there lived until 1850. His wife went to England on a visit and died there in 1843. Several years he lived comparatively alone, and on August 9, 1852, in that county, he married Mrs. Phebe Wilcox. who is his present wife. She was born in Oxford, England, February 19, 1820, and came to the United States in 1844. In 1850 Mr. Chart disposed of his interests in Michigan, and made the overland journey to this State. Two years later he returned to Michigan via the Isthmus, and soon after his second marriage returned to California by way of Cape Horn. Mr. Chart lived a few months in the then small town of Sacramento, when he first came to California. and then moved to San Francisco, and a year or so later engaged in dairying and gardening near the Presidio, first as a renter and afterward as an owner. There his business was conducted energetically and profitably for many years. As before stated, Mr. Chart established his present home in 1867. But little improvement had been made on the place prior to his coming, though the house had been erected, but no trees planted. Now the gentle eminence upon which the cottage stands is shaded by trees, and is one of the pleasantest homes in the county. Both are consistent members of the Congregational church.

P. MOORE, auditor and recorder of Sonoma County, was born November 1, 1831, in Brown County, Ohio, where he lived till ten years of age, when his parents moved to St. Louis, Missouri. His father, Captain John Moore, was a steamboat owner of a line of steamers on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and on one of these boats the subject of this sketch spent two years. He attended school in St. Louis for two years, then, in 1843, moved to Peoria, Illinois, where he lived until coming to California in

1851. Captain John Moore furnished the money to build the first distillery erected in Peoria. He packed pork and conducted a large mercantile business in that city prior to 1850. in which year he came to the Golden State, a year before the coming of his son. Judge Moore, the subject of this sketch, first located in Marysville, living there six years, keeping books and clerking for a large wholesale house. In 1857 he moved to Quincy, Plumas County, and there engaged in general merchandising. While there he held the offices of postmaster, justice of the peace, and was county indee by appointment, and afterward, in 1869, was elected to that office, serving in all six years. Leaving that place in 1873 he settled in Oakland, where he remained four years, and where he again engaged in merchandising." From there he removed to Geyserville where he held the office of postmaster, and also conducted a general merchandise store. On settling in Santa Rosa, he went into the sheriff's office as under-sheriff; which position he filled four years. He was then elected, on the Democratic ticket, in 1886, to his present office, and assumed the duties of the same on the first Monday in January, 1887, and was re-elected in November, 1888. Judge Moore was married in 1858 to Miss Hannah Mastin, a native of Mississippi. They have five children living and one deceased. child is married and has three children. The judge is a member of the A. O. U. W., and has been financier of the lodge five years.



APTAIN J. S. YOUNG, proprietor of the Sotoyome House, Healdsburg, has been a resident of that city since 1883. He is a native of West Meath, Ireland, born July 15, 1839, and came to this country in May, 1861, locating in New York City. The civil war then progressing caused him to take an active interest in the National cause, and his sympathies were strongly enlisted on the Union side. In May, 1862, he entered the service. He served

throughout the war to its closing days, and on the 15th of April, 1865, left the port of Newbern, North Carolina, to return to New York City. In the fall of the same year he went to Montana Territory, and was for a time engaged at the mines of Helena, and afterward at Stockton, Utah. In 1866 he went to the great mining camp at Virginia City, Nevada, where he worked in the mines, afterward engaging in the restaurant business there on an extensive scale. He became a prominent figure in the social and public life of Virginia City. For eleven years he was Captain of the Emmett Guards, and on his retirement was presented with beautifully engrossed resolutions, expressive of the high esteem in which he was held by the members. He also served on the staff of Governor Batterman, with the rank of captain. He served one term as a member of the board of alderman, and in 1876 was elected mayor of the city, which office he filled with honor and credit. From Virginia City he went to Tombstone, Arizona, in 1880. and, although he remained there only four months, acquired property interests, which he still retains. At Tombstone he had just laid in a large stock of goods, and, before he had finished unpacking, the entire outfit was destroyed by fire. A meeting of creditors was soon held, and it was decided that as he had no benefit whatever from the goods, he should be given a clear bill on payment of twenty-five cents on the dollar. When the proposition was made to Captain Young he informed them that there was only one settlement that he would consent to, and that was at one hundred cents on the dollar. He adhered to his resolution, and being given carte-blanche by his wholesale houses in the matter of buying goods, soon had a store started in a mining camp at Lake Valley, Dona Ana County, New Mexico, far removed from civilization, the goods having to be carted many miles by team before reaching their destination. Six months after his disastrous fire, every cent due his creditors had been paid and all claims at par, instead of twenty-five cents on the dollar as had been

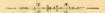
offered him. While he was in New Mexico the country was in a very disturbed state on account of Indians and outlaws, and a vigilance committee of twenty-seven men was formed for protection. Out of that vigilance committee a military company was organized, which was attached to the Territorial militia as Company A, First Regiment, Lake Valley Guards, and Mr. Young was chosen Captain. He held that position until the company disbanded. October 19, 1883, he came to Healdsburg and purchased the Sotoyome House, which, under his management has taken front rank among the hotels of northern California. Captain Young was first married at Virginia City to Rosanna Bell, a native of New York City. She died while at the springs of Las Vegas, New Mexico, whither she had gone for her health, June 28, 1882. By this marriage there are six children: George (deceased), William J., John J., Rose A., Perley A. and Francis E. He married his present wife January 1, 1884. Her maiden name was Elizabeth LaGrange. She is a sister of General LaGrange, a veteran of the late war, former superintendent of the mint at San Francisco, and now one of the leading lawyers of New York City. By this marriage there are two children-Lily and Hugh. Captain Young is a member of the I.O.O.F. and K. of P. He is one of the active, public spirited citizens of Healdsburg, and is one of her most energetic business men. He is an ardent Republican, and is one of the leaders of his party.

H. HOAG, United States Storekeeper, Fourth District, has been a resident of Sonoma County since 1856, coming here from his native city, Poughkeepsie, New York. He is the youngest child of the family, and his parents, who are both deceased, were also natives of New York, and descendants of old settlers from Vermont. His father, Charles Hoag, died in 1850. The subject of this sketch was educated in Poughkeepsie, New York, and

there studied law with H. A. Nelson and John P. H. Tallman, both still living. The former was Secretary of State of New York in 1860, and is one of the ablest lawyers in the State; the latter is a noted probate lawyer. Mr. Hoag completed his law course and successfully passed his examination at the age of eighteen years, receiving his certificate to be admitted to the bar when he reached his majority. Being connected with the prominent law firm above mentioned, Mr. Hoag had extraordinary opportunities for obtaining knowledge of actual practice, and did a large amount of it in the subordinate courts. He made his way to California the same year in which he received his certificate, arriving here in May, 1857. He also had two brothers who came to the Golden State. One of them has since died in San Francisco, and the other is still living there. Mr. Hoag engaged in farming in the vicinity of Bodega, and occasionally tried a case at law. In 1863-'64 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1865-'66, his brother being one of the opposing candidates, the first term being the youngest member of that body. In 1873, having been security for a man who was largely interested in Monterey County, and thinking to save himself from losses, he became interested with him in conducting a farm of 1,800 acres in that county. However, he lost. In 1875 he was elected auditor and recorder of Sonoma County, and filled the office two years. After his term of office expired became a member of the law firm of Hoag & Whipple, the latter, Edwin L. Whipple, being then one of the brightest young men on this coast. He died here some years after. After three years this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Hoag embarked in the real estate and insurance business, in which he has since been engaged. Being well posted on the land titles in Sonoma County, he has done a great deal of conveyancing, and a portion of the time he did a heavy loaning business in connection with his brothers and clients, in the way of accommodation loans amounting to \$130,000 a year. Mr. Hoag has been active in local politics, and an energetic worker in every campaign for twenty-nine years, until assuming the duties of his present posi-His loyalty to his party is unquestionable. In November, 1887, he was appointed to his present office, with headquarters at warehouse No. 2. Santa Rosa. The house has an average of 60,000 gallons of brandy. Mr. Hoag was married in 1860 to the daughter of Judge L. D. Cockrill, a native of Kentucky, and a pioneer of California, who came to this State from Bates County, Missouri, where he served as county judge, and was a prominent educator. Mrs. Hoag is a native of Missouri. Her parents both died within the past eighteen months, in Bloomfield. They were both very aged, the father being about ninety, and having served as justice of the peace for many years up to the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Hoag have eight children, all at home, with names in the order of ages as follows: Miss Helen O. Hoag, Cushing E., O. H., Jr., Herbert, Larena E., Edeth, Edwin Whipple and Aletha.



ENRY HUBBARD, whose handsome home ornaments one of the prettiest building sites on Oak Mountain, above Cloverdale, is a native of Litchfield County, Connecticut, born May 6, 1840, his parents being Ithaner and Lavina (Barnard) Hubbard. Both parents were natives of Connecticut, and the father was a farmer and carpenter. Henry Hubbard, the subject of this mention, was reared and educated in his native county, and from there went to New Haven, where he followed mercantile pursuits for many years. In 1868 he came to California, via Panama, landing at San Francisco December 9, and, after four years in this State, returned to Connecticut. He came back to California, and since 1876 has resided on Oak Mountain. When he came here he was broken in health and spirits, but has found both health and happiness. Mr. Hubbard was here married to Mrs. Addie M. Moody, a native of Jefferson County, New York. Her parents were Calvin and Cynthia Ann (Butterfield) Wright. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are comfortably supplied with this world's goods, strong in their religious convictions, and striving to so live in this life that they shall be ready to properly enter and enjoy that to come.



H. SCHNITTGER is one of the progressive men of Mendocino Township. He lias a ranch of sixty acres on Dry Creek road, eight miles distant from Healdsburg, which he purchased in 1883. Twenty acres are in vines, ranging from two to four years in age, and of the following varieties: Gray Riesling, Franklin Riesling, Green Riesling, Burgundy, Johannisberg, Zinfandel, and Golden Chasselas. It will thus be seen that he has kept in view the idea of progress in setting out his vineyard. In orchard he has about nine acres, the trees ranging in age about the same as the vines. He has silver prunes, French prunes, yellow egg plums, late peaches, (orange cling and smoked slate), early peaches (Honest Abe, Wager, etc.), Bartlett and late pears and apples. The trees are in excellent condition, as are also the vines, and his efforts in these directions are a credit to him. The rest of his farm is devoted to alfalfa, hay and corn. Mr. Schnittger is a native of Germany, born in the province of Hanover, January 18, 1844, his parents being H. and Anna (Lammers) Schnittger, both of whom are now deceased. He was reared in his native country, attending school from the age of six to fifteen years, and after that assisting his father on the farm until 1866. In that year he emigrated to America, landing at New York. He decided to try his fortune on the Pacific slope, and two months later was on his way to California, via the Panama route. He landed at San Francisco October 13, 1866, and became connected with the grocery trade, in which he was interested until coming to this county, the last twelve years being in business for himself.



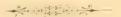


John Wiley.

He was married in San Francisco to Miss Emma Meyer, a native of Germany. She died in this city. His present wife was formerly Friedericke Hahn, a native of Hanover. They have two children—Arnold Frederick and Johann Heinrich. Mr. Schnittger made his start in life since coming to California, and now enjoys a high reputation for integrity.

MOHN W. WILEY. No history of Analy Township or of Sonoma County could be considered complete without a mention of the pioneer whose name heads this sketch. Besides his long residence of over thirty-eight years, his connection with, and pioneer efforts in establishing the fruit industry in this county has made his name known throughout the county, but more especially in Analy and Santa Rosa townships. His residence in Green Valley is in one of the finest fruit-growing sections of Sonoma County, if not in the State of California. And he has done more than any other man in the county in establishing this fact. Nearly thirtyfive years ago Mr. Wiley entered into fruit cultivation in Green Valley, at a time when it was not considered suitable for anything but agricultural purposes, and he has ever since been the leader in introducing new varieties. The famous Wiley cling peach was propagated by him in 1880. The seed of this peach originally came from Virginia, but it was under his skillful and intelligent cultivation that the present magnificent peach that bears his name has been produced. A brief resume of .Mr. Wiley's life herewith given is of interest. He was born in Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, November 5, 1830. His father, Levi Wiley, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was one of the early pioneers of Ohio. He located at what is now the flourishing city of Columbus and the capital of a great State, when it was only a wilderness, and he was there engaged in constructing the first house ever built in that place. He lived to be over 100 years of age, dying in 1878. Mr. Wiley's mother was a Miss Elizabeth Legg, a native of Virginia, who married his father in Ohio. The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm until fourteen years of age, his schooling facilities during this time being merely nominal. At that early age Mr. Wiley displayed the characteristic energy and ambition that have carried him successfully through so many trials in after life. He purchased his time from his father, paying \$100 per year until he reached the age of twenty-one. He commenced life upon his own account by farm labor and other occupations, and despite being hampered by paying for his time, before reaching the age of nineteen years was the owner of a farm. Mr. Wiley made three trips to the West, first in 1848, when he went to Santa Fe, and second to Chihuahua in 1849. Then came the gold fever of 1849, and it struck Mr. Wiley with its full force, and as soon as he could arrange his affairs he started in the spring of 1850, for the new El Dorado. Young, active and ambitious, he started, across the plains, securing the only occupation available, and that was the driving of an ox team. The trip was one of toil and hardship for him at least, for of the hundreds of miles of this journey he walked and drove an ox team all but eighteen miles. He arrived at Placerville August 20, 1850, and immediately commenced mining operations, but he was broken in health, and after four weeks' trial was compelled to abandon the search for wealth in that occupation. That same fall he came to Sonoma County and located in Green Valley. Here he purchased from I. W. Sullivan 222 acres of land in what is now the Green Valley school district, six miles northwest of Sebastopol. In 1858 he sold 150 acres of this land to Isaiah Thomas, retaining the rest, upon which he has since devoted himself to clearing and cultivating, until now he has one of the finest farms in the valley. His orchard contains sixteen acres, eleven of which are in peaches, a fruit which, as before stated, Mr. Wiley has devoted years in perfecting. The rest of his

orchard contains varieties of nearly all fruits grown in Green Valley. Ten acres are in Zinfandel wine grapes, fifteen acres contain a large variety of the most approved and productive table grapes, and the rest of his farm is devoted to hay, grain, and stock purposes, except such lands as are producing corn, potatoes, etc. Mr. Wiley is also the owner of forty acres of valuable timber land two miles west of his home farm. In 1849, while driving a government team Mr. Wiley was shot by an Indian with a poisoned arrow. In 1866 a saw-log rolling on him broke seven ribs in his left side, three in his right side and his collar bone. In 1883 he again received severe injuries by the gin pole of a pile driver falling on and crushing his right foot, and in 1886 his right leg was broken by being run over with his wagon which was loaded with oats. Again in 1887, when jumping from his wagon he fell on his right arm, breaking it. Mr. Wiley is an enthusiast over the future prospects of the beautiful valley in which he lives, and is ever ready to aid in all movements that tend to advance its interests and the welfare of the community. He is a member of Sebastopol Lodge, No. 161, I. O. O. F. Always taking a deep interest in his district, he has served for some time as one of the school trustees, and also as road master. In 1855 Mr. Wiley was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Ann White, a native of Chicago, Illinois. She is the stepdaughter of J. A. Steel, of Sonoma County. From this marriage there are nine children living, viz: Lewella A., wife of Victor Piezzi, resident of Sonoma County; John M., who married Miss Hattie Parmeter; Elizabeth, wife of S. M. Thomas, of Sonoma County; William N., Laura M., Lillie Arria, Minnie H., Warren D. and James Earle.



WEN McCHRISTIAN was born in Rochester, New York, in 1840, and has spent nearly all his life in California. His parents, Patrick and Mary (Church) Mc-

Christian, came across the plains to California in 1845. His father was a native of Down County, Ireland, and when but fifteen years of age emigrated to the United States, and located in Rochester, New York, where he grew to man's estate, and married. After his marriage, in 1831, he moved to Perry County, Ohio, remaining there until 1843. He then moved to Missouri and settled in Andrew County, and in 1845 came to California. He located in Napa County, where he remained until 1848, when he came to Sonoma County, and settled in Green Valley. He purchased 482 acres of land from Jasper O'Farrell, upon which he resided until his death. The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm until the age of twelve years. At this early age he started out in life upon his own account, and engaged in herding stock and other farm labor. He continued this occupation in Sonoma and adjoining counties until 1862. In this year, during the Salmon River mining excitement, he took a band of twenty-five horses, with saddle equipments, to Oregon, and established a saddle train for the transportation of travelers from the Dalles to the John Day River and Salmon River mines. After conducting this enterprise for some months, he disposed of his train, and engaged in mining, which he followed for about three years. He then returned to Sonoma County, and engaged in stock-raising at Cloverdale, after which he went to Eureka, Humboldt County, and was extensively engaged in the same business until 1872. In that year he took a band of 420 horses across the plains to Omaha, being five months on the route. Disposing of a portion of them at that point, he took the rest as far east as Illinois, then went to Connecticut, where he spent the winter. In 1873 returned to Sonoma County, and settled on a portion of the old homestead in Green Valley. In 1874 he married Miss Susie Smith, the daughter of Hezekiah Smith, of Iowa. She came to California in 1873. Since 1873 Mr. McChristian has devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising. He is the owner of a

fine tract of land, 290 acres in extent, located in the Spring Hill school district in Green Valley, about two and one-half miles northwest of Sebastopol. Twenty acres of this land are in orchard, producing apples, peaches, pears and plums, eighty acres are devoted to the growing of hay and grain, and the balance is used for stock purposes. Among his stock are about sixty head of Merino and Southdown sheep. He also pays considerable attention to the raising of draft horses, and has some fine specimens of Norman horses. Mr. McChristian is a public spirited and progressive citizen. His success in life is to be attributed more to his native wit and natural good sense, than to any educational facilities he had in early life. He is a school trustee in his district, and takes a deep interest in the public schools. Politically he is a Democrat, but is very liberal and conservative in his views. He is a member of the Lafayette Lodge, No. 126, F. & A. M., of Sebastopol, also of Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F. Both he and his wife are members of the Sebastopol lodge of Chosen Friends. Mr. and Mrs. McChristian have five living children, William, Owen E., Cecil G., Pearl and Chloe.



ON. H. W. BYINGTON.—In every community there are always found some few men, who, in virtue either of their talents, their energy or their position, achieve an eminence not enjoyed by their fellow citizens, and become, in the eyes of the world, representative of their section. The placing upon record of the life history of these men-the leaders of their age and country—is a duty laid upon the contemporary historian, and should be accomplished as fully as may be, for the two-fold purpose of ensuring the preservation of some of the best phases of our national progress, and of proving a means for the instruction and encouragement of succeeding generations. This is of peculiar value in California for the reason that her history is unique among all countries of the globe, for the variety, change, incident and the unconquerable diligence and enterprise of her sons. This is true chiefly, it should be stated further, of her pioneers, the men who came in the early days and in the face of the greatest difficulties, and frequently in spite of them, carved out of a barren wilderness, a success that the world has never seen before. It is hence with no feeling of apology that we present herewith a few facts connected with the history of Hon. H. W. Byington, a gentleman whose name has become known across the country as one of the Golden State's most talented, energetic, successful and representative sons, one who would have been in the lead wherever his lot was cast, and who has made noble use of the opportunities afforded him here. Mr. Byington was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, December 1, 1828. From his parents he received nothing to pave his way to easy fortune save alone that best heritage of man-a sound frame coupled with intense energy, economy and the strictest rectitude. He is of Puritan stock, that firmest root of the American people, and from his ancestors derives the peculiar qualities that have set him in the front, although to reach there he has had to fight his way against the greatest odds. At twelve years of age, when most boys think only of play, he was thrown upon his own resources, and has had, from that early age, only himself to depend upon. As a natural consequence his opportunities for schooling were limited. The education gained from experience and a knowledge of the world have been made the most of, however, and by neglecting no opportunity to improve himself Colonel Byington is fitted to adorn any society, and moves with freedom in every circle. In 1842 he became an apprentice to a clock-maker, learned the business and carried it on until the year 1849. Like so many others in that year, he could not withstand the tempting chances of the wonderful stories of gold on this distant western shore that were flying thick and fast over the country, and determined to test their truth in person. Even at that time,

although but twenty years of age, his business tact and splendid executive ability were already appreciated. One of the organizers, he became the prime mover in the "Brothers Mining and Trading Company," of New Haven, Connecticut, which was formed to make the journey to this State, young Byington being one of the first directors, and a leading figure, although the company comprised men of ages ranging as high as sixty years, and he was one of the youngest. He had contrived, by rigid economy, in saving \$300 from the small wages of the time (when he first began clock-making he was paid only twenty-five cents a day), and this he contributed to the undertaking. They purchased the new bark, John Walls, Jr., and navigated her "around the Horn" to San Francisco, reaching there safely, after an uneventful voyage, on January 1, 1850. Mr. Byington never missed an opportunity in his life. He took advantage of the flush times to turn an honest penny by the sale of three pairs of boots he had brought with him from the East, where they had cost him \$12. He sold them for \$50, \$100, and \$90 a pair respectively. This simple fact illustrates admirably the tremendously inflated prices of those flush days. The first position he held in San Francisco was in the office of the county surveyor, under the late William M. Eddy. Later, he embarked in the mercantile business in the city of Sacramento, being the senior member of the firm of Byington, Clark & Co. Returning to San Francisco, he opened a wood and coal yard and carried on a successful business until 1860. He then engaged in the livery business, and continued it upon an extensive scale until the year 1875. In that year, desiring to find a more favorable location, he visited every part of the State, and after a thorough investigation removed to Santa Rosa, since which time he has been actively identified with the best interests of that portion of California. Before dismissing this period of Mr. Byington's life, we must mention several incidents of the greatest interest. It was by a far-sighted investment in San

Francisco real estate that he obtained his first big lift to financial independence. While he was in the surveyor's office he purchased eighty acres of land in the then outskirts of the city, out among the sand hills. For it he paid \$1,000, and was well laughed at by his friends for his folly. "He laughs best who laughs last," however, and when he sold it in 1860 for \$45,000, the laugh was the other way. This is the tract now familiarly known as the "Byington Tract," and is to-day worth millions. During the troublous times of 1856, when the vigilance committee was organized and the entire community of San Francisco were excited and a state of chaos existed, Mr. Byington, who belonged to a cavalry company known as the "National Lancers," then under command of Captain Thomas Haves, inspired by a sense of duty obeyed the order of his superior officer, under the direction of the governor of the State, and allied himself with what was then termed the "law and order" forces. Of all the State militia or volunteer companies the "National Lancers" were the only company whose arms were not surrendered to the vigilantes. Although Mr. Byington felt that the organization of a vigilance committee was a necessity to eradicate many growing evils in San Francisco. he believed it to be his first duty to maintain the laws of the State, to whom he, as an officer, had sworn allegiance. In this position Mr. Byington was consistent, as he was in a later period of our country's history, when insurrection accrued and he again stood loyal to his country and faithful to the trust reposed in him. It was in San Francisco, also, that Mr. Byington began to take that active and intelligent interest in politics by which he has been always characterized. In 1869 he received the nomination on the Republican ticket for a member of the State Legislature. It was a period of disaster, however, as the entire legislative ticket was defeated. Having settled in Santa Rosa in 1875, Mr. Byington immediately engaged in business and opened a livery stable, buying the lot on Fourth street, adjoining the Occidental

Hotel on the west. Here he erected commodious stables, which stood until swept away by the fire of May, 1885. He immediately rebuilt, but in a more substantial manner, putting up the elegant Byington brick block, 120 x 200 feet in dimensions, two stories in height and of a light and graceful style of architecture. The fine livery stable now owned and controlled by his sons under the firm name of the Byington Brothers, is 80 x 200 feet in area, and probably has no superior in the State in the matter of equipment and accommodation. Mr. Byington has long been a leading figure in the politics of this State, and is recognized as a man of power and unusual ability. Until 1860 he was a Douglas Democrat, but upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when the life of the nation was threatened, he joined the Union party and became a pronounced and active Republican, and as such took a prominent part in San Francisco, as has been already mentioned. When he first settled in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County was almost entirely Democratic, and the few Republicans had almost given up heart and abandoned the fight. With his characteristic energy, however, Mr. Byington set himself to remedy matters. In the campaign of 1876, under his leadership, the Republicans mustered their forces and made a vigorous and successful contest, and for the first time showed the ruling party that it could not longer have things its own way. In 1884 a well-fought and aggressive contest was conducted under the generalship of Mr. Byington with the result that, for the first time in its history, Sonoma County went Republican, giving Blaine, the Presidential candidate, a majority of 100. Mr. Byington was himself a candidate for Senator. He bent all his energies, however, toward the head of the ticket and for protection. He succeeded in his undertaking, only to suffer defeat himself by a very few votes. In the spring of 1888 he was chosen by his party as their standard bearer in the municipal election and became mayor of Santa Rosa by a handsome majority, being the first Republican ever elected to that office. He

was chosen to represent the first congressional district in this State at the national convention assembled in Chicago, which nominated General Harrison for President. In this he served with honor and distinction. As an indication of his political sagacity and judicious discrimination it may be stated that in his speech at the reception tendered him on his return by his fellow citizens, he predicted that Harrison would be elected and would carry not only every Northern State, but the Pacific coast as well. In business matters Mr. Byington is broad minded and progressive, quick to see a favorable opportunity and prompt to take advantage of it. In public matters, as has been already stated, he has always taken a prominent part, devoting no little of his time, his means and his business energies to the forwarding of all undertakings that looked toward the general welfare. He formed one of the little band of five or six men who inaugurated the movement to organize the California State Board of Trade, and it was at his suggestion that the appropriate name it bears was adopted. He was elected and is now, at time of writing, serving as vice-president of that body, and is one of its most active and efficient members. The work accomplished by the State Board of Trade is one of the very greatest importance, as it is opening the eyes of the world to the unparalleled climatic and other advantages, and the enormous and as yet but partially developed resources of California. Mr. Byington was also one of the organizers of the Santa Rosa Board of Trade, and was elected its first president. At the present moment the name of Mr. Byington is being urged by the Republicans and other citizens of this State for the honorable and responsible appointment of Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco, as one of the first steps to be taken by President Harrison under the coming administration. For this post he is eminently well fitted by every consideration, as his life training has been in business and commerce, and his knowledge of men is comprehensive. We shall be grieviously surprised if we do not hear of his appointment

very soon after the inauguration. Personally, he is a gentleman of captivating appearance; a speaker of clear and forcible oratory; an able organizer, and an excellent presiding officer. In all his relations with his fellow men he is candid, ontspoken and free from evasiveness or affectation: but is conservative and considerate of the opinions and feelings of those who are of opposing political faith, conducting his contests upon broad and liberal principles, and numbering among his most ardent and effusive personal friends some who are most stoutly opposed politically. Mr. Byington is married to an English lady, whose maiden name was Gordon. They have been blessed with a family of three children, two of whom are sons and one a daughter.

OHN TYLER CAMPBELL is a native of Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri, where he was born September 9, 1843. He attended the common schools of his native town and two years at McGee College, Macon City, Missouri. When the Civil war broke out in 1861 he joined the Union army and attained to the rank of Captain in the Thirty-second Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and participated with the command in the leading battles of the West, including Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, and the Georgia campaign. He was appointed Major of the Fifty-second Regiment of Missouri Infantry, but the war closed before the regiment was mustered into the service. After the war he studied law and located in Kansas City, where he was elected prosecuting attorney, Removing to California in 1875 he settled in Santa Rosa, where he has since resided. was city attorney for two terms, and was elected a member of the Legislature of California, serving in the sessions of 1883 and 1884 as speaker pro tem. of the House. In 1886 he was appointed American consul to New Zealand, and in 1888 he was appointed consul to Foo Chow, China, one of the most important positions in the foreign service. Referring to him the Santa Rosa Republican said: "Judge Campbell is an able lawver, an exemplary citizen, and has in private life won the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is a good, pure, excellent man of singularly genial nature and correct deportment. At the bar he has the respect and kindly regard of all his professional brethren and the confidence and esteem of the bench. He is a pleasing orator and is honored throughout the county, and in Santa Rosa, where his home has been, he is trusted and liked by all classes." The subject of this notice deserves even a more glowing eulogy than the foregoing one from the Santa Rosa papers. He is a fine lawyer, ranking with the ablest lawyers that have ever practiced at the Santa Rosa bar. He is clear, methodical and learned, and in the preparation of his pleadings, briefs and papers in general, is a model. Wherever he is known he exerts a commanding influence. With a fine presence, a singular sweetness of temper and a most captivating address, he attaches people to him, and his companionship is sought and prized. As a legislator he took at once a high standing, grasping the situation almost intuitively and bringing into play his great resources, apparently without any effort, in accomplishing the end in view. As presiding officer of the Assembly, in the absence of the Speaker, he evinced great knowledge of parliamentary law, was clear, emphatic and at the same time snave in his decisions, so that even an adverse ruling caused no bitterness of feeling in any heart. He is charming in social intercourse, and the delight of the fireside circle. Being comparatively a young man, with high moral promptings and a laudable ambition, he is destined to rise much higher in his professional and political aspirations. He is warm hearted and never deserts a friend. Confidence in him is never misplaced. In a word, few better men have ever lived in Sonoma County than the Hon. John Tyler Campbell, and few are better qualified to add additional laurels to her fair renown in any civil capacity to which he may be called by the

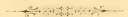
people. As a diplomat Mr. Campbell will always be a success. With great urbanity of manner and felicity of speech he unites a keen perception of the motives of others, and caution in committing himself to any particular line of conduct or policy. These are the great characteristics of a successful consul or minister, and often prevent international complications. Mr. Campbell is most amiable in his domestic relations, and has a charming family, consisting of wife, daughter and son.



HARLES AUGUSTUS BODWELL was born in Farmington Township, Hartford County, Connecticut, November 24, 1822. His father, Augustus Bodwell, was a native of Simsbury, and his mother, Olive Williams (Buck) Bodwell, was born in Farmington, both in the same county. The mother of Augustus Bodwell was of old Plymouth stock. When she was a girl she lived with her uncle, Colonel Willis, then owner of the historic Charter Oak place. Mr. Bodwell and his wife always made their home in Connecticut, where they died, the latter January 12, 1839. They reared a family of four children, three sons and one daughter, of whom the eldest son and the subject of this sketch are living. Charles A. Bodwell made his home with his parents until he was sixteen or seventeen years old. He was reared on a farm, and received his education at the district schools and at the academy at Farmington. He went to Hartford and entered the drug store of Lee & Butler, who did a large wholesale and retail business, where he began the study of drugs. The business was afterward bought by his brother, Woodbridge Bodwell, who ran it for about three years when it was sold again, this time another brother, George Bodwell, being the purchaser. Our subject remained in the employ of his brother until March, 1849, when he went to St. Louis. There Mr. Bodwell joined a party bound for Salt Lake City, under the management of Livingston and Kinkead,

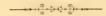
with a stock of merchandise, the first general assortment in this line that was opened up in Salt Lake. The party left Omaha with a Mormon train, and after being six months on the way, arrived at their destination point. The Mormons were by this time pretty badly in need of supplies, having had nothing except what they brought with them when the territory was opened up in 1847. The proprietors of the stock prevailed upon Mr. Bodwell to remain with them in their employ, and the next spring he and Mr. Livingston returned to the East after another stock of goods. Livingston bought the goods and Mr. Bodwell made the purchase of cattle for the train. He brought them from Independence, Missouri, to Table Creek at old Fort Kearney, where Livingston had brought the goods by steamboat. There the wagon train was made up and put in charge of the train-master, while the principals of the enterprise went on ahead and made the trip to Salt Lake in twenty-four days. Mr. Bodwell remained there until the spring of 1851 when he went to Fort Hall, and from there to the Thomas Fork of the Bear River, in Idaho, east of Soda Springs and just above the Utah line. There he built a toll-bridge over the stream, expecting to realize a good thing from it on account of the great emigration that was going that way. That year, however, the travel was very light, as compared with what it was the year previous, and not thinking very much of his enterprise after he had conducted it for awhile, gave it away. The next year emigration was increased and the parties who operated the bridge made about \$15,000. From there Mr. Bodwell went to Kansas to a trading post on Grasshopper Creek, on the Santa Fe road, about forty miles from Leavenworth. He opened a store and carried on a trading business with the Indians, remaining there one year. He then came to California with a herd of cattle belonging to Young and Ross, being pretty well acquainted with the road, having been over it several times, at least as far as Salt Lake. He reached the Golden State and stayed with his cattle in Butte County

nearly a year until they were fattened and ready to dispose of. He then came San Francisco and went into the hav and grain business for himself. In the fall of 1856 he came to Sonoma County, and, with his brother-in-law, J. B. Lewis, bought 485 acres of land, where he lived until 1864, when he sold the property to Mr. Lewis, the present owner, and bought the place where he now resides at Lakeville. He has 255 acres of fine farming land devoted to general farming and stock-raising. The Bodwell landing was built by him in 1879, and is a landing for steamers and vessels plving along the Petaluma Creek. Mr. Bodwell is the agent for the steamer Gold, which makes regular stops at the landing, which is a great shipping point for that section of the country. On the 5th day of May, 1875, he was appointed postmaster at Lakeville, which position he now fills. Bodwell was married in 1864 to Miss Charlotte Frances Cadbourne, a native of Baldwin, Maine, where she was born October 17, 1836. Bodwell, with her brother, came to California in the fall of 1861. They have two children: Charles Augustus, Jr., and Charlotte Elizabeth.



MIARLES ASAPH PERRY, superintendent of the Santa Rosa Fruit Packing Company, was born in Elkhorn, Wisconsin, October 13, 1859. He came to California in 1862, and lived at Susanville, Lassen County, until 1866. He then went to Chico, Butte County, where he lived one year. From there he went to Reno, Nevada, where his father was engaged as a painter. Mr. Perry returned to Wisconsin in 1871; at the end of three years went to the mines in northern Idaho, and after four years of unsuccessful labor in those mines, came to San Francisco. He engaged with Mr. Black as manager of a salmon cannery at Martinez and became familiar with all the details of the canning business. Mr. Black, the founder of the Santa Rosa Cannery, in 1881 employed Mr. Perry to superintend the work in Santa

Rosa as well. Mr. Black started up the cannery with a small force and packed 4,000 cases of canned goods, employing about sixty hands. Business kept on increasing until 1886, when, in the latter part of the season, September 19. the cannery was burned. In the spring of 1887 the present company, The Santa Rosa Packing Company, was incorporated, and on June 4th the first brick was laid for the new cannery building, and under Mr. Perry's management was ready to receive and can fruit on the 7th of July, just thirty-three days from the time the first brick was laid. The main building is 80 x 120. of brick, and in 1887 the pack grew to 30,000 cases of goods, employing 300 hands. In 1888 they built a brick warehouse, 80 x 100, as well as a wooden one 80 x 80 feet. The pack in 1888 was nearly 50,000 cases of canned goods. For this year the pay-roll for labor was about \$28,000; \$60,000 for fruit, or about \$174,000 for all purposes during the season. During the canning season employment was given to about 400 hands. This is one of Santa Rosa's best conducted industries. October 13, 1885, Mr. Perry was married to Miss Margaret Ada Stele. and the result of the union is two children, both daughters. The elder, named after her mother. Margaret Ada, was born July 15, 1886; and Abbie Eleuenea was born July 20, 1888; both are natives of Santa Rosa. Mr. Perry has made the canning of fruits a thorough study, and can command a high salary for his services in that line of business. He is essentially a self-made man, and it is seldom that one so young in years attains to such prominence in business. But his lineage runs back to the Webster stock, which has been heard of in this American land.



AMES COOPER, deceased.—The subject of this sketch was well known to and is remembered by the pioneers of Sonoma Valley. A man of great energy and possessed of a well directed purpose, he had much to do with the early development of Sonoma and Sonoma

Valley. Full of faith in the future of this part of California, he feared not to trust his all in the work of its improvement. He was born in Scotland in 1816, and came to the United States after reaching manhood. He was a ship-carpenter by trade, and came in a merchant vessel to this coast in 1845, locating in the town of Sonoma where he became one of the earliest of early English-speaking pioneers of Sonoma County. In the bear flag movement he had part, as well as in the operations following which led to the acquisition of this sunny land by the United States. He wedded, at Sonoma, in 1847, Mrs. Sarah Flint, who, with friends, made the long and weary overland journey from the State of Wisconsin in 1845, coming directly to Sonoma County. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper opened and conducted, a few years, the "Blue Wing," the first public house of which Sonoma could boast. The building, quite a pretentious one, still stands, is now owned by John Tivnen, and is still in use. About 1850 Mr. and Mrs. Cooper moved to a splendid landed estate owned by them on the Petaluma road, just across the Sonoma Creek from Sonoma, and consists of 640 acres. They also owned 160 acres adjoining on the southwest, these lands being among the choicest in the valley. Commencing while vet all was as nature made it, the work of improvement was energetically pushed forward until the death of Mr. Cooper, which occurred in September, 1856. He left a widow and five children. All of the latter are yet living. Most of the original estate is yet in the hands of the family. The names of the children in the order of their births are as follows: Thomas S., who, with his brother, John R., is at the old home, and both are ranked among the enterprising successful agriculturists of the valley; Barbara is the wife of George Campbell, of Watsonville, Monterey County; Emma is the wife of James R. McDonald, of Stanislaus County; and Janet resides with her brothers upon the homestead. Mrs. Cooper, after some years of widowhood, married Sydney Harris. Her only child by this marriage is now engaged in the livery business

at Sonoma. His mother died May 10, 1886. James Cooper was by nature a leader among men. Stalwart, energetic, independent and fearless, he had hosts of friends and few enemies. He was prominent in Masonic circles and was one of the charter members of Temple Lodge, No. 14, Sonoma, and one of its first worthy masters.



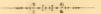
MOHN GOSS was born in London, England, November 5, 1850; when about five years of age he was sent to Carlow, Ireland, where he lived with his grandfather, of the same name, and at the age of ten he came to California with his cousin, H. G. Tobin, of Walla Walla, Washington Territory, and took up his residence near Santa Rosa with his mother, and has continued to reside at or near that beautiful city ever since, except while attending school and college at Oakland. He attended the district schools of the neighborhood and with such success that he passed an examination before he became of age, received a first grade certificate and taught several schools which he had attended as a pupil. In 1868 he entered the College of California, but the death of his step-father obliged him to remit his course for two years, but he entered college again at the State University, where he graduated in 1874, receiving the degree of A. B., and a commission as First Lieutenant in the University Cadets. He then studied law with Ex-Judge Oliver P. Evans in San Francisco, and was admitted to the Supreme Court January 11, 1878. His alma mater then conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He opened a law office in Santa Rosa, but the new field promised in central California invited his ambition and he located in Fresno in 1880. Here he formed a partnership with J. B. Campbell, now superior judge in that county, and the firm of Campbell & Goss did a large and lucrative business. They were engaged in nearly every important case, both civil and criminal, that was tried there during the two years they were as-

sociated together. His mother's health, however, becoming seriously impaired, he gave up his large practice in order to give his entire attention to his afflicted parent. He returned with her to Santa Rosa in 1882, where she died the following year. He then determined to remain at his old home and resume his position at the bar. In 1888 he was a leading candidate for superior judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Jackson Temple, but withdrew in favor of Ex-Judge Thomas Rutledge. He secured the nomination for the Assembly but was defeated, the district being largely Republican. Mr. Goss is a Democrat in politics, of strong antimonopoly tendencies, and is prominent in the councils of that party. He is an able and eloquent speaker, and has in preparation a work on oratory. Mr. Goss is married, and has an interesting family. He holds the office of court commissioner of the Superior Court, which he fills with entire satisfaction to the bar.



MAMES HENRY McGEE was born in Camden, Ray County, Missouri, October 10, 1847. He emigrated to California with his parents in the spring of 1852, crossing the plains with ox teams, in common with the large stream of emigration that flooded this State in the early days. His family, upon their arrival, first located in Sacramento, but soon left there for Sonoma, then the county seat of Sonoma County. From there, in 1854, they went to Plumas County, and returned from thence to Santa Rosa Valley in 1856, and, with the exception of occasional temporary absence, have been a resident of said valley ever since. He was educated at the high school and seminary of Santa Rosa, and later read law with Latimer & McCullough of Santa Rosa, being admitted to the bar in 1868. He first practiced at Elko, Nevada, after which he located permanently at Santa Rosa, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession. During his residence here he has held the office of justice of

the peace, to which position he was several times re-elected, and he has also held the offices of city recorder and city attorney of Santa Rosa. Judge McGee is a leading member of the bar of the State, and is a conspicuous figure in Sonoma County, where he has so long resided and practiced his profession. He has a well balanced and legal mind, and his familiarity with the statutes and codes is well known among the lawyers of the county. He is fond of his profession, is industrious, painstaking, studies his cases well, and has the good-will of his professional brethren. In 1868 he was married to Miss Cerro Gordo McMinn, and is the father of two children: William M., aged twenty years, and Irene, aged twelve years. His father and mother, H. W. and S. A. Mc-Gee, are both living in Lakeport, California.



ILLIAM A. LEWIS .- The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, John Lewis, was of Welsh and French extraction and a native of the State of Virginia. From there he emigrated to Kentucky where he married and afterward moved to Missouri, reaching St. Louis on the 5th day of January, 1797, settling in a part of the city then called Crauve Car Lake. He was one of the firstprobably the first-American agriculturist that acquired a permanent residence in what is now Missouri. In his family there are seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom one, Elizabeth, was a woman of strong intellectual powers, was closely allied to the history of St. Louis, and by her many deeds of Christian charity, won for herself a warm place in the hearts of the people. She was the second daughter of John Lewis, and was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, on the 3d day of April, 1794, and was taken to St. Louis, Missouri, by her parents. She was thrice married, the first time immediately after the completion of her thirteenth year to Mr. Gabriel Long, a wealthy merchant and planter of St. Louis, June 25,

1807; to Rev. Alexander McAlister, a talented and much respected clergyman of St. Louis, on the 30th of April, 1823, and to A. R. Corbin, Esq., of New York (then a resident of St. Louis and the editor and proprietor of the St. Louis Argus, the organ at that time in that city of the old Jackson party), June 11, 1835. Her last husband, with whom she lived more than thirty-three years, was afterward married to a sister of General U.S. Grant. Her death occurred at the residence of her husband, in the city of New York, on the 9th of July, 1868, in the seventy-fifth year of her age. Her end was painless and happy; she was surrounded by her husband and daughters, by many grandchildren, several great-grandchildren and by sons-in-law and grand-sons-in-law. Thus surrounded and supplied with every comfort and with every alleviation of suffering which affection and affluence could command, this early emigrant to St. Louis, this pious Christian, this accomplished lady, this most loving wife and mother passed to that blissful abode provided by Infinite Goodness for the good of all nations and of every degree. Sallie, another daughter of John Lewis, became the wife of Colonel Daniel M. Boone, son of the famous Colonel Daniel Boone, the old pioneer and hunter of Kentucky. She lived to the age of nearly seventy years, and was the mother of a large family, some few of whom are now living. One of the sons of John Lewis was also named John, and was four years old when his parents moved to Missouri, having been born in Kentucky in 1793. He grew to manhood in St. Louis, and there married Nancy M. Curry, also a native of Kentucky. He was a farmer by occupation and spent the most of his life in St. Louis County, where he died in 1848. In his family there were ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom all lived to be grown. Those of the family now living are Mrs. Dr. J. M. Bowles, of Santa Rosa; Mrs. Sallie Johnson, of Napa City; Fannie, now Mrs. Dr. Edward Weldon, of San Francisco; Samuel Fletcher Lewis, of San Diego County, and the subject of this sketch.

William A. Lewis was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 1, 1830. Like the majority of the boys at that time he was reared and grew to manhood on his father's farm. In 1852 he crossed the plains with his uncle, Lindsey Lewis, and his family, their party comprising seven wagons. After a journey of seven months they landed in Marysville, Yuba County, California, where he spent a part of that winter. In the spring of 1853, as soon as the snow was off the mountains so that they could be traveled, he crossed over to the east side and there met a party of emigrants on their way to this State, and purchased of them a lot of their horses and cattle, which he brought into Sonoma County, arriving here in October of the same year. From that time to the present Mr. Lewis has made this his home. With a part of the stock of cattle he brought with him, he went over on the Borjorques ranch, buying a portion of that grant and taking up some government land adjoining it. He there established his fine dairy farm, which for its desirable location, the quality of the soil and the extensive improvements, together with the systematic management of the ranch, makes it one of the largest and finest dairy farms in this section of California. The ranch consists of nearly 2,000 acres, a part of which, including the residence, is in Marin County. Here Mr. Lewis resided until 1880, when he moved into Petaluma and took up his residence here, but he is still managing and giving the ranch his personal attention. He was married in St. Louis, Missouri, February 4, 1868, to Mary Louise, daughter of Dr. James H. Hall, now of Petaluma, California. They have five children, three daughters and two sons: Nannie M., Hall, Lillian, Edith and William.

ILLIAM LONGMORE, county assessor of Sonoma County, was elected to the office in 1886 for four years. Previous to his election he had served six years as

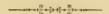
deputy county assessor, from 1880. He came to Sonoma County twenty years ago, first settled in Bodega Township, where he lived twelve years, then moved to Analy Township, lived there six years, and upon being elected to the office he now holds, he located in Santa Rosa. During these years farming and dairying has been his active business. Mr. Longmore was born in the north of Ireland thirty-seven years ago. He crossed the Atlantic when sixteen vears of age, coming via the Isthmus of Panama to California. His father's relations being in America, he from early boyhood, determined to make this his home, and at the early age above stated, in company with an elder brother and two elder sisters, came to this country. One of the sisters has since died. Four years later his youngest brother and a sister came over. The former has since died, leaving one brother and two sisters still living in this State, the sisters in San Francisco and the brother in Solano County. The parents of the subject of this sketch were both descended from Scotch ancestry, but were born in Ireland. His father died in his native country in 1872, and his mother and one brother and sister still live there. Mr. Longmore is what might be termed a self-educated man, having attended school only one year. He was deputy assessor under G. W. Lewis, for the townships of Analy, Bodega, Ocean and Salt Point. He was elected assessor on the Democratic ticket by a large majority of 797 votes, over N. King, Republican, the Democratic majority that year being only sixty-eight votes. His majorities were much higher in the townships where he had served as deputy assessor. Mr. Longmore married, in 1875, Miss Nannie Watson, a native of California, born in 1853, just after her parents crossed the State line, en route here. Her father, James Watson, came across the plains in 1849, and raised the first crop of potatoes of any magnitude planted in this county, on what was called Jasper O'Farrell's ranch, in the Freestone Valley. He returned to Illinois in the fall of 1850, remained there until the spring of 1853, sold his farm

there, and brought his family across the plains that summer. He now lives in Green Valley, where he owns 500 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Longmore have had five children, four daughters and one son, the latter deceased.



ALTER S. DAVIS, real estate broker and insurance agent, has been in the business six years. He first started in 1881, and is the special agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company and the Lion Fire Insurance Company of London, England, the Orient Fire Insurance Company and the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. He represents George D. Dornin of San Francisco, general manager of the above named companies for the Pacific coast, and who does the largest California business of any general agency in that city. These companies represent a capital of about \$18,000,000. Davis owns considerable real estate, consisting of some choice city property and sixteen acres just outside the city limits, on the west. He looks after his own property, that of his father, and does a general brokerage business in property, as well as loaning money, etc. His office is in the Sonoma Abstract Bureau. From 1884 to 1886 Mr. Davis was deputy county recorder. In 1884 he was elected city treasurer of Santa Rosa, and was re-elected, serving four years. Mr. Davis' father, Josias Davis, is a native of Virginia. He went to Ohio when a young man, married an Ohio lady, a Miss Lansdale, and settled in Champaign County. There the subject of this sketch was born in February, 1857. Mr. Davis was for many years engaged in merchandising in that place, until failing health induced him to seek outdoor life, and he bought and conducted a large farm in that county. Wishing to improve his health, he came to California in 1870, and spent a few months in Humboldt County, then came to Sonoma County, where he has since resided. He is now sixty-eight years old, and has been

an invalid for over thirty years. Three sons compose their family, of whom Walter is the youngest. Preston R. is the county surveyor of Sonoma county, and Charles N. is a farmer in Humboldt County. The parents reside in Santa Rosa. Josias Davis is largely interested in real estate, mostly improved. He laid off Davis' Addition in 1871 or '72, comprising sixteen acres, situated on both sides of College avenue, and west of Mendocino street, nearly all of which has been sold and built up.



ANIEL R. STEWART .- This business house, a grocery, provision and fruit store, situated on Western avenue, between Maine and Kentucky streets, was first started by A. F. Killam in June, 1882. It was first started as a fruit store, and from that a stock of groceries was added and the business increased. After conducting it two years and a-half, Mr. Killam sold half his interest to James A. Tatterson, and the firm name became A. F. Killam & Co. These gentlemen continued together about a year, when Mr. Killam bought out Tatterson's interest, and a month later Daniel R. Stewart came into the business, taking a half interest, and the name changed to Killam & Stewart. This partnership lasted about a year, when Mr. Stewart purchased the interest of his partner, and since October 12, 1887, has conducted the business under the present management. Mr. Stewart, a young man of fine business qualities, is well and favorably known in this community from his boyhood up. He was born in this county February 21, 1865, a son of David Stewart (whose sketch appears in this work). His early days were spent on his father's farm in Vallejo Township, and his education received at the public schools of Petaluma. He graduated in the high school June 8, 1883, and shortly after entered Heald's Business College of San Francisco, where he graduated in October of the same year. After spending a few months at home he again went to San Francisco

and engaged in the Occidental Hotel as clerk and assistant steward, where he remained about five months. He then took the position of deputy superintendent of streets in that city, in which capacity he served for three months, when, upon receiving news that sickness existed in his father's family, he resigned his position and returned home, remaining there nine months assuming the duties of the farm. Again going to San Francisco, he engaged with his brother-in-law, James McNabb, of the firm of McNabb & Smith, drayers of that city, with whom he staid about a month, when he purchased a half interest in his present business. Mr. Stewart is a Mason, belonging to Arcturus Lodge, No. 22; the Order of the Eastern Star; Petaluma Lodge, No. 100, K. of P., and the Junior Order of American Mechanics, No. 1.

- - - - -

ICHOLAS CARRIGER, deceased.—The subject of this sketch was one of the earliest American pioneers of Sonoma County. His long residence and connection with Sonoma Valley renders a review of his life of peculiar interest in the history of the county. He was born in Carter County, Tennessee, March 30, 1816. His father, Christian Carriger, was a native of Germany, who, early in life, came to the United States, where he received his education, married, and finally located in the county above mentioned. His mother, Eliza (Ward) Carriger, was a native of England. Mr. Carriger remained in the county of his birth, attending school and working in a flour mill and distillery until he reached the age of nineteen years, when he volunteered in the First Regiment of Tennessee Mounted Volunteers, Captain J. Powell's company, being mustered into service for the Florida war by General John E. Wool, of the United State army, at Athens, Tennessee. This was on June 26, 1835, receiving an honorable discharge therefrom one year after. He then went into the iron manufacturing business on his father's property in

his native county, where he continued until November, 1840, then emigrating to Warren County, Missouri, where he engaged in the stemming of tobacco and other affairs. He then moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and remained there one year, when he transferred his residence to Buchanan County and later to Holt and Andrew counties, finally settling at Round Prairie, where he took up a quartersection of land, fenced it, entered into the cultivation of hemp, tobacco and cereals, and there remained until 1846, when he once more was on the move. On April 27 of the latter year Mr. Carriger started from Round Prairie for California, and was joined at Oregon City, Holt County, by Captain Grieg, their number being further augmented on the journey by the addi tion of Major Cooper, the Indian agent at Council Bluffs. This is the same Major Cooper who is now a resident of Colusa County, and was judge of the court of first instance for the district of Sonoma in 1848, a gentleman well known in Sonoma County. With Mr. Carriger were his parents; only his mother, however, survived the journey, his father having died when crossing the Sierra Nevadas. Mrs. Carriger, his mother, made Sonoma County her home until her death, which occurred in 1863. We make the following extract from a diary kept by the subject of this sketch, now in his family: "21st September, 1846. We struck the mountains. Distressing bad road; eight miles to the high California mountains, and got eight wagons up. 22d. Made a roller and fastened chains together and pulled the wagons, with thirty-two yoke of oxen at the bottom and twenty-five at the top. 23d. Hauling wagons. 24th. Traveled eight miles to the lake; distressing bad road. 25th. Laid by. 26th. Christian Carriger, the father of the writer, died. On the same day, Joseph Wardlow's wife died. On the same day, Mr. N. Carriger's daughter Catherine was born." Such is the sad story of endurance and suffering told in honest and simple words, that appeal to sympathy far more forcibly than if clothed in the most affect-

ing imagery. The first place at which the emigrant band arrived in California was Johnson's ranch on Bear River, the stream being ferried at the spot now known as Fremont, situated at the mouth of the Feather River. Their place of destination was Sonoma, and the route lav by William Gordon's, now in Yolo County, John R. Wolfskill's on Putah Creek, Solano's Rancherie at Rockville, George Yount's in Napa, where they halted a few days, and thence by Spanish trail into the valley of their hopes and fears. At the time of Mr. Carriger's arrival, all the young and able bodied men had joined Fremont: indeed, on the route it was no uncommon event for the younger male emigrants to flock to the standard of the Pathfinder. On his arrival, therefore, he was not to be behindhand, and as all available soldiers had been dispatched to join the gallant Colonel and his California battalion, our new-comer entered the ranks of the navy, a company of which were then quartered at Sonoma under Lieutenant Revere. Mr. Carriger served in this branch of the service under Lieutenant Maury, who succeeded Revere, and after being with them for some months, finally got his honorable discharge from Captain John B. Hull, United States navy, in March, 1847. It should be mentioned that, during his term of service, Mr. Carriger, in the ordinary routine of duty, carried the mail on horseback between Sonoma and San Rafael, and was also present on duty when the stones placed at the boundaries of the city of Benicia were put into position by Dr. Robert Semple. After his discharge from the United States service Mr. Carriger located in the Pueblo of Sonoma. There he built the first redwood building ever erected in Sonoma Valley. This house was an object of the greatest interest to the Indians and native Californians. It is still standing on Napa street and is in a good state of preservation. He was also the first of the Americans who planted vines and undertook the cultivation of grapes in Sonoma Valley. In 1848, when the whole world was set wild with the news of the discovery of gold in California,

Mr. Carriger was one of the first to leave for the mines to try his luck. He started in company with Joseph Wardlow, Elias Graham, Henry Thornton and others, for Mormon Island, and there found certain Mormons before them, who claimed all the land and the right to mine there, by priority of residence. The difficulty was, however, soon overcome by their being allowed to prosecute their work beyond a certain limit, and there, having been successful, they constructed a skin boat, and crossing the stream porceeded to the south fork of the American River, staying there eleven days, when intelligence was received that the Spaniards and Indians had broken out into open rebellion in Sonoma; he therefore at once repaired thither, to look after his family, and was the first to return from the mines with dust to that city or valley. In this year Mr. Carriger removed his family to Coloma, where the precious metal was first discovered, but he only kept them there for six weeks. He was the lucky discoverer of the Northern Kelsey and Auburn mines, and was, with his associates, the first to find gold in the Auburn district. We next find our hero prospecting on Sutter Creek, but they soon had to leave the vicinity on account of Indians, who had become trouble some; they therefore proceeded high up on the middle fork of the American River, where they came across very rich diggings, three men in one day taking out as much as fifty pounds weight of gold. A serious accident now necessitated his leaving the mines, when he returned to Sonoma. In March, 1849, taking several Sonoma Indians with him, he returned to the mines at Auburn, and met those aboriginals who were implicated in the death of Mr. Hollingsworth and a preacher in Oregon; they at once gave chase, and not one escaped. When caught they were tried, found guilty and hanged to a limb close by on Bear River. At Auburn Mr. Carriger was fairly successful. He next went to Bear River and pursued his mining at Steep Hollow, and ultimately returned to Sonoma in 1849. In 1850 he took a drove of

cattle to Trinity County, the party being composed of Mr. Carriger, his two brothers, Solomon and Caleb, and Dr. Storer, with eleven Indians; remained there until June, when he came back to Sonoma, and took up his residence on his ranch, about three miles west of the town. There Mr. Carriger spent the most of his days and years until his death, which occurred June 30, 1885. For more than thirtyfive years Mr. Carriger was prominently connected with grape culture and the wine industry of Sonoma Valley. His energetic measures and practical business habits soon produced wonderful results. The wild and uncultivated lands were made to yield their dormant riches. His vineyards covered over 150 acres. The winery which he erected is a magnificent building of three stories in height, the lower one being of stone, forming a capacious cellar, with a capacity of 180,000 gallons. His landed possessions covered a thousand acres, upon the hills of which roamed his herds of stock, while the valley lands produced bountiful harvests of golden grain. His residence, a fine two-story building, beautifully located, gave a magnificent view of the valley stretching away to the foothills in the east and for miles in extent to the south. This magnificent farm is now (1888) under the control and direction of his widow who with several of the family reside upon the place. Mr. Carriger was one of the best known men of Sonoma Valley. A more staunch and genial friend, hospitable host or honest and upright man did not exist than "Nick" Carriger, as his friends delighted in calling him. He was prominent and took a lead in all enterprises tending to develop the resources of his chosen valley. In political matters he was a Democrat, and while declining offices which his friends desired him to fill, his influence was felt in the ranks of the party and always for what he considered to be for its best interests. He was for many years the president of the Pioneer Association of Sonoma County. In Andrew County, Missouri, September 29, 1842, Mr. Carriger was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ann

Wardlow, a native of Highland County, Ohio, born November 21, 1826. She is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lance) Wardlow. Her father was a native of Scotland, and her mother of Germany. From this marriage there are living the following named children: Elizabeth Jane, born July 28, 1843, married Otto Schetter, residing in Oakland; Levisa, born January 22, 1845, married L. L. Lewis, living in Sacramento; David W., born December 20, 1847; Albert Boggs, born February 13, 1850, both residing on the old homestead; Louisa L., born January 23, 1852, married M. Powell, residing at Mark West; Eva N., born March 13, 1854, married C. A. Tufts, living in Sacramento; William W., born August 25, 1857, living on the old homestead; Emina, born July 8, 1858, married John Carriger (deceased), residing in Kansas; and Solomon H., born May 11, 1862, residing in Sonoma. The two deceased children were Sarah Catherine, born in the Sierra Nevadas, September 26, 1846, died December of the same year, and John, born February 11, 1856 who died September 5, 1857.

and the following of the same

EMUS RILEY GALE was born near Arrow Rock, Cooper County, Missouri, January 17, 1855. Two years after, his parents moved to northeastern Missouri, and settled near Memphis, Scotland County. Here he grew up, passing his time in working on the farm, and occasionally attending the district schools. His opportunities for acquiring an education were, however, few, as the humble circumstances of the family required the help of himself and older brother John, as soon as they were able to "hoe corn" and "chop wood." But notwithstanding this he found time to read books, which proved to be of great practical benefit to him afterward. Among these books (the most of them borrowed from acquaintances) were "Napoleon and his Marshals," "Abridged History of the United States," "Hume's History of England," "Struggles and Triumphs of

P. T. Barnum," "Life of Washington," and "Paley's Natural Theology." These books were read and re-read by young Gale at such leisure time as he had. Another book in which he took a special delight was "Sargent's Life of Henry Clay." The history of the struggles of Clay, together with the many stories of the early life of J. Proctor Knott as told by Riley Gale, father of the subject of this sketch, who was an intimate friend and acquaintance of "Proc." did much to shape the course of life and to arouse the ambition of this youth. In May, 1875, he left his old home in Missouri and came to California, resolved to obtain an education if possible. Arriving at Petaluma with a few dollars of borrowed money, a small valise of clothing and a few books, he sought and soon found employment on a farm near Petaluma. For a year and a half he worked near Petaluma at whatever employment he could find, sending a portion of his earnings home to help the family along. With the means he had thus earned he entered Christian College at Santa Rosa, and pursued chiefly a literary and classical course, spending his vacations at work in the harvest fields. Having secured a teacher's certificate, he began teaching school near Petaluma in the spring of 1879, and continued in this profession till the spring of 1884, studying law in the meantime during leisure hours. Upon examination he was admitted to the Supreme Court of California in the fall of 1883. Desirous of prosecuting more thoroughly and systematically his law studies, he then went to Washington, D. C., with the means he had acquired by teaching school, and there entered Columbian University where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then went to New Haven, Connecticut, with the balance of his slender means, and entered Yale College, where he graduated with the degree of Master of Laws, and was awarded the prize law books by that institution. It was only by the exercise of the most rigid economy that he was able to pay his way through this school. The fall of 1886

found him back in Petaluma, but penniless. Through the favor of Henry Gherkins, proprietor of the Union Hotel in Petaluma, he was given board and lodging until he could "look around," the proprietor promising to wait for his pay. On the same day the young attorney called on J. Campbell, an old Petaluma merchant, and explained his situation. The kindhearted merchant sold him a few necessary articles of clothing, promising to wait till they could be paid for out of the yet-to-be-earned fees of the lawyer. After considerable effort, failing to get a place in any of the law offices in Petaluma, and having no means to furnish a law office of his own, he went to Santa Rosa, where he called on several Santa Rosa lawyers, with the view of getting a place for a time in a law office. But all efforts in this direction seemed about to fail. The penniless lawyer at last sought William E. McConnell, Esq., of the Santa Rosa bar, who listened attentively to his application, and at once gave him a place in his office, and permitted him to hang out his sign. He next secured a small room for lodging at a cost of one dollar per week. His fare was of the simplest and plainest character, obtained at a Mendocino street restaurant. It was a case of "live within your means," and a case of small means. For a period of nearly four months it was with the greatest difficulty that enough could be earned to defray the expenses of board and lodging, but becoming gradually better acquainted, his practice of law increased. The debts of Gherkins and Campbell were paid. A much-needed new coat and pair of shoes took the place of the old. The young attorney no longer avoided public gaze on Sunday, on account of his old clothes. He now occasionally attended socials, to which he had often before been invited, but could not go. His business was materially increased by his becoming assistant district attorney under District Attorney George Pearce, about this time. In June, 1887, Mr. Gale formed a law copartnership with A. G. Burnett, Esq. The two men were brought together by the relationship

which had existed between them, Mr. Burnett having been Mr. Gale's teacher in Christian College a few years before. It was the custom of Mr. Gale, during the first three or four months of his stay in Santa Rosa, to attend evening services at a "little church around the corner." He was always the first at church in the evening, and the first away, as he thought his coat and shoes were not well suited to stand comparison with "John Wanamaker's best." Here he often saw a lady enter the church, walk briskly up the aisle, and take her place in the church choir. Several months elapsed before they became acquainted. The sequel is, however, that on the 3d of October, 1888, this lady, Miss Carrie England, of Santa Rosa, and Mr. Gale were married. December 31, 1888, the law copartnership existing between Gale and Burnett was dissolved, Mr. Burnett having been elected district attorney of Sonoma County. Mr. Gale is now alone in a thriving law practice, and has a beautiful little home of his own on Third street in Santa Rosa. Mr. Gale has three uncles in Sonoma County: Dow, Otis and Demus Gale, who are old Californians. He has also three brothers in this State: Dr. John P. Gale, of Colusa County, and Albert and Lee Gale, of Sonoma County.

HILIP HENRY VOLLMAR, proprietor of Vollmar's Hotel at Embarcadero, was born in the Duchy of Holstein, now a part of the German Empire, November 25, 1835. His father died when he was but a child, after which he was taken into the family of John Asmus, and by him reared and given fair educational and other advantages. Reaching the age of nineteen years, possessed of an adventurous spirit, and having heard much of the land of the free across the ocean, he resolved to emigrate to the United States. Making his way with little difficulty to Liverpool, he embarked on the sail vessel Grand Western, and reached New York City after a tedious

vovage of forty days. Entirely unacquainted with the English language, not many avenues of employment were open to him, but he soon apprenticed himself to the grocer's trade in Brooklyn. His strict attention to business so won upon his employer that in April, 1856, he was made by him head clerk in another establishment of his, in New York City. But the same spirit of adventure which had led Mr. Vollmar to leave his native land, caused him, in October, 1857, to come to the Golden State. At Placerville he engaged in placer mining, which occupation in and around "Hangtown" he continued until the spring of 1858, when he was drawn into the whirlpool of excitement over the supposed wealth of gold on Frazier River, British Columbia. The privations, hardships, sickness and sufferings endured by Mr. Vollmar the following year would have killed any man not possessed of the indomitable will and iron constitution which were his in those days. Crippled for life, health impaired beyond all but partial recovery, those months spent on Frazier River in pursuit of the phantom goddess, wealth, are only recalled with sadness. His fosterbrother, John Asmus, Jr., had preceded him to America and to California several years. He was the eldest by twelve years or more. They joined their fortunes in the expedition to the Frazier River. It will be impossible here to give in detail the history of that expedition. Their first attempt to reach the mines, as part of a party of six owning in common their own row-boat, stocked with tools and six months' provisions, and everything needed for use and comfort, was frustrated by wrecking their boat in the rapids met in the ascent of Harrison River. All was lost but two sacks of flour-all weapons of offence and defence, tools, clothing, etc., leaving them entirely destitute. The escape from death of the whole party was almost miraculous and with Mr. Vollmar very narrow. At first attempts to go on were made, but all had to be abandoned, though a portion of the party united with other parties and kept on. The return of Mr. Vollmar and his foster-brother

to Victoria in their defenseless and destitute condition was attended with extreme suffering and great danger. Their boat they recovered and had that to float them. One night when they were surrounded by Chinook Indians, who, observing their defenseless condition, evidently decided to massacre them to obtain their boat and few valuables, they were saved by the inimitable power possessed by Mr. Vollmar of mimicry. No animal known to him lives, whose voice or call he can not mimic to perfection. The Indians looked upon him as a witch or "medicine man," gifted with marvelous powers. An opportunity occurring, they hastily embarked and in the darkness escaped down the river. Reaching Victoria, a rest was made, when, refitting and reorganizing, the second and successful attempt to reach mining ground was made, this time by ascending Frazier River direct. Twenty-two miles above Fort Yale, the party established a mining camp, which could be reached only with great difficulty, a long portage constituting the last stage of the journey. Supplies were obtained at great cost on account of the labor of the portage, and the mines prosecuted with the utmost energy hardly realized \$3 per day to the man. Finally, November 23, 1858, a sad accident occurred which placed Mr. Vollmar's life in peril for many months and crippled him for life. While at work a detached bowlder crushed him to the earth, catching him by the right foot and crushing his ankle and right leg. He was conveyed to the substantial though rude log cabin which they had erected, and there compelled to spend the following winter, without medical aid of any kind but the rudest. Scurvy added to his misery and danger, though toward spring four pounds of potatoes were obtained at a fabulous price, which materially benefited him. March 11th, Mr. Vollmar was carried from camp by his partners and taken to Fort Yale, they returning to the diggings. He by easy stages was transported by boats down the river and to Victoria, where the next nine months he was treated in hospital. Late in that year (1859) he

reached San Francisco, able to walk with the aid of a crutch and cane. Out near the old Mission he spent about fourteen months, with John Her-Mr. Vollmar with characteristic energy soon began to do light work, and the following few years he found light employment and labored to repay \$200 indebtedness to his fosterbrother. After driving a milk wagon eighteen months, and having saved \$600 he, in partnership with his foster-brother, in 1863, rented fifty acres of land near the Ocean House. Their labors came to naught, the extreme drought of that year almost entirely ruined their crops, and the close of the season found Mr. Vollmar minus his investment. Again he commenced at the foot of the ladder, financially, but with characteristic energy, so well succeeded that, in 1868, he bought an interest in a grocery store on the northwest corner of Eighth and Howard streets, San Francisco, and continued in that business until 1872. He then bought the hotel property he now owns and occupies at Embarcadero. Mr. Vollmar has made improvements and additions to his property, and has been successful in its management, as well as in winning by his genial accommodating ways the good opinion of all who know him. He is well known in Sonoma Valley, and is met at his home and otherwhere by kindly greeting from hosts of friends. His wife, formerly Miss Mary Volk, a native of Germany, he wedded in San Francisco in 1871. They have one daughter, Flora, now sixteen years of age. Mr. Vollmar is a member of Sonoma Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F. Both himself and wife have taken the Rebecca degree in Verdont Lodge, No. 99.

- ---

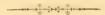
HARLES W. WOODWARD, confectioner, No. 619, Fourth street, has been in the business in Santa Rosa since April 10, 1885. He manufactures all grades of candies, except part of the steam-made goods, and makes by far the larger variety of confectionery goods he handles. He also manufactures large quan-

tities of ice cream which is done by steam, his steam engine being one of the only two used exclusively for the manufacture of ice cream. His yearly output is from twelve to fifteen hundred gallons. In connection with his ice cream manufactory he makes ice waters, Roman Punch and other cooling temperance beverages. Besides his salesroom and factory he has tastefully furnished an ice cream parlor for his city customers. Mr. Woodward has both a retail and wholesale trade in candy, his wholesale trade extending throughout Lake and Mendocino Counties, as well as Sonoma County. Mr. Woodward's father was a native of New Jersey, and his mother of Long Island. They moved west and settled near Mansfield, Ohio, in 1826, and thence to Noble County, Indiana, where the subject of this sketch was born. Mr. Woodward has been a resident of Sonoma County since October 25, 1865. For many years he was employed as a salesman in general merchandising establishments, and was engaged in the grocery business on his own account from 1876 till 1880. In Santa Rosa, in 1868, he married Miss Mathews, a native of Missouri, who came to this State in 1859. She died of consumption in Healdsburg, in January, 1885, leaving two sons, George A. and Frederick, aged nineteen and twelve years respectively. Mr. Wood. ward is a member of the I.O.O. F. and K. of P.

ETER N. STOFEN.—The subject of this sketch has the past twenty-five years been one of Sonoma Valley's active, enterprising, public-spirited citizens. He dates his birth in the Duchy of Holstein, now a part of the German Empire, May 29, 1836, son of Wilken and Catherine Stofen. When seventeen years of age, in company with his brother, John J. Stofen, two years older than himself, he left the old home, and as sailor lads they shipped before the mast, and started in life for themselves as sailors on a merchant vessel. They reached San Francisco in 1856. Bidding farewell to

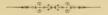
ocean life they went to Tuolumne County and engaged with fair success in mining until 1861, when, returning to San Francisco, they found employment until June, 1863. Then they located at Embarcadero, or San Luis as it is perhaps more properly called. There in copartnership they became the owners of 190 acres of land, and established what is known as Stofen's Landing, on Sonoma Creek, and became actively engaged in the carrying and passenger trade between Sonoma Valley and San Francisco. Each of the brothers built for himself a fine cottage home, which was soon surrounded by shade and ornamental trees. A portion of their land was devoted to fruit culture, but the greater part was devoted to general purposes. The shipping business grew with the productions of the valley and became large and lucrative, necessitating the building of four ware houses and the owning of several schooners and barges; finally the steamer Sonoma, owned by the brothers, was placed in the trade in 1874. The Stofen brothers were widely known, and for their energy and honorable dealing and enterprise in meeting all demands upon them in a business way, will always be well and favorably remembered. The advent of the Sonoma Valley Railroad commenced the period of decline in the water carrying trade of the valley's products. Still the business is kept up, two vessels being employed in making regular trips to San Francisco. John J. Stofen now resides in San Francisco and is the master of the government steamer, General McDowell. Peter N. Stofen, whose name heads this sketch, was united in marriage November 9, 1875, with Miss Dora Thiesson, who was also born in the Duchy of Holstein. She has resided in California since sixteen years of age. They have two children, Meta and William. Mrs. Stofen is a cultured lady, much respected by all who know her. She is the worthy matron of the "Valley of the Moon" Chapter, No. 85, Eastern Star, a Masonic organization. Stofen is also a member of the same organization, and of Temple Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M.,

having served the lodge as secretary, senior and junior warden. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., No. 168, Pueblo Lodge, and of the Master Mariners Benevolent Association, of San Francisco. Mr. Stofen's parents and a younger brother, Herman W., now a resident of San Francisco, also an older sister, Mrs. Margaret Stademan, now a resident of Embarcadero, joined him in 1870. Both of his parents lived to a ripe age, his mother dving in 1883, aged seventy-eight years, and his father dying December 6, 1886, aged eighty-six years. He was remarkably strong physically and mentally to the last, and died of heart disease, without a moment's sickness. November 6, 1888, Mr. Stofen was honored by the votes of Sonoma County, by being elected county treasurer, on the Democratic ticket, by a vote flattering and complimentary to himself. Since his taking possession of the office he has been a resident of Santa Rosa. His many warm friends in Sonoma Valley and otherwheres predict for him an honorable career as a public officer.



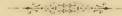
OBERT W. BELL, proprietor of the Santa Rosa nurseries. sneeds bank, is a native of Britain, but resided in Canada for twenty years prior to 1877, when he came to Santa Rosa. He afterward removed to Napa Valley and spent some time there engaged in fruit culture, returning to Santa Rosa in September, 1885. In April, 1888, he purchased the Santa Rosa nurseries from Mr. Burbank. These nurseries were established by Mr. Burbank ten years ago, and since that time have gained a State, and even a national reputation. The trees from these nurseries are free from the insect pests which affect nurseries in many parts of the State. They are grown without irrigation, and hence are much better rooted than those produced by the irrigation method. Mr. Bell has made fruit culture a study for a large part of his life, and is passionately fond of his chosen calling. Besides the

grounds on Tupper street, he has lately added twenty-two and one-half acres of choice sediment land, well adapted to the nursery business, and located one mile west of the city. Being entirely isolated from other orchards he can guard against insect pests that might be propagated by shiftless neighbors; and the land being new, will produce healthy, vigorous trees, thus enabling him to maintain the enviable reputation which these nurseries already possess. Mr. Bell is determined to earn and deserve a reputation for reliability which is so essential in this business, where dishonesty cannot be detected for some years. He employs a foreman, who was for many years foreman for Mr. Burbank. He expects to have over a million of fruit, shade and ornamental trees and plants for the season of 1889-'90, and, as business may demand, will continue to enlarge his nurseries. May his shadow never grow less.



RTHUR L. WHITNEY & CO.—The above named firm, one of the largest, if not the largest grocers, shippers and commission merchants in the city of Petaluma, consists of A. L. and C. E. Whitney. The business was first started by A. P. Whitney and I. D. Cross, who remained together about one year, when Mr. Cross sold his interest to George Lamoreaux, and the business continued under the firm name of Whitney & Lamoreaux. About a year later Mr. Whitney became the sole proprietor and remained alone for some time when H. T. Fairbanks purchased an interest and the firm became Whitney & Fairbanks. This partnership lasted about a year and a half, when Mr. Whitney again became the sole proprietor and continued as such up to the time of his death in 1884, when his sons, A. L. and C. E. Whitney succeeded to the business and the name changed to what it now is. Their business in San Francisco, under the firm name of C. E. Whitney & Co., dairy produce and provisions, corner of California and Davis streets, is one of

the largest in that city, and is a solid, substantial house. Arthur L. Whitney, the manager of the house in Petaluma, was born in Kingston, Minnesota, May 26, 1858. He came to Petaluma with his mother and the family in 1861, his father, A. P. Whitney, being here at that time, having come in the fall of 1858. Arthur was reared in Petaluma, attended the public schools of that city, and graduated May 26, 1876. He next entered the University of California at Berkeley, and graduated from that institution June 2, 1880, receiving the degree Ph. B., also just before graduating, received the commission as Captain of the University Corps of Cadets. After a short course at Heald's Business College he returned to Petaluma and entered the employ of his father, with whom he remained two years, when he went to San Francisco and became associated in business with his brother under the firm name of C. E. Whitney & Co. He remained there until his father's death in 1884, when he assumed the management of the business in Petaluma under the name of Arthur L. Whitney & Co., at the same time retaining his interest in the firm in San Francisco. Mr. Whitney is a Knight Templar, belonging to Mt. Olivet Commandery, No. 20, of Petaluma. He was united in marriage November 23, 1882, with Anna B. St. John, stepdaughter of E. Denman, president of the Bank of Sonoma County. They have two sons-Arthur St. John and Leslie Denman.

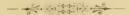


this sketch is well known in California's business and political circles, having been over a third of a century identified with the State, and at the present time one of the most active and progressive men of Sonoma County. It is fitting that more than a passing mention of him should be made in this historical work. A brief review of his life gives the following facts: He was born in the city of New York, October 23, 1831, and was educated and reared

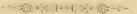
in that city. In February, 1853, he embarked for California, via the Isthmus route. From Panama, on the old steamer Tennessee, he was a passenger bound for San Francisco. The illstarred steamer was destined never to reach her destination, for March 6, in a dense fog, she lost her reckonings and ran ashore at Tagus beach, Bolinas Bay, Marin County, at a point ever since known as Tennessee Cove. The passengers and their effects were all saved. The first nine years of Mr. Howe's residence in California were spent in mining in Tuolumne County. He then returned to New York City and remained in the East until 1856, when, returning to this State, he again made his home in Tuolumne County. In that county, in 1858, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Assembly of the State, and in 1859 was re-elected. In 1859 Mr. Howe was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ellen Hammond, who was born in the State of Tennessee, but from girlhood was reared in California. In 1862 Mr. Howe became a resident and an active business man of San Francisco and one of the city's leading public men. As one of the firm of J. W. Gale & Co., commission merchants, he engaged in business on Davis Street. In 1869 the firm became Howe & Hall. Many years this well-known firm did an extensive business with correspondents in many different parts of the Pacific coast. The firm was dissolved in 1882, Mr. Howe, however, continuing the business until January 1, 1884. In 1873, when San Francisco elected twelve members of the Assembly at large, or upon one ticket, Mr. Howe was a nominee upon the Democratic ticket, and the only one on the ticket of twelve who was elected, a fact the mere statement of which is a great compliment to him. In 1875 he was elected one of the city's representatives in the State Senate, serving four years to the satisfaction of his constituents, during which time he acted upon many important committees, and was chairman on the committee on commerce and navigation. In 1872 Mr. Howe and his partner, Mr. Hall, bought 100 acres of choice valley land, two miles

south of the old historic town of Sonoma, in .. this county, and at once commenced its improvement. From time to time they added to this purchase until they owned an estate of nearly 400 acres. This property was equally divided by the partners in 1885, Mr. Howe having the year previous established his home upon the portion he now owns. "Eden Dale," the name of this place, is one of the finest rural properties to be found in Sonoma County. The estate of 200 acres is under a high state of cultivation, and all in orchard or vineyard, seventyfive acres being devoted to deciduous fruits, including twenty acres planted with quince trees, the largest quince orchard in the United States. This orchard was planted by Mr. Howe in 1877. The crop of quinces for 1887 was fully 175 tons. Peaches and pears form a large portion of the annual production, 3,000 boxes of pears being marketed in 1887. The elegant residence, commodious, substantial, furnished and finished with regard only to comfort and convenience, was erected in 1879. All the building improvements are noticeably good and all help to make " Eden Dale" a charming picture of a delightful rural home. Sonoma Creek passes from the north to the south through the estate, and upon its banks near the southern boundary of the property, stands a historic building, erected in the early days, before California was a State. It is 40 x 40 feet, and is a story and a half high. It is substantially built of hewed square timber and hewed boards, and originally had not a nail, spike, or iron of any kind in any of its parts. In the old time it was used as a flour-mill, but is now occupied by men in the employ of Mr. Howe. The public career of Mr. Howe was not ended with his coming to Sonoma County. November 6, 1888, he was elected to the Assembly from the Twenty-fifth Assembly district, by a vote peculiarly complimentary to him. Generally voting Republican the district gave him a handsome majority and elected him by a vote exceeding the vote for the Democratic electoral ticket of nearly 100, and upon the organization of the Assembly he was elected its

Speaker, an office in which he served with conspicuous and marked ability. Mr. Howe is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of Unity Lodge, and of Oriental Encampment of San Francisco. Having passed the chairs of his lodge, he is a member of the Grand Lodge of the State. Valley Lodge of San Francisco, A. O. U. W., the largest in America, numbering over 1,000, also claims him as a member. The names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Howe, in order of their birth, are: Mary, wife of Charles Waugaman; Lydia, wife of Asa Waugaman; Nellie, Dora, Zarifa and Robert.



RRIN HOWELL .- The subject of this sketch was born in Delaware County, New York, January 15, 1839, where he resided until 1857, in which year he emigrated, by way of Panama, to California, arriving at San Francisco in August of the same year. He engaged at once as clerk in a wholesale grocery This occupation he followed about eighteen months. He then clerked for J. H. Whiton & Co., in Cloverdale, Sonoma County, for the same length of time. We next find him in Humboldt County, where he remained until 1862, when he removed to Mendocino County, and, after remaining there two years, he went to Oregon, where he remained for over a year. He then returned to San Francisco, and in 1868 he again took up his residence in Mendocino County, at Hopland, where he resided until 1886. He then removed to Sonoma County, and opened a grocery store at Santa Rosa, in the Atheneum building, in partnership with A. Bryant, the firm name being Howell & Bryant. Mr. Howell is now a member of the Santa Rosa city council, and an active and energetic man in all matters of public concern to Santa Rosa and the county at large. May 11, 1871, Mr. Howell was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie, daughter of S. M. Brooks, of San Francisco, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, September 14, 1847. The result of this union is six children, two daughters and four sons. Clara was born March 14, 1872; John, November 9, 1874; Walter, March 9, 1877; Frank, January 31, 1879; Eva, February 4, 1881; and Fred., March 31, 1884. Mr. Howell is a man of high standing in the community in which he lives and is a genuine type of the self-made man.



ENRY WINKLE.—Winkle's vineyard two and one-nan nines consists of 110 acres, and, although not two and one-half miles east of Sonoma, the largest, is one of the best improved properties in Sonoma Valley or Sonoma County. Mr. Winkle's fine cottage residence is approached by an avenue leading north from the Sonoma and Napa road, nearly 400 rods of the avenue being shaded by Lombardy poplars. Winkle purchased the property and commenced its further improvement in 1869, he being at that time a resident of San Francisco. In 1876 he established his residence upon it, since which time his almost undivided attention has been given to its care and development. His wine cellar, a model in architecture and equipment, was erected at a cost of \$20,000, in 1871. His distillery, a building also perfect in all its appointments, was erected in 1873. Water for use in all his establishments and grounds surrounding is piped in abundance from wells in the neighboring hills. The reader will understand something of the excellence of this ranch, when told that it represents an investment of nearly \$80,000. Mr. Winkle dates his birth in Hesse Cassel, Germany, March 10, 1821, and is the son of William Winkle. He was reared to an agricultural life, and given good educational advantages. Resolving upon emigrating to the United States, he landed at New York City in the winter of 1840. There he learned the baker's trade, and remained in that city until the autumn of 1843, going thence to Florida, where he engaged one year in the hotel business. From there he went to Fort Gaines,

Georgia, and spent two years in the bakery business. In 1846 he returned to Pensacola, Florida, where he remained until 1849, engaged in a bakery and grocery. In October of the latter year he came, via the Panama route, to San Francisco, arriving in March, 1850, having spent three months in Panama. He located in Sacramento, opened a bakery and coffee restaurant and also engaged in the real estate business. November 2, 1852, the whole city of Sacramento was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Winkle was a heavy loser. He rebuilt shortly after, with enormous expense for material, and one month later in December, 1852, and January, 1853, the city was overflooded, so people had to move into the second story of their buildings, and Mr. Winkle was financially ruined, property decreasing in value to fifteen and twenty cents on the dollar. In 1854 he went to San Francisco, and on the corner of Vallejo and Battery streets, opened "Winkle's Bakery," where he conducted a large business until 1871. Later he became engaged in the wine and liquor business. It should be further stated, in connection with the enterprises with which Mr. Winkle has been connected, that he manufactured the first cement made on this coast. During his residence in San Francisco the buying and selling of real estate made no small part of his business, in fact, he is yet the owner of quite large speculative interests. His wife, Mrs. Emma (Steudeman) Winkle, is a lady of German birth.

- 与影响到一个话。你一

ILLIAM G. RACKLIFF has a ranch of sixty-eight acres on Dry Creek, seven miles from Healdsburg. Twelve acres are in grapes, consisting of Zinfandel, Mataro, Malvoise, and a few Mission, the vines ranging in age from two to three years. He has three acres of peaches and French prunes, two years old, and a small orchard of old trees. Mr. Rackliff was born in Sonoma County, March 28, 1862, his parents being Peter K. and Lucinda (Higgins) Rackliff. Peter K. Rackliff

was born in Lincolnville, Maine, and was a school teacher. He came to California, via Panama, early in the 50's, locating at Petaluma and teaching there and in that neighborhood for several years. He removed to Dry Creek in 1861, and after that followed farming as well as teaching. His wife was also a native of Maine. They were married in Lincolnville, Maine, in 1848. Mr. Rackliff died in May, 1871, and his wife in June, 1885. They had six children, of whom three are living, viz.: Eugene, Ella, wife of Will Litton, and William G., the subject of this sketch. The father was a Republican, and a member of the Masonic lodge of Healdsburg. William G. Rackliff was reared in the locality where he now resides, attending the schools of his neighborhood and Healdsburg for nine years. He has been at his present location since 1876. Mr. Rackliff is a member of Healdsburg Parlor, N. S. G. W., and, like his father before him, is a staunch Republican.

EONIDAS J. CRALLE was born April 12, 1818, in Campbell County, Virginia, his parents being Lindsey and Nancy (Rosser) Cralle, both natives of Virginia. His father was a descendant of a French family who came to Virginia at an early date. He died when Leonidas was but four years of age. The subject of this sketch was reared as a farmer until the age of eighteen years, at the same time receiving such an education as the public schools afforded. In his young manhood he took the sole charge of his mother's farm, where he became versed in all the practical duties of farm operations. Between the ages of eighteen and twenty years he took a course in a private high school. He made rapid progress, and later entered upon the study of law in the office of his brother-in-law, Edwin Bolton. In 1842 he moved to Union County, Kentucky, where he was admitted to the bar and practiced law until 1849. In that year he came overland to Cali-

fornia, arriving here September 9, 1849. Mr. Cralle was almost penniless upon his arrival, but with his characteristic pluck he started as a miner on the Feather River. As an illustration of Mr. Cralle's speculative tendencies, and the manner in which business was conducted in the mines in the old times, the following is of interest. The second day after his arrival in the mines (his first day's "clean up" gave him thirty-seven cents), a man who was working a claim hailed him and asked him if he did not want to buy him out. Mr. Cralle's financial status was such that he considered this proposition as merely amounting to an insult, and so told the claim-holder; but the man meant business, and after some talk over prospects, agreed to sell him the claim, tools and tent for about \$1,300, and give him three days in which to pay for it. This verbal bargain was soon closed. Mr. Cralle hired a man and went with him into that claim, and in three days took out enough gold to pay for it. This same claim afterward yielded him several thousand dollars. Mr. Cralle conducted his mining operations with varying success until 1854. He then located at Oakland, where he purchased 160 acres of land, and engaged in farming. He also entered into the practice of law at Oakland. In 1858 he moved to Fresno County, and settled on King's River, where he engaged in stock-raising and orchard cultivation. In 1860 he closed out his business there and moved to Mono County, where he entered into mining and prospecting operations. He found many rich lodes of gold and silver, and in company with three others put up a mill for the purpose of developing one of them, he doing the carpenter work. Immediately after the completion of the mill there was an Indian outbreak, and he was one of the party who went out in defense of the white settlers. Fifty Indians and six whites were killed before hostilities ceased, which consumed three months' time, and when they returned to their camp they found their mill, with others, burned. He remained there until 1864, when he came to Sonoma County, and located on a

farm near Petaluma. In 1864 he married Mrs. Nancy J. Middleton, widow of William T. Middleton, a farmer of Sonoma County. In 1867 he moved to Santa Clara County, and there engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1870, when he returned to Sonoma County and located on his old place, where he lived two years. In 1872 he purchased 800 acres of land in the mountains, about nine miles east of Santa Rosa, which he stocked with 500 Angora goats. He conducted this enterprise until 1884, when he sold out and moved to Santa Rosa. Shortly after, in company with Mr. Heirshler, he bought 320 acres of land near his old stock ranch, and planted 130 acres of grape vines. He also, in the same year, bought 174 acres of land on the Santa Rosa and Fulton road, four miles northwest of Santa Rosa, and two years later sold a half interest to William Benson. He subsequently sold his interest in the 320-acre tract to his partner, Mr. Heirshler, and has since devoted himself to the care and cultivation of the last purchase. One hundred and sixty-four acres of the land is devoted to vineyard, producing wine grapes of the Zinfandel variety. There is also a small family vineyard, producing a large variety of choice table grapes. The rest of the land is used as a pasture for his stock. Mr. Cralle is a practical vineyardist. The intelligent care and attention he is devoting to his present enterprise is producing grand results, and he seems destined to build up one of the model vineyards of the county. Among the improvements on his place is a winery, having a capacity of over 70,000 gallons. Mr. Cralle is a California pioneer of '49. Nearly forty years of his life have been spent in the various counties of the State, and nearly half of that time in Sonoma County. He is a strong believer in the future prosperity and wealth of this "Garden of the World," and is ever ready to aid in any enterprise that will tend to advance the interests and welfare of the section in which he resides. He is a life-long Democrat, liberal and conservative in his views, and though not an office-seeker, he takes a deep interest in the success of the best elements of his party. Mrs. Craile has one child by her previous marriage—Lillie Middleton, born February 12, 1857. She married A. M. Butler, and is now (1888) residing in Fresno County.

TEPHEN CORNELL FOWLER was born in Lakeville, Queens County, Long Island, January 3, 1797. His ancestors were among the early settlers of the Island, and came from England a hundred years prior to the Revolutionary war. His father served with the militia in the war of 1812, and took part in the defense of the city of New York and vicinity. He was married to Martha Fowler, on the 28th day of December, 1819, who died on the 25th day of November following. He married Rebecca Lawrence, December 31, 1821. She was the eldest daughter of Whitehead Lawrence, who was also descended from one of the early settlers of Long Island, and counted among his ancestors the Lawrence who first settled that portion long known as "Lawrence's Neck," now called College Point. The result of this marriage was ten children: Mary, born in 1822, died in 1823; Stephen Lawrence, born January 31, 1825, died at Valley Ford, California, March 4, 1868; Cornelia Wykoff, December 7, 1826; James Edgar, December 28, 1828; Benjamin, May 25, 1832, died June 14, 1833; Whitehead, May 5, 1834; Sarah Ann, February 14, 1837; John Henry, Septem-14, 1839; Benjamin, December 17, 1841; Nathaniel Darling, October 15, 1845. The two eldest sons, Stephen and James, were among the first who left New York for California when the news of the discovery of gold in the country reached there. They took passage on the ship Brooklyn, which sailed from that port January 12, 1849, and arrived at San Francisco August 12, 1849. Cornelia and Whitehead soon followed. The subject of this sketch embarked with his wife and the remaining portion of his family on board the clipper-ship Lookout, Cap-

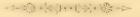
tain John G. Joice, and sailed from New York, December 28, for San Francisco via Cape Horn, which port they entered safely May 6, 1854, and on the 12th came, per steamer Reindeer, to Petaluma, thence by ox team to where the town of Valley Ford now stands. Having passed that period in life when they were ambitious to accumulate wealth, they built them a home around which they gathered fruits and flowers and every thing that was calculated to make life pleasant in their declining years. Mother Fowler being the first female resident of the town, many still remember the generous hospitality of the old couple. On the 31st of December, 1871, with their children gathered around them, they celebrated, in a becoming manner, the anniversary of an event that took place just fifty years previous amid the quiet surroundings of their childhood home, having wandered toward the golden sunset and rested within hearing of the ceaseless roar of the Old Pacific. Mother Fowler, as she was called, died in April, 1884, at the advanced age of eightytwo years. As she passed peacefully away her last word was "Home." Mr. Fowler was a lover of his adopted State, an enthusiastic admirer of her climate, and a firm believer in her destined greatness. Particularly was he attached to Sonoma County. He took a deep interest in all that pertained to the welfare and prosperity of the State, and willingly assisted in aiding every enterprise in the community in which he lived that seemed to him to have for its object the promotion of the public good. The Rev. Thomas Fraser, synodical missionary, thus speaks of him in the Occident of January 1, 1879: "Your fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever? He whose death was noticed in a recent issue of the Occident, was one whom I dearly loved, the father of a large and most estimable family, and truly a father in Israel. My acquaintance with him commenced in the spring of 1860, when he showed himself, as ever after, an humble, sincere and consistent Christian. Thoroughly attached to the Presbyterian church, he loved all good

people, and was loved and respected by all who knew him. As a man, he was kind, just and true. As a Christian, he had remarkably clear preceptions of divine truth, with strong and positive convictions. His religious feelings were exceedingly warm, easily excited and not easily controlled. As a friend of religion and supporter and officer of the church which he loved, all knew where Father Fowler stood. He was one of the original members and elders of the first Presbyterian church founded in this section of the country. As the work grew it became necessary to organize another church, and he was a member and elder of that until he died. During many years missionary work in Sonoma County, he was my warm and steadfast friend. In his last sickness, which was extremely painful and protracted, he waited patiently with childlike trust in his Savior for the relief which death only could afford. His last words to me were: 'I am waiting for Christ to take me to himself; you will soon hear that I am at home.' He died just before midnight, November 27, 1878, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, ten months and twenty-four days, and was buried in the cemetery at Bloomfield. His life was a worthy example of patience, industry, sobriety, humility and brotherly love."

AMES E. FOWLER.—The subject of this sketch is the second son of Stephen C. and Rebecca Fowler. He was born in New York City, December 28, 1828, where he spent the most of his youth in acquiring an education. His father being a builder and contractor he adopted that occupation as a basis for future operations. Unlike many city youths James felt the restraint of city life and longed for some new field where he thought he could use what talent he possessed to a better advantage. The fall of 1848 brought vague rumors of the discovery of gold in California. A few weeks of suspense and the most exaggerated stories of the wonder-

ful wealth of the new El Dorado were confirmed. In company with his elder brother Stephen, he sailed in the old ship Brooklyn, January 12, 1849, with upward of 200 Argonauts on board, and as motley a crowd as ever ventured forth on old Neptune's broad domain. One hundred and twenty days brought them to the Island of Juan Fernandez where Alexander Selkirk spent four years solitary and alone, where his cave dug out of sandstone with its smoke begrimmed walls still stands as when he left it so many years ago. A few days spent there while the ship took in a supply of fresh water, was like an oasis upon the desert. After ninety days of monotonous sea life varied by a burial at sea, and a narrow escape from shipwreck at the mouth of the Garcia River, they entered the Golden Gate with every thing set alow and aloft and came to anchor opposite the canvas town of Yerba Buena. Without a parting tear they left the old ship that had been their home for seven months. In a cozy little valley where they had wood and water convenient they pitched their tent. The Oriental Block now occupies the site. All kinds of labor were in demand, skilled or unskilled. Mechanics' wages were \$12 per day. Laborers shoveling sand received \$8 per day. The Fowlers erected several buildings by contract and, having accumulated quite a pile of doubloons, concluded to try mining, sailed up the Sacramento, organized a party, chartered a team for Dry Town, Amador County, mined successfully till January, 1850, when they sold out cabin, mining tools, rocker and entire out-fit, and packed their blankets on their backs and were once more on their way to San Francisco where they hoped to take part in rebuilding some of the burnt district just laid waste by the first great fire. A short time had wrought great changes, for it was only in its infancy and was yet the most cosmopolitan city in the world. After erecting a few small buildings they set sail for the new town of Marysville, built quicksilver machines for saving the fine gold on the lower Yuba, and later became interested in the new town of Plumas on Feather River, just laid out

by Captain Sutter and G. H. Beach, Who could shove a jack-plane while the stories of the fabulous wealth of Gold Lake were being repeated every day? With all their worldly effects upon a pack-mule, they reached Downieville just in time to meet the victims of misplaced confidence returning. However, nothing daunted, they went to work on the bar opposite the town. There was no credit asked or given. The old rocker paid cash every night; if they worked hard an ounce and a half was made. As winter was approaching this could not be continued. They returned to Plumas, were taken with the ague and could not shake it off. While in search of a more congenial climate they brought up on the table-land above Salmon Creek, in Bodega, and engaged in raising potatoes. In the summer of 1852 Mr. Fowler bought land where Valley Ford now stands. In the fall of 1855, in company with George Stanley, he opened a restaurant in Petaluma. He revisited the scenes of his childhood in the summer of 1857, and was married to Charlotte E., daughter of Jacob and Sarah Palmer, of Morris County, New Jersey. On his return he settled down to agricultural pursuits, but that soon became too tame for one of his temperament and for fifteen years he was actively engaged in merchandising, lumbering and farming. In 1861 he built the residence in which himself, wife and daughter, Lottie Bertha, who was born March 3, 1864, still reside. In 1865 he erected the Good Templars Hall, in which Valley Ford Lodge has met weekly ever since. He also assisted, financially, in building the church and all public improvements in the village. During the dark days of our national trouble, the Union had not a more staunch friend than Mr. Fowler. His liberality in aiding the Sanitary and Christian Commission fund was well known throughout the community. His home for more than a quarter of a century has been an abiding place for the stranger and the homeless. Many will recall his genial welcome with pleasure. During his long residence in the county he has been interested in developing the resources of his section. He was among the prominent workers in bringing his district into railroad communication with San Francisco, having given the North Pacific Coast Railroad the right of way for a mile through his ranch. His farm of 340 acres has a fine orchard, containing nearly all varieties of fruit and berries that are raised in his section. He has a dairy of sixty cows, and a considerable portion of the ranch is devoted to the production of hav and potatoes for market. Mr. Fowler has been long and favorably known as a true friend to religion and temperance, is honorable and upright in his business transactions. He has won for himself the confidence and friendship of a large circle of acquaintances all of whom unite in according him that respect and esteem to which he is so justly entitled.



TEPHEN L. FOWLER, deceased .-Among the pioneers of California and early settlers of Bodega Township, Sonoma County, was the subject of this sketch. His early advent into this county and the prominent position he occupied in his section entitles him to more than a passing mention in this historical work. Mr. Fowler was born in New York, January 31, 1825. His parents, Stephen C. and Rebecca (Lawrence) Fowler, were natives of the State of his birth, and his ancestors were among the early settlers of Long Island, having emigrated from England to the American colonies over 100 years prior to the Revolutionary war. Mr. Fowler was reared in New York City, and received a good education in the public schools, after which he served an apprenticeship as a carpenter, and as a journeyman engaged at his trade in New York City and also at Sag Harbor. In 1845 he engaged as ship's carpenter on board the ship Huron, bound on a whaling voyage on the northwest coast of the United States and Behring Sea. This voyage did not terminate until the spring of 1848. Upon his return to New York he engaged at

his trade in Brooklyn until early in 1849, when the first news of the discovery of gold in California reached New York. Young, ambitious and fond of adventure, he promptly decided to seek his fortune in the new El Dorado of the West, and on January 12, 1849, he embarked with his brother, James E. Fowler, on the old ship Brooklyn, a vessel of but 450 tons, for a voyage round Cape Horn to California. Slow progress was made by this old ship, and it was not until four months after leaving New York that they reached the Island of Juan Fernandez. After a brief stop at that island the vessel proceeded on her way to San Francisco. There were over 200 people on board of the Brooklyn, and when about sixty days from the island and a long way from San Francisco, all hands were put upon a short allowance of water. There was much suffering on board, as nearly all were affected with scurvy. The vessel also narrowly escaped being wrecked at the mouth of the Garcia River, and it was not until August 12, 1849, that they reached San Francisco, having spent seven months on the voyage. Upon his arrival in San Francisco, he and his brother located in Pleasant Valley, pitching their tents where now stands the Oriental Block in that city. He readily found employment at from \$12 to \$16 per day, but deeming it more profitable to engage in contracting and building, he went to work with his brother in that enterprise. They were successful and crected several frame buildings in the vicinity of Clay and Montgomery streets. They were also engaged upon the first brick building ever erected in San Francisco. As the winter approached the oldest inhabitants predicted a season of unusual severity, and Mr. Fowler and his brother concluded it best to winter in the mountains. They therefore took passage on the schooner John Dunlap, for Sacramento, and from there, in company with several others, they chartered a team and proceeded to Dry Town, Amador County, where they engaged in mining. This enterprise was successfully conducted until the first great fire occurred in San Francisco. The prospect for

paying contracts in rebuilding the city induced them to abandon their mining operations and return to San Francisco. Upon reaching the city they found the rebuilding of the burnt districts nearly completed. After erecting a few small buildings for Sam Brannan, they left San Francisco February 1, 1850, taking passage on the schooner Eclipse for Marysville. Upon their arrival they spent some time in making quicksilver machines for saving the fine gold on the lower Yuba River, after which they took up their residence in the new city of Plumas, a town laid out by Captain Sutter and G. H. Beach. There he worked at the carpenter's trade and also engaged in mining enterprises until the spring of 1851, when he came to Sonoma County and located at Bodega, and in 1852 purchased land at Valley Ford and commenced its cultivation and improvement. Mr. Fowler brought to his new occupation the same energy, industry and sound business principles that had characterized his other enterprises, and these soon assured his success, and his fine farm of 340 acres soon ranked as second to none in the county. This is best illustrated by noting the fact that in 1860 Mr. Fowler was awarded the first prize, a silver cup, by the Napa and Sonoma County Agricultural Society, as having the best improved farm in the two counties. Mr. Fowler was a strong believer in the future growth and prosperity of Sonoma County. Public-spirited and progressive in his views, he was always ready to aid in any enterprise that tended to develop the resources of that section of the country. In 1853 and 1854 he was a meinber of Sonoma County board of supervisors, a position that he filled with credit to himself and his constituency. May 17, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Ellisiffa Cockrill, daughter of Judge L. D. Cockrill, of Bloomfield. Mrs. Fowler died August 22, 1860, leaving two children: Edgar J., born March 7, 1856, and William W., born February 17, 1858. Mr. Fowler's second marriage occurred November 19, 1863, when he married Miss Phebe Elizabeth Ames. She died March 10, 1871.

No children were born to this marriage. In 1866 Mr. Fowler's ill health induced him to seek relief in other climes, and he went to the Sandwich Islands, and from thence around Cape Horn to his old home in New York, after which he returned to his California home, where he remained until his death, which occurred March 4, 1868. He was a man universally respected and esteemed, and his death was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. In political matters Mr. Fowler always took an intelligent interest, and was a Democrat until treason dared to assault the old flag that had protected him in so many foreign ports, when with some regrets he abandoned the old party to join the new in defense of the Union.

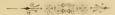


DGAR J. FOWLER, oldest son of Stephen L. Fowler, was reared to farm life upon his father's farm, receiving a liberal education in the public schools and at the University Mound College in San Francisco, after which he returned to the old homestead and has since devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. This fine farm is well worthy of mention. It contains 340 acres of rich land, situated one-half mile east of Valley Ford, and under his able management still ranks as one of the representative farms in the valley. There is a fine family orchard upon the place, containing a variety of apples, pears, plums, cherries, etc., which attests the adaptability of these lands for fruit culture. The rest of the land is devoted to hay, grain and stock. Among the latter are seventy-five head of graded cattle, improved by Durham and Jersey breeds. Sixty head of these cattle constitute a dairy, producing a superior grade of butter. Mr. Fowler is also interested in improving his stock of horses. He has some fine roadsters improved by McClellan stock, also good specimens of draft horses from the Norman breed. Among the improvements upon this place is a neat cottage residence, beautifully located upon

high ground, giving a pleasing view of the valley. There are also substantial and commodious barns, dairy and other out-buildings. May 23, 1877, Edgar J. Fowler was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Cordelia Rien, the daughter of John W. and Ann R. (Brown) Rien, born in Missouri. They have three children, viz.: Ada R., born June 15, 1878; William C., born June 5, 1880, and Ethel E., born August 10, 1882. Stephen L. Fowler's second son, William W. Fowler, married Minnie A. Seavey, April 13, 1886. He was for some years employed in the United States mail service, but is now (1888) in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co., and is a resident of San Francisco.



LFRED BUTT, manufacturing jeweler and watchmaker, No. 511 Fourth Street, has been in the business in Santa Rosa since 1884. He carries a large stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, and optical goods. He does fine watch repairing, at which he is an expert, also does engraving, enameling and lapidary work, having all the tools necessary for the manufacture of any kind of jewelry, in any design. He has made all the prize medals for the Pacific Methodist College that have been given since he came to this town, and the policemen's stars for the force of Santa Rosa, and also designs and manufactures numerous prize medals for societies and orders. Mr. Butt has rare taste and skill in his trade, in which he has been engaged since he was fifteen years of age, and he is now thirty-nine. The subject of this sketch is an Englishman by birth, and came to America when twenty years old. He was for ten years engaged in his business in San Francisco. When he came to Santa Rosa he bought the stock of L. A. Kelley, a small stock worth about \$1,000, located on Exchange Avenue. From there he moved to the block on Fourth street, east of Mendocino street, and the latter part of November, 1887, took possession of his present fine quarters, in the choice business block of the city. Mr. Butt was married in his native land and had one child born there. They now have six sons and one daughter. The following orders claim Mr. Butt as a member: the A. O. U. W., K. of P., and the Foresters.



LAYTON WINKLER .-- Among the well known pioneers of California, of Sonoma County and of Green Valley is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Estell County, Kentucky, January 12, 1831, his parents being David and Sarah (Asbell) Winkler, both natives of Kentucky. His grandfather, Jacob Winkler, was a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States and located in Kentucky. In Mr. Winkler's early youth his parents moved to Missouri and located near St. Joseph. They died in 1840, leaving Clayton an orphan only nine years of age. After their death he was taken to La Porte County, Indiana, where he became a member of the family of Steward A. Reynolds, who had married his sister. Mr. Reynolds gave the little orphan all the care and attention that was given to his own children, educating him in the practical duties of farm life, and giving him the benefit of a good schooling, first in the common school and then in the high school and academy at South Bend. In 1849 Mr. Winkler was one of the thousands that were stricken with the California gold fever, and though but little over eighteen years of age, he had the spirit and ambition of a man. In the spring of that year he started upon the long and tedious journey across the plains. He came as did multitudes of others, toiling and driving ox teams. The emigration was devoid of much interest until the party reached the Humboldt, and there the Indians stampeded and stole their cattle. Fortunately the emigrants were able to recover the most of them without any fighting. They suffered the loss and proceeded on their way, arriving at Sacramento, October 16, 1849. Immediately after his arrival Mr. Winkler went to the mines,

and engaged in mining in what is now El Dorado County until the spring of 1851. At that time he came to Sonoma County and the next year purchased 280 acres of land in Green Valley. He engaged in various occupations until 1854, and then entered largely into potato cultivation upon his land, which occupation he continued for two years. He then engaged in mining and other occupations mostly in California, but in 1862 and 1863 he was in the mines in Nevada. He had the experience of thousands of others in his mining and other enterprises—one day rich and another day poor, but he always held on to the land he had purchased. Tiring of the toils, struggles, and uncertain fortunes attending mining operations, he decided to retire to his farm. In 1866 he married Miss Martha Brain, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Powell) Brain, natives of England, but residents of Sonoma County. After his marriage he took up his residence upon his farm and has since devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. His energetic and industrious nature found something congenial to his tastes and he has gone on improving his lands, planting, building, etc., until now he has one of the best conducted and productive farms in his vicinity. It is well worthy of a brief description. Mr. Winkler is the owner of 150 acres, located on the Santa Rosa and Guerneville road, in the Oak Grove school district, in Green Valley, about nine miles west of Santa Rosa. Of this fine farm twenty-five acres are devoted to orchard purposes. Great attention has been paid to this and it is in splendid condition and yielding largely. The greater proportion of his trees are peaches and apples. Of peaches he has the Wiley cling, orange cling, and Crawford. His peach crop is worthy of mention. As a sample of the productiveness of trees that are coming into bearing, his books show that from 800 trees, occupying five acres of ground, he sold in 1887, \$1,061 worth of fruit: this was from trees four years old (from the dormant bud). He also raises pears, plums and French prunes. On this place is a family vineyard in which there is a large variety of table grapes of

the most approved varieties. The rest of his land is devoted to hay, grain and stock-raising. Mr. Winkler is a strong believer in the future prosperity of Green Valley, and also of the value of these lands for fruit cultivation, and he intends to increase his orchards as the demand for fruit increases. As one of the pioneers of the State and Sonoma County he has gained a large circle of friends and acquaintances, not only in Sonoma County but throughout the mining counties of California and Nevada, and by all are respected and esteemed. He is a consistent member of the Methodist church, a strong believer in the building of churches and schools, and also a liberal contributor to the support of the same. He donated one and one-half acres of land upon which the Congregational church society of Green Valley built their church. He has taken a deep interest in the public schools and has for a number of years been a school trustee in the district in which he resides. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 126, F. & A. M., of Sebastopol. In political matters he is a Republican, but is liberal and conservative in his views. Mr. and Mrs. Winkler have eight living children, viz.: Sarah Jane, Arthur S., George II., Hattie L., Oliver M., Edward C., Samuel Ernest, and Walter S. At the present writing (1888) all are residing upon the old

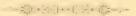
O. HEATON, of Mendocino Township one of the old settlers of Sonoma County, has a ranch of 266 acres on the Dry Creek road, seven miles from Healdsburg. He has over thirty acres in grapes, ranging in age from one year upward, about one-half acre of Missions being some thirty years old. There are four acres that are six years old, the remainder being younger. The varieties are Zinfandel, Golden Chasselas, Burger, Grenache, Mataro, Crabb's Burgundy and Gray Riesling. Mr. Heaton has an apple orchard of two acres, the trees being twenty-seven years old. He also

has four acres of younger trees, two acres of the latter being plums and French prunes, and the rest peaches. Mr. Heaton is a native of Kentucky, born in Nicholas County, November 22, 1831, his parents being Shaftner and Elizabeth (Tucker) Heaton. Shaftner Heaton was born in Mason County, Kentucky, and his parents in Maryland. Mrs. Heaton was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Tucker. Her father was born in what is now the District of Columbia, about 1782, and her mother was a native of Kentucky, in which State they were married. In 1829 they removed to Illinois, and from there across the plains of Oregon, in 1848. Mrs. Tucker died in 1839. He married again in 1840. They died in Oregon at an advanced age. When S.O. Heaton was but one year old his parents re moved to Pike County, Illinois, where the father died the following year, and where the mother continued her residence until her death which occurred eleven years later. Mr. Heaton was reared to manhood in Pike County, and in 1852 accompanied William McCloud and John Shafer, with their wives, to California, making the trip across the plains in the usual way. They also brought along a man named Haggard and his son. Leaving home on the 6th of April, they crossed the Missouri River eighteen miles below St. Joe, the 6th of May. Their route took them to Ft. Kearney where they forded the South Platte above the mouth of North Platte, east of Ft. Laramie. They struck the Sweetwater at Independence Rock and followed it nearly to the summit of the mountains at South Pass. They left Salt Lake to their left and Ft. Hall to the right and came through the Thousand Spring Valley, striking the Humboldt pretty well toward its head. In reaching the Carson River, they crossed a desert of fifty miles, and thence followed the Carson route, arriving at Placerville August 8th. Mr. Heaton at once commenced mining and worked in the following camps: Kelsey's Bar, on Middle Fork of American River, two months; Frankfort Bar, on Weber Creek, three years; on Sweetwater Creek, six months; nearly six months, below the present site of Folsom, on American River; Frankford Bar, again, a month or two. He then came to Sonoma County and bought land on the Tzabaco grant, where he now resides. He was married in October, 1872, in Mason County, Kentucky, to Miss Rebecca Agnes Bullock, a native of Kentucky, born in Lewis County, but reared in Mason County. She is a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Cooper) Bullock. Her father, a native of Mason County, Kentucky, was a son of Major Lewis Bullock, who went from Virginia to Mason County, Kentucky, where he was an early settler, and did most of the surveying. The mother of Mrs. Heaton was formerly Elizabeth Cooper, whose father was a native of Scotland, but her mother was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, near Lexington. The father of Mrs. Heaton died in 1841 and her mother in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Heaton have four children-Mary Lou, Bessie, Charles and Robert Bruce. Politically, Mr. Heaton is a Democrat, and he takes an interest in public affairs.

TEWIS HENDRIX resides on the Hendrix road, in the Pioneer school district, about one and one-half miles southeast of Fulton, at which place he owns a rich and productive farm of 154 acres. With the exception of a family orchard and vineyard, containing a large variety of fruit and table grapes, his land is devoted to hay, grain and stock-raising. Among the stock are some fine specimens of American horses improved with Norman stock. His rich soil is yielding thirty bushels of grain per acre, and his hay land produces about two tons per acre. Among the improvements mention should be made of his comfortable residence, in which he combined all the conveniences of a well ordered and modern house. Commodious and convenient out-buildings attest the prosperity which has attended his farming operations. The subject of this sketch was born in Butler County, Ohio, February 25, 1815. His

father, Eli Hendrix, was a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio at an early date. His mother, Mary (Paugh) Hendrix, was born in New Jersey. Mr. Hendrix was reared as a farmer and stock-grower. His educational facilities were limited to the common schools of the pioneer settlements of that date. Early in life, as soon as he was able to help in farm labor he was taken from school to assist his father on the farm. In 1833 his father removed to Fountain County, Indiana, and commenced anew in building up a pioneer farm. Mr. Hendrix worked with his father until twenty-one years of age, and then started in life upon his own account. In 1838 he married Miss Rebecca A. Cook, the daughter of Jacob and Lidia (Drollinger) Cook. Her father was a native of Mason County, Kentucky, and her mother was born in Butler County, Ohio. Mrs. Hendrix was also born in that county. In 1820 Mr. Hendrix moved his family to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he located land and entered upon farming operations. He remained there until 1852 when he removed to Davis County, the same State, where he was engaged in like occupations. In 1865 he started across the plains to California, and after months of tedious journeying arrived in the Golden State and located in Sonoma County. He took up the land where he still resides, erected a small dwelling-house, and commenced the building up and improvement of his lands. Since that date he has devoted himself entirely to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Hendrix's long residence has gained him a large circle of friends and acquaintances in his section of the county, and his straightforward and consistent course of life have secured their respect and esteem. He is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, a strong believer in the future prosperity of Sonoma County, and ever ready to aid in all enterprises that he believes will benefit the community in which he resides. He is a consistent member of the Christian church, taking a deep interest in the public schools. He has served many terms as a school trustee in his district. There have been born

to Mr. and Mrs. Hendrix eleven children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Sarah Ann, who married Isaac M. Harvey, and is now living in Oregon: Belle M., who married Harvey T. Teague, residing in Los Angeles County; and Edwin U., who married Susan A. Peterson, daughter of William J. and Martha A. (Steel) Peterson, of Sonoma County. The first child, Mary L., married Robert W. Herod. She died in Kansas in 1872, at the age of thirty-three years. The third child, Emily J., married William S. Kinney. She died in Iowa in 1864, aged twenty-two years. Mr. Edwin U. Hendrix is residing upon the old homestead, and is assisting his father in conducting the farm operations. He is the father of three children-Lewis E., Granville L. and Harvey L.



RS. I. M. HARTSOCK, of Mendocino Township, has a ranch of eighty-seven acres, on the Dry Creek road, about eight miles from Healdsburg. There are ten acres of the place in orchard, the trees being from five to eight years in age, and consisting of apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, nectarines, apricots, cherries, figs, etc. There are three acres of grapes, the varieties being Rose of Peru, Muscat of Alexandria and Malvoise. Mrs. Hartsock is the widow of Adolphus Hartsock, who was a native of Indiana, born near Indianapolis, in Marion County, January 12, 1834. His parents were Isaac and Susan (Ashpoe) Hartsock, both natives of Penusylvania. In 1852 he came to California via Panama, and went at once into the mines, where he was engaged for eleven years, a portion of the time in Amador and Placer counties. He then came to Sonoma County, but afterward went back to the mines. In September, 1876, he purchased the place where the family now live. Mr. Hartsock was a member of Curtis Lodge, F. & A. M., and in politics affiliated with the Republican party. He and Mrs. Hartsock were married in Solano County, July 31, 1864, and his death

occurred in this county, June 16, 1885. The subject of this sketch was formerly Miss Isabel M. Freeman, a native of Greene County, Illinois, and daughter of T. W. Freeman and Elizabeth (Fort) Freeman. The former was born in Sainte Genevieve County, Missouri, in 1819. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Greene County, Illinois, and were among the early settlers in that section. There T. W. Freeman was reared to manhood and there married to Elizabeth Fort, a native of Kentucky. From there they removed, in 1855, to western Missouri. In 1857 they crossed the plains to California, and settled in Solano County, where Mrs. Freeman died in 1858, and subsequently the family removed to San Joaquin County. Mr. Freeman now makes his home with his daughter in Sonoma County. Mrs. Hartsock has four children living, viz.: Emma, Delia, Bonnie and Freedom, all natives of this county.

C. MICHAELSON, of Knight's Valley
Township, has a ranch of seventy-five
acres in Alexander Valley, some sixteen miles from the county seat. He has about 500 fruit trees, which are peaches and apples, with a few young prune and pear trees. He has eight acres of twenty year old vines of the Mission variety, and four acres of table grapes, which are Muscats, Tokays, Mediterraneans, etc. He has now also sixteen acres of grapes on his hill land, ranging in age from two to four years. The varieties are Carignane, Grossblaue, Mataro and Grey Riesling. He has been manufacturing 5,000 gallons of wine per year, and has a storage capacity for that amount. His vintage is excellent, and enjoys the highest reputation. That portion of his ranch not devoted to orchard or vineyard, is used for general farming purposes. Mr. Michaelson is a native of the province of Hanover, Germany, born January 19, 1824, his parents being Dietrich and Salome (Roschen) Michaelson. The father, a farmer and merchant, was also a native of Germany,



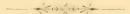


J. A. Auradou.

but the mother was a native of Lexington, North Carolina. Her father was a minister of the Lutheran denomination, and, while in America, was stationed for a portion of the time at Lexington. He afterward went back, however, with his family, to Germany. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native country, and from the age of six to fourteen attended the public school, according to the requirements of the law of the land. He then entered the seminary at Stade, and for over five years received the advantages of the higher education to be obtained there, with the view of becoming an instructor. After completing his education he began teaching school, and followed that profession in Germany until 1866. He then emigrated to New York, and thence, via Panama, to San Francisco, arriving in the latter city on the 15th of August. On his arrival he set about obtaining employment at his profession, and soon obtained a position as teacher at St. Marcus German Lutheran School. After two years there he became an instructor of German in the public schools. For five years he was connected in this capacity with the South Cosmopolitan school, for three years with the North Cosmopolitan, and for three years with the Valencia public school. He then opened a private school, which he conducted until 1884, at which time he removed to Sonoma County, and located where he now resides. He is a member of St. Marcus Lutheran congregation, San Francisco, and was for many years associated with it in an official capacity. In politics Mr. Michaelson is a Republican.

ULES A. AURADOU, of Mendocino Township, is a native of Paris, France, born December 12, 1832, his parents being John and Alexandria (Cellard) Auradou, the father being a hotel proprietor. Early in 1849, after hearing the news of the great gold excitement in California, John Auradou decided to come with his son to America and try his fortunes in

the new El Dorado. March 22, 1849, they sailed from Havre on the ship Meuse, and started on the lengthy voyage around Cape Horn. They were favored with fine weather during the journey except when off Cape Horn. At Callao they made their only landing, and there learned of the genuineness of the tales about the gold of California. They landed at San Francisco on the 14th of September. At San Francisco they remained about three weeks, making an attempt to burn charcoal, but at the end of that time, having had poor success, made a big bonfire, and then took a small vessel and proceeded to Sacramento. At the latter place they remained three days and then went up the American River to Mormon Island, staying there until the river got so high they were washed out. Mr. Auradou and son then went to Sacramento and established a boarding house, but were soon drowned out and had to move into an old scow. They went up the Sacramento River as far as the site of Marysville, thence on a mining expedition up Yuba River. The same year they located at Downieville, and there Mr. Auradou and his father engaged in prospecting. In this work they had very trying experiences, and a number of times were snowed in and nearly starved to death. They finally settled down at Foster's Bar, and mined in that vicinity for five years, and along the river until 1857. Then Jules A. Auradou, the subject of this sketch, left the mines and went to San Francisco, where he was employed in a meat packing establishment. He became a partner in the business and a member of the firm of Auradou & Bunker in the California market. In 1870 he sold out his business interests in San Francisco, and went back to Paris, where he visited his father (who had gone back in 1858) and friends and relatives. Both parents are now deceased, the father having died in 1875, and the mother later ou. In 1871 Mr. Auradou returned to California and located where he now resides. His ranch consists of sixty-six acres, and is devoted to vinevard, orchard and general purposes. He was married in San Francisco to Ernestine Burnouf, a native of Havre, France, whose parents came to San Francisco about 1862. They have four children, viz.: Maria Jane, Louisa, Jules and John. Mr. Auradou is a member of Parfait Lodge, No. 17, F. & A. M., San Francisco. He joined the Masonic order in 1863. He is also a member of Abou Ben Adhem Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F., San Francisco. Politically he is a Democrat. He takes a deep interest in schools and has been a trustee in Grape district since 1878. Mr. Auradou is one of the pioneers of California, and has seen all phases of life in this State. He is a hospitable gentleman, intelligent and enterprising, and a desirable acquisition to the citizenship of Sonoma County.



ENRY COFFEY was born in New York,) January 26, 1832. His father was a na tive of England, who emigrated to the United States in his youth. He died while Mr. Coffey was an infant. His mother, Cynthia (Beals) Coffey, was born in Vermont, and in 1834 she moved with her family to Michigan, where she took up Government land, and began the struggle of establishing a farm and supporting her children. Here Mr. Coffey was reared until the death of his mother, which occurred in 1844, and he then lived with his older brothers until eighteen years of age. At that time he went to St. Joseph County, Indiana, and engaged in work in saw mills and lumber business. In 1854 he married Miss Nancy Gitchell, daughter of the Rev. David D. Gitchell, a wellknown Methodist clergyman of St. Joseph County. He continued his labor at that place until 1855, when he returned to Michigan and located in Livingston County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In this same year, February 12, 1856, his wife died, and the next year he moved to Van Buren County, where he rented land and continued his farming operations. In 1858 he married his present wife, Miss Rebecca Davis, the daughter of John and Narcissa (Hall) Davis. Mr. Coffey conducted various enterprises, farming, stock-raising, etc.—one year of which time he lived in Illinois-until 1862. He then came overland to California and located in Sacramento County. where he engaged in farming. In 1865 he removed to Contra Costa County where, in addition to farm operations, he was quite extensively engaged in stock-growing. He remained there until 1870 and then removed to Hill's Ferry. and there established a dairy and stock ranch. The drought soon compelled him to leave that place and he took his herds to New York ranch. near Antioch. After a few month's sojourn there he drove his cattle into Mendocino County, where he established himself in the stock business and remained until 1879. In that year he sold out, and with his family-moving by teams in emigrant style-started for the southern country. - He continued his journey into Arizona and located at Prescott. Shortly after his arrival at that place he purchased a stock range and Government station at the Oaks and Willows, about fifty-two miles from Prescott. He engaged in farming and stockraising, his products finding ready sale in supplying the United States Government military forces with cattle, forage, etc. He was successful in his operations in that place and continued them until 1885. In that year he sold out, and returning to California, located in Sonoma County, where he purchased 320 acres of land in Santa Rosa Township, formerly known as the Sampson Wright place, situated in the Piner school district, about two and one-half miles northwest of Santa Rosa. This farm is of rich and productive soil, devoted mostly to the production of hay and grain. There is upon this farm an orchard of about ten acres, producing a variety of fine fruits, such as French prunes, apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, etc.; also a family vineyard in which table grapes of the Sweetwater, Muscat and Rose of Peru varieties are grown. In purchasing these lands Mr. Coffey was governed in a large degree by his desire of furnishing suitable homes for his children. To each of his nine children he has deeded

twenty acres, upon which they are establishing their homes and fulfilling his wishes, that the family may be united in common enterprises during his life at least. The homestead portion of 140 acres, with the residence and out-buildings is reserved for the mother. The lands are worked by himself and sons in common, each devoting himself to improving and building up the whole. Mr. Coffey is an energetic and industrious man of sound sense and business habits. His success in life is the result of these qualities combined with straightforward, honest dealings. Wherever he has resided he has always been a respected and esteemed citizen, and is a desirable acquisition to any community. He is public-spirited and progressive, ready to aid any enterprise that will add to the prosperity of his section, and the county. While not a politician, he takes an intelligent interest in the political questions of the day. He is a liberal and conservative Democrat. As before stated, Mr. Coffey is the father of nine children, viz.: James H., William M., Maryette, Charles H., Joanna, Samuel A., Adeline N., Minnie and Octavia. With the exception of Maryette, they are all living upon the homestead and lands before mentioned. The following are the marriages in the family: William M. married Miss Etty E. Cutmire, and has one child, William H.; Maryette married O. M. Tuttle; they are living in Mendocino County, and have one child, Edith; Charles H. married Miss Belle Banting; Joanna married H. M. Finley; they have two children, Bertha and Lena; Samuel A. married Miss Nellie Houx, and Adeline married Fred Mize. William M. Coffey is a member of Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F.

OHN A. LOSEE.—The subject of this sketch, with his wife, has, since November, 1868, owned and resided upon a fine ranch of moderate dimensions, one mile and a quarter south of Sonoma. A passing review of the lives of both Mr. and Mrs. Losee will prove of

great interest to the reader. Mr. Losee dates his birth in Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York, November 27, 1822. He was reared to a farm life, and received such an education as was common to the sons of fairly well-to-do farmers in those years. He early showed that spirit of adventure that later led him to leave relatives, friends and native land, and visit lands then but little known. Endowed as he was by nature with rare courage and a perfect command of himself in moments of peril, he was enabled to pass unscathed through scenes of extreme danger. His school days having passed, he mastered the painter's trade. At twentytwo years of age, in the flush of young, vigorous manhood, he embarked for South America. In Peru and Chili he worked much of the time at his trade until 1849; in that year going to New Zealand, where he found profitable employment and led an active life several years. While in New Zealand, January 7, 1851, he married Miss Hannah Brickwell, a cultured English lady, born in Buckinghamshire, England, and who had made her home in New Zealand after reaching womanhood. Mrs. Losee is a little lady, possessed of marvelous energy, pluck and endurance, which the then not distant future was to test in the utmost degree. In 1853 Mr. Losee and his wife went to Australia, where Mr. Losee was in business in Sydney the year following. For some time they had contemplated visiting California with a view of establishing themselves permanently. Accordingly, in September, 1854, in the bark Sarah Morse, the voyage to San Francisco was undertaken, but the fates decreed that years of suffering and separation were to be passed before they were to reach the Golden State. Their ill starred ship was wrecked in December at Ravens Island, one of the Caroline group of islands, on a reef, and became a total loss. After making his wife as comfortable as possible among the natives, Mr. Losee made one of a boat's crew who attempted to reach Ascension Island to bring succor and relief, but their boat, largely at the mercy of the waves and currents of the

ocean, drifted so far from its course, that hunger and privation compelled them to seek shelter and food upon another of the Caroline group of islands. There two of the party were murdered by the natives, and their captain (not their ship's captain, but a white man hired for the trip) died, and the party was robbed of all their effects. The living made their escape, largely through the address and energy of Mr. Losee, to another smaller island of the group, having spent three days and nights without food or water. Here they found the natives absent, and the island stocked with chickens, cocoa-nuts and bread fruit. Immediately they commenced laying in supplies for another attempt to find relief for their comrades and partners in distress. The natives returning, their departure was attended with danger, but accomplished in safety. Again on the broad ocean the long weary days passed into weeks. No friendly sail greeted the anxious strained eyes of those poor men striving so manfully to save themselves and their dear ones. Their slender stock of food and water diminished until for fifteen days they were reduced to a half pint of water and one-half a cocoa-nut to each of their party of four. Death was the only fate to be expected from the natives, but they were compelled to accept the chance of life among them or starve on the apparently deserted ocean. Accordingly, after a voyage of twenty-one days, a landing was made upon a small island where no white man had ever been seen by the natives. To their great joy and relief they were kindly received and cared for, and Mr. Losee was so evidently the master spirit among his three comrades, that he was awarded the distinction bestowed upon a chief, and taken under the protection of the head chief of the island. There two of his three companions died and there Mr. Losee lived like a native two years and eight months, learning their language and acquiring great influence over them. They learned to love and believe in him, and he used his influence over them only for good. Had we space for detail, a chapter of anecdote and in-

cident could be written illustrative of life among those simple minded sons of nature. Indeed, Mr. Losee claims that they practiced the attributes of justice and charity in a greater degree than is common in many communities boasting of civilization and Christianity. At the end of two years and eight months, upon his promise to return to them in four moons (months) and bring tools of iron and open a market for them for their cocoa-nuts and abalone shells, he was allowed to depart with a stock of cocoa-nuts for food and cocoa-nut shells filled with water. Taking with him a young boy to whom he had taught the English language (his only comrade, Edward Collins, had not the courage to again place himself at the mercy of the ocean), in a frail canoe his departure was made, and again Mr. Losee was looking for relief on the broad Pacific. Only a few hours passed before quite a violent wind upset his fiail bark and brought extreme peril. With difficulty he righted the canoe and bailed it out, saving only a small portion of his food and water. In almost a perishing condition seven days later he landed among cannibals in Green's Island, Solomon's Group. The sparing of his life by the natives he considers providential. He was rescued by a small trading vessel after some weeks, and, after an absence of three years and six months, was again in Sydney. His promise to his island friends was faithfully kept. He induced a trading master with his vessel to visit them, and accompanying him was the boy he had taken away with him. He also brought the promised tools, etc., and some chickens and a pig. Returning to Sydney, Mr. Losee sought by all avenues of information tidings of his wife. There we will leave him to speak of the brave little woman. Mrs. Losee, after spending six months at Ravens Island in dreadful anxiety and in great suffering and privation, was rescued by the whale ship M. Talmadge, and taken to the Island of Guam, the capital of the Phillipine Islands; thence to Manilla on a small Spanish schooner; thence to Hong Kong, China; thence to New York,

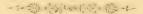
where, having no tidings of her husband, she thought him dead, and like the courageous lady she is, she having learned that business opportunities were opened to her, returned to Hong Kong, where she was employed at a liberal salary in an English mercantile establishment. In 1859, having saved £200 in lawful currency, she joined her husband in Sydney. Let those who will try to imagine what the meeting must have been after a separation of four years and five months, and to them such eventful years and months. In Sydney Mr. Losee conducted an extensive business, dealing in hardware, paints, oils, paper-hangings, cordage, etc., until 1868, when, again, and this time attended by no untoward event, the journey was undertaken to this State. Their only child, a daughter, who, had she lived, would now be a young lady, died young. And in conclusion we are pleased to be able to state that, surrounded by all needful comfort, this worthy couple are enjoying that peace and rest so well earned and so richly deserved by them.

DWARD SPALDING LIPPITT.—The subject of this memoir was born in the town of Woodstock, Windham County, State of Connecticut, September 17, 1824. His father was of the stock of the Lippitts of Rhode Island, who were among the earliest settlers of the Providence plantations. His mother, nee Lois Spalding, was the daughter of a substantial farmer of Thompson, Connecticut, and on each side the family was of English extraction. While a child, his parents removed to the town of Killingly, Connecticut, where they resided upon a farm until 1832, when they removed to Thompson, Connecticut, where they also resided upon a farm. Edward was the third son and fifth child in a family of nine children. His early education was limited to the four months schooling each winter usually given in the country of New England to all the children. At the age of sixteen he attended the academy at

Thompson for part of one year and one winter. In the fall of 1842 he entered East Greenwich Academy, Rhode Island, where he spent one term in study, and taught a district school four miles south of East Greenwich, in the winter of 1842-'43, for four months. In the fall of that year he entered the Freshman class in Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut. In his class were Senator Cole, of California, Professor Martin, of the University of the Pacific, Orange Judd, of New York, Bishop Andrews, of the Methodist Episcopal church, Alexander Winchell, the naturalist and author, Drs. King and Pillsbury, of the New York Conference, and others of distinguished merit. In April, 1847, he was elected principal of the Collegiate Institute and Gymnasium at Pembroke, New Hampshire, and left college three months before commencement to enter upon his new duties, returning to graduate with his class in July, when he was elected president of his class, and presided at the class meetings and exercises of commencement. During the year 1847-'48, while teaching, he commenced the study of law, spending his vacations at Harvard Law School. In the fall of 1848 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science in the Wesleyan Female College in that city, where he continued until 1852, when he founded the Scientific and Classical Institute of that city, for the instruction of young men. In 1855 he retired from school teaching, and entered upon the practice of the law, for which he had been preparing himself by assiduous labors for all the years he had been engaged in teaching, and was admitted to the bar of the State of Ohio in that year. During the years 1856-'57 he was a member of the school board of the city of Cincinnati, and chairman of the committee on text-books. During the next four years he was associated with W. B. Probasco, in the law business. In 1859 he was elected city solicitor with R. B. Hayes (President Hayes), which office he held until the breaking out of the war in 1861. After his entry upon the practice of

the law, he entered also earnestly into politics, making the canvass of Hamilton County several times, and in 1860 canvassing the southern part. of Ohio for Abraham Lincoln, and was then accounted one of the most effective speakers among the young men of Ohio. In 1856 he was a delegate from Cincinnati, First Congressional district, to the National Convention at Philadelphia, which nominated Fillmore for President, and took an active part in the campaign of that year. In the spring of 1862 he emigrated to California, making the trip overland, and was elected Professor of Mathematics at the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara. remaining there only one year. In July, 1863, he came to Petaluma, to take charge of the public schools of the city, which he retained for four years, bringing them up to a high state of excellence. During that time he also, during the absence of Mr. Taylor, preached for the Congregational church for the year 1863-'64, and under his charge that church edifice was enlarged. The next year he took charge of the Methodist Episcopal church, and began erection of the present structure, buying their present location, and laying the solid foundation and building the first story of what was intended to be one of the finest churches in the State. In 1867 he built the fine buildings on D street, now occupied by the city high school as a collegiate institute, but in the spring of 1870 was obliged by his pecuniary losses to relinquish the enterprise, losing his whole investment therein. He then returned to his old profession, the practice of the law, which he has since pursued with unremitting care and attention. During the ten years that have intervened, he has built up a lucrative practice, and taken rank among the best lawyers of the district. During the war Mr. Lippitt took an active part for the Union cause, and by his endeavor and eloquence raised large sums of money for the sanitary and Christian commissions. He is one of the most eloquent and popular speakers in the State, and is ever ready to respond in behalf of every good

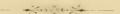
enterprise. On November 20, 1848, he was married to Miss Helen M. Young, of Lebanon, New Hampshire, who died June 27, 1849, in Cincinnati, of cholera. On July 3, 1851, he married Miss Sarah L. Lewis, of Monroe, Lonisiana. They have had nine children, five of whom are living. Mr. Lippitt is still in the vigor of his manhood, and bids fair to add many years to his life of usefulness.



URANT LITCHFIELD was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1833. His parents, Chauncey and Martha (Knight) Litchfield, were natives of New York. When he was four years old his father removed with his family to Illinois, and located in Fulton County. There he engaged in farming, and young Litchfield was reared to the same calling until he was twenty-one years of age, receiving at the same time such educational facilities as were afforded by the public schools. At the age of twenty-one he commenced life on his own account. His father died in 1843, leaving the farm to the care of mother and sons. Mr. Litchfield continued on the home farm until 1862, when, the war of the Rebellion being in its height, and his strong Union sentiments and love of his country prompting him to engage in its defense, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company F, Eighty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He served faithfully until the close of the war. The fatigues and hardships of campaigns and dangers of battle were cheerfully encountered, and not until the Rebellion was suppressed and the last shot fired did he return to his home. Among the many severe and important engagements that Mr. Litchfield participated in, were the following battles so well known in the history of our country: Chickamanga, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Ringgold and Chattanooga. Soon after his return to Illinois he married Miss Elizabeth Adams, the daughter of Hawthorne and Mary (Wertz) Adams, both natives of Pennsylvania. In 1866 he moved to

McDonough County, Illinois, where he purchased a farm and engaged in farming and stockraising. He was successful in this enterprise and soon ranked as one of the representative farmers of that county. In 1879 Mr. Litchfield came to California, and after visiting several sections of the State decided that Sonoma County combined the necessary conditions that would make life in California a constant pleasure. He returned to Illinois, sold his farm, and in 1881 moved his family to Sonoma County. Upon his arrival he purchased fifty-seven acres near Sebastopol, moved his family upon it and commenced his career as a fruit grower. Since that time he has devoted himself to its cultivation and improvement. This land is just north of Sebastopol, in the Laguna school district, on the Green Valley road. He has twenty acres in wine grapes of the Zinfandel variety, also a fine orchard which is producing some of the best fruit grown in that section, French prunes being the principal production, but he also raises peaches, apples, pears, pluins, etc. The remainder of his land is devoted to hay and stock. The land is all well adapted to fruit cultivation, and Mr. Litchfield intends increasing his orchard in the near future. Among the many improvements he has made during his residence on this place, is the building of a neat and attractive cottage residence It is beautifully situated in a grove of evergreen trees, upon rising ground, which gives a pleasing and attractive view of the surrounding landscape. Well ordered and commodious out-buildings, good fences, and the general air of comfort pervading his place, attest the success that Mr. Litchfield is achieving in his vocation. He is an intelligent, enterprising and public-spirited citizen, a believer in the glorious future that awaits his section of the State, and ready to aid in all movements tending to advance the interests and welfare of the community in which he resides. During his short residence here he has gained the respect and esteem of his associates. He and his wife are members of Sebastopol Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and their daughters are members

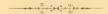
of the Good Templars Lodge at Sebastopol. In politics he is a strong and consistent Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Litchfield have four children living, viz.: Laura B., Alice M., Martha Irma and Mary E. Mr. Litchfield is liberally educating his family. His daughters, Laura B. and Alice M., are both graduates of the Normal School at Santa Rosa, and are now (1888) teachers in the public schools of Sonoma County.



ALEB C. CARRIGER .- Among the valued and esteemed men who came to Sonoma Valley in its pioneer days were the Carriger brothers. A brief review of the subject of this sketch, with mention of other members of the family, gives the following facts. His father, Christian Carriger, was of German birth, and his mother, Lovisa (Ward) Carriger, was born in England. After marriage they located in Carter County, Tennessee, and there all of their children were born. When Caleb C. Carriger was a small boy the family moved to Andrew County, where stories reached them of the great fertility and delightful climate of lands west of the mountains. The Carrigers as a family were noted for daring and adventure. It is believed that the proposition to brave the dangers to be encountered in coming to this coast, met with no opposition from any member of the family. April 27, 1846, the family started with the intention of going to Oregon, but later determined to make California their destination. The journey was attended by danger, privation and great suffering. On Yuba River, September 26, Christian Carriger, the head of the family, died at the age of sixty-seven years. Sadly and tenderly the family buried him in his lonely grave, and then pursued their weary way. The first place reached in California was Johnson's ranch on Bear River. From there, slowly but without unnecessary delay, the family made their way to Sonoma Valley, reaching Sonoma October 6, 1846, and making that their home. Daniel, Nicholas and Solomon, the three eldest

of the boys, at once enlisted in the war for the acquisition of California, Daniel and Solomon under Fremont, and Nicholas in the navy. Each did good service. Daniel, a vear or two after, died at Sonoma. Nicholas lived to acquire great wealth, his death occurring in 1885. (The reader is referred to his biography elsewhere in this work.) Solomon, who a few years ago returned East, is now sixty-two years of age, and lives in Tennessee, in the county of his birth. One sister who came to this coast later Mrs. Phebe Whitington, now lives in Oregon; and another sister, Mrs. Lovisa McAllan, lives in Missouri. Caleb C. Carriger, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Carter County, Tennessee, November 11, 1832, and he was in his fourteenth year when his family left Andrew County, Missouri, to cross the plains and mountains to this coast. His home was made with his widowed mother in Sonoma for several years. She passed to the better life many years ago. In partnership with his brother Solomon, Mr. Carriger bought 640 acres of land on the west side of the Sonoma Valley, nearly due west of Sonoma. Upon a portion of that purchase he yet lives. In the thirty years that Mr. Carriger has kept a record of the temperature of this location, but once has the thermometer registered as low as twenty degrees above zero, and that was in the winter of 1887-'88. Oranges grow abundantly and profitably upon his property. From 170 trees a single crop has marketed for \$700. Apricots, prunes, plums, quinces, pomegranates, pears and lemons all thrive at this favored place, and produce abundantly. October 29, 1863, Mr. Carriger wedded Miss Lizzie Veirs, who was born at Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, and who came to California in February, 1861. Six of her seven children are living and at home, viz.: Margaret, Frederick, Nellie, Lizzie, Henry W. and Jessie. Frank, the second child, died at the age of fifteen months. Mrs. Carriger's father, Jesse Veirs, an educated and cultured business man, was formerly a hardware merchant at Steubenville. He was of an old Virginia family.

Leaving his family in the East, he came to California in 1851. In San Francisco he was for many years intrusted with honorable positions, managing the interests of others. His family joined him in 1861. He lived a useful and honorable life, was respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and died in Oakland in December, 1876, at the age of fifty-eight years. Mrs. Carriger's mother, Margaret (Sweeney) Veirs, is a native of Ireland, and her home is now (1888) in San Francisco.



DWIN HARRISON BARNES, banker, of Healdsburg, is a native of Kentucky, born in Livingston County, not far from Smithland, December 26, 1827, his parents being John and Diana Y. (Harrison) Barnes. He traces his ancestry back to North Carolina, his father either having been born in that State, or shortly after the family left there for Kentucky. His mother was born near Cadiz, Kentucky, and came of one of the oldest families of that State. In 1833 the Barnes family removed from Kentucky to Missouri, located in Scott County, and there the parents lived until their deaths. E. H. Barnes was in his sixth year when the family removed to Scott County, Missouri, and there he received his early education, finishing at Ford's Seminary, Cape Girardeau. On the discovery of gold in California, he decided to try his fortunes in the new field so full of promise, and on the 10th of April, 1849, he left home to attempt the then perilous journey across the plains. He followed the regular emigrant trail until the way diverges, one road going to Salt Lake. Instead, he chose the route by Sublett's Cut-off, thence via Bear River and the Lawson route. He reached California about the 10th of September, and on the 1st of October was at Bidwell's Bar, on Feather River, where he lay sick with fever previously contracted. He proceeded to Sacramento, and from there came to Sonoma County, arriving about the 1st of December, 1849. Here he had rela-

tives living, Joseph Gordon, one of the pioneers of the county, being his mother's uncle. For ten months he lived on Russian River, in Mendocino Township, then moved to the opposite side of the river, in Russian River Township, and, in partnership with William Potter, opened the first trading post north of Sonoma. The land he had selected lay in the tract claimed by Captain Cooper, under the El Molino grant, and he decided to take such measures as would insure his title, whether the grant was confirmed or not. Going to the captain, he offered him a price for 250 acres, which was to be the purchase money in case the grant stood the test of the courts, and for the return of which he depended entirely upon the honor of Captain Cooper, in case of an adverse decision on the legality of the grant. The captain was glad to be recognized in the matter to that extent, and the affair was satisfactorily adjusted, so that Mr. Barnes, by acting with good judgment at that time, secured his land at a cheap figure, without having any cost of litigation to pay, or any of the aggravating annoyances which others experienced. Of the wisdom and justice of his course there is now no doubt. In 1852 he bought out Mr. Potter's interest in the partnership, and sold a half share in the land and store to Lindsay Carson, brother of the noted scout, Kit Carson. He sold his share to Mr. Carson, who afterward sold to John G. McMeans, and the store was removed by him to Healdsburg in 1855. On January 5, 1854, Mr. Barnes started on a trip back to Missouri, choosing the route via Nicaragua. In Missouri he visited friends and relatives, and, buying cattle, drove them across the plains and placed them on his ranch in Russian River Township. He improved the place and made his residence there most of the time until 1882, in which year he moved to Healdsburg. From 1864 to 1867 he was associated with R. A. Petray in business at Windsor. Since the organization of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Healdsburg, he has been its president. Mr. Barnes was married in this county, September 20, 1855, to Miss Mary M. Thompson, who came out to California in 1853, from Johnson County, Missouri, with her parents, John D. and Eliza M. (Steele) Thompson. Both parents died in this county. Mr. Barnes is past master of Russian River Lodge, No. 181, A. F. & A. M., Windsor, of which he was a charter member. He has been an eye witness to the changes which have transformed Sonoma County from a wilderness to its present prosperous condition. When he first came to the county, Sonoma was the only trading point or settlement, and the Carrillo adobe was the only ranch house of any consequence between Sonoma and Captain Fitch's place. The Pinos adobe, where D. D. Phillips now lives, was the only house on Dry Creek. There are but few, indeed, left in the county who were here during the first year or two of Mr. Barnes' residence in the county, yet he is to-day one of its active business men. His success in life is due solely to his own good judgment, business sagacity and industry, and he has always commanded the highest respect and esteem of the community. Mr. Barnes has never been from choice in public life, though always taking an active interest in the welfare of the community. However, in 1851 he was elected justice of the peace.

Wego County, New York, December 21, 1826. His father, Charles McHarvey, was of Scotch descent, but a native of New York. His mother, whose maiden name was Amplias Jones, was a native of Vermont and a descendant of the Puritans of New England. The father died just before the birth of the subject of this sketch, and in 1827 his mother moved to Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where she married John Welch, a farmer and shoemaker. Mr. McHarvey was reared upon his step-father's farm until about seven years of age, when he left home and worked for a farmer in that section of the country until 1836. He

then went to Titusville, Pennsylvania, in the same county, and there remained, earning such a living as he could at farm and other labor, until fourteen years of age. While there Mr. McHarvey gathered oil (petroleum) from the springs, and in the section that has since become so noted for its oil wells and mineral wealth. He returned to his former home in 1840, continued his farm labor, obtained what schooling he could until eighteen years of age, when he entered upon a three years apprenticeship as a blacksmith and carriage maker in Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. After serving his full apprenticeship, he established a shop in Randall Township, in the same county, and carried it on for two years. In 1849 Mr. Mc-Harvey married Miss Arrilla Near, a native of Jamestown, New York, and in 1852 removed to Meadville and carried on his business until 1854. when he started via the Isthmus route for California, arriving in San Francisco April 14th of that year. Soon after his arrival he located in Sonoma County and established a blacksmith and carriage shop at Sonoma, it being the second shop of this character opened in Sonoma Valley. In 1855 he entered into partnership with R. B. Lyon, with whom he continued the enterprise until early in 1856, when he disposed of his interest to his partner, and took a trip through the mining districts. He then, in the same year, returned to his old home in Pennsylvania, and after remaining about a year, came back to Sonoma County. Upon his return he purchased an interest in his old shop, it being at that time conducted by his old partner, Lyon, and V. Hope. Under the firm name of McHarvey, Hope & Co. this enterprise was successfully carried on until 1860, when Mr. Lyon retired, and eight years later again purchased an interest in the firm, which in 1870 he sold to his partners, who conducted the same until the death of Mr. Hope, which occurred in June, 1888. Since that time Mr. McHarvey has continued the business under the old firm name, the widow of Mr. Hope retaining his interest. Thus it will be seen that for over thirty years

Mr. McHarvey has been prominently connected with one of the most important mechanical and manufacturing industries of Sonoma Vallev. These works are located on the west side of the plaza, and though the manufacturing industry is comparatively small, he is well patronized in the blacksmith and repair shops. He is also dealing in wagons, agricultural implements, etc. Mr. McHarvey is a part owner in the shops and also owns a fine cottage residence property on the corner of Spain and Third street west, also two lots and cottage on Napa and Second street east. Mr. McHarvey's long residence and business here has made him one of the well-known men of Sonoma Valley. His early life was spent in the struggle for a living among comparative strangers, thus being deprived of the advantages of schooling: nevertheless, by his industry, mechanical ability and straightforward course in business, he has achieved a much greater success in life than many who start in the race with all the advantages of which he was deprived. He is an enterprising citizen and has for the past four years been a member of the board of city trustees, and is now (1888) president of the board. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has for many years been associated with Temple Lodge, No. 14, of that order. Politically, he is a Republican, taking a deep interest in the success of his party. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McHarvey there are three children living, viz.: Tammy, who married J. M. Cheney, living in Sonoma; Clarence, who married Miss Alice Porterfield, of Cloverdale, now living in Lake County, and Mary, who is married to R. M. Lee, of Jamestown, New York, and resides in San Francisco.



RS. FANNIE McG. MARTIN, superintendent of Sonoma County public schools, was born in Pennsylvania, of which State her parents, Hugh F. and Jane

(Walker) McGaughey, were also natives. In her early childhood the family moved West and settled in Macomb, McDonough County, Illinois, where her parents passed the remainder of their lives and both died in 1863. Some time after their decease Miss McGaughey went to Minnesota, and desiring to prepare herself for the profession of teaching, took a course in the Minnesota State Normal School at St. Cloud, from which she was graduated in the class of 1871. She taught in St. Cloud and Minneapolis three years, and in 1874 came to California, and has been engaged in school-work, either as teacher, principal or superintendent in Sonoma County almost constantly since. She taught in Healdsburg one year as assistant principal, and the two years following was employed as principal of the schools of that place. She served one year as principal of the school at Sebastopol, after which she was elected principal of the Sonoma schools and occupied the position three years, resigning to enter upon the higher and more important duties of county superintendent, to which she was elected in the fall of 1886, and for the term of four years, took charge of the office January 1st, 1887. She was elected on the Republican ticket by the handsome majority of over 400 votes over her male competitor, notwithstanding the county has usually gone Democratic. She is the first lady superintendent of schools elected in Sonoma County, and is conceded to be one of the most painstaking, thorough and efficient officers who have filled the position in this or any other county of the State. Mrs. Martin is a zealous student of her profession, and having added to her theoretical training fourteen years of practice in the school-room as teacher and principal, she ranks among the leading public school educators of California. She belongs to the progressive school, and has instituted several valuable new features in the pedagogical work of this county. On May 31, 1876, the subject of this memoir was united in marriage with Edgar Martin, of Sonoma County, but a native of Iowa, and a descendant of Virginia parentage. Two children

were born to them—Ednable, born August 17, 1878, died November 18, 1854, and Edgar, born November 9, 1882. Mr. Martin died August 7, 1882. During the campaign which elected her county superintendent, Mrs. Martin made nine public addresses before the people of the county on educational subjects.

LONZO MEACHAM .- Among the pioneers of California and the early settlers of Santa Rosa Township, is the subject of this sketch, a brief resume of whose life is as follows: He started on a schooner via the Isthmus of Panama, en route for California. Arriving at the mouth of the Chagres River his party proceeded by canoes to the head waters of that stream, and thence on foot to Panama. There they chartered an English bark and continued their voyage to San Francisco. On account of the long delays suffered in crossing the Isthmus and the transportation of their provisions, supplies, etc., and the slow sailing of their vessel, they did not arrive in San Francisco until May 18, 1849. Immediately after his arrival he went to Placer County and engaged in mining. After a few months spent in the mines he returned to San Francisco where he engaged in his old occupation, trading and commission business. This business was successfully conducted until the great fire of May, 1852, which put an end to that undertaking. Mr. Meacham, in June of that year, came to Sonoma County and located near what is now the city of Santa Rosa. The only buildings at that time, in the now populous city, was the adobe house occupied by Mallagh & McDonald as a public house. They also had a small stock of goods and groceries. Mr. Meacham bought them out and established a general merchandise store and trading post. Except for the small venture of Mallagh & McDonald, which they conducted less than a year, Mr. Meacham is justly entitled to the credit of having established the first store in Santa Rosa Township. Shortly

after opening his store he sent a petition to Washington asking for the establishment of a postoffice at that point. This petition was granted and Mr. Meacham was appointed postmaster. He gave the office the name of Santa Rosa, to which the town of Santa · Rosa succeeded. Mr. Meacham is entitled to the gratitude of posterity for conferring this beautiful name. In the fall of 1852 Mr. Meacham's old partner, Barney Hoen, came to Santa Rosa, and purchased a half interest in the store. They conducted the business until May, 1853, when Mr. Meacham sold his interest at the old adobe store to F. G. Hahman. In 1852 Mr. Meacham purchased seventy acres of land, where Santa Rosa now stands, from Julio Carrillo, paying twelve dollars per acre for it. The next year he sold the land to Hoen & Co., and in the same year purchased 480 acres of land on the Mark West Creek. He took up his residence upon this land and since that time has devoted himself to farming and stock-raising, an occupation in which he has been successful, proving that the same energetic, industrious habits and sound business principles that had secured him success in other pursuits, when applied to his present calling would produce like results. Mr. Meacham now (1888) owns 300 acres of his original 480 acre tract. This fine farm is located on the south bank of Mark West Creek, about two miles west of the town of Fulton, at Meacham Station, on the Guerneville branch of the North Pacific Railroad. The land is rich and very productive, suited for the varied productions for which Sonoma County is noted. Eighteen acres are devoted to vineyard, producing wine grapes of the Zinfandel, Riesling and Chasselas varieties. He also has a fine family orchard, producing a large variety of fruits. The rest of his land is devoted to hav, grain and stock. Among the latter are 400 sheep, mostly Southdown. He also raises some fine specimens of horses and cattle, but generally only such as are required for farm purposes. With the exception of two years—1866 to 1868 -during which time he resided in San Francisco, in order to give his children better schooling facilities, Mr. Meacham has lived in the county since 1852. His straightforward business habits and consistent course of life have gained him a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He has always taken a deep interest in the county and done much in aiding enterprises which he believed tended to advance the interests and welfare of the section in which he resides. Politically he is a Republican, and though not aspiring to office he takes an intelligent interest in all political matters affecting county, State and nation. A strong supporter of public schools, he served for years as school trustee of his district. In 1850, while residing in San Francisco, Mr. Meacham was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Tate, a native of Canada. From this marriage there are five children living, viz.: William, Charles, David, George and Elvira.



OLONEL R. H. WARFIELD, of Healdsburg, is a native of New York, born at Rushville, Yates County, June 15, 1843. His father, Richard Nelson Warfield, was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, nineteen miles from Baltimore, on a tract of land 1,900 acres in extent, which was entered in 1635 by the founder of the family in this country, and which is still held intact in the family name, an uncle of the subject of this sketch making his home there. Richard Nelson Warfield removed from Maryland to New York State, and was for many years a wholesale merchant of Rochester. He was born March 10, 1817, and his mother, Elizabeth Lamoreaux, of Maryland, who was born in 1796, is yet living. She was nineteen years old when the battle of Waterloo was fought. The mother of Colonel R. H. Warfield, whose maiden name was Rachel Elona Hill, was born in Vermont, January 19, 1822, but was reared in Massachusetts at a place sixty miles from Boston. When the family removed to Rochester, New York, R. H. Warfield was eleven years of age, and he was placed by his father in the public schools of that city. He graduated from the high school, winning the first of the three prize scholarships of his class, and delivering the valedictory in Latin. He at once entered the University of Rochester, from which he graduated with honor, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His first military experience was with the Rochester Battery, known as "the Grays" (which was attached to the Twenty-fifth Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y.), during the draft riots in Albany, Troy and New York City, in July, 1863. Returning home with the battery after its duties had been faithfully performed, he began, with others, the formation of Company E, to be attached to the Fifty-fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. At the organization of the company, he was elected Second Lieutenant, and commenced at once the study of the drill and discipline, soon becoming familiar with the details. The National Guard, however, being removed from the active scenes of war, and its services then only nominal, he decided to get nearer the front, and, relinquishing his command, enlisted as a private in the United States service, and was assigned to Company L, Fiftieth New York Volunteers-Engineers. This command was termed in those days a veteran regiment, it having been with the Army of the Potomac since 1861. Through the study of "Mahan on Engineering" and other military works Colonel Warfield became thoroughly familiar with the duties of his command, and his promotion was rapid. In March, 1864, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and in December was promoted to First Lieutenant. He participated with his regiment in some of the severest engagements of the war, was at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, etc., down to the surrender of Lee. Returning home with the regiment at the close of the war, he was unanimously tendered a Captain's commission by company K, Fifty-fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., which he accepted, remaining with his company until leaving Rochester for the West. While

residing there he traveled in the interests of his father's house. In 1876 Colonel Warfield came to California, and, after a residence of four or five months in San Francisco, located at Healdsburg. He was instrumental in the organization of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, in 1877, and has been its cashier during its existence. He was a charter member of Post No. 1, G. A. R., Department of New York, and is probably the oldest member of the G. A. R. in California, in point of connection with the order. He is a companion of the California Commandery, M. O. L. U. S., and a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Locally, he is associated with Rod Matheson Post, No. 17, G. A. R. As Commander of the Department of California he attended the National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Portland, Maine, and with his delegation was given the credit of obtaining for San Francisco the following National Encampment. When he assumed the duties of the office of Commander, the Department of California embraced fifty-nine posts and 3,500 comrades. At the expiration of his term these figures had been increased to ninety posts and 4,545 comrades. For five consecutive terms he was Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Honor, then was made Past Grand Dictator by the Supreme Lodge, and is now serving as Grand Dictator of the Grand Lodge of California. Since 1886 Mr. Warfield has made his home at his ranch, on the Dry Creek road, within two miles of Healdsburg. This ranch contains sixty-five acres, of which seven acres are in fruit, and all but two acres of this in bearing. He has also 15,000 grape cuttings, one year old, the varieties being as follows, with numbers of each: Carignane, 6,000; Sauvignon Vert, 6,000; Burger, 1,500; and Grossblaue, 1,500. The combinations of these four varieties make the finest qualities of Claret and Sauterne wine. He can thus sell his grapes or make them into wine as circumstances might suggest. Some of his fruit is marketed at canneries, while the remainder is dried on the place. For the latter purpose he has a Plummer dryer

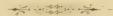
(evaporator). Colonel Warfield married Miss Luta Emerson, a native of Albion, Orleans County, New York, but reared in Tonawanda and Rochester, same State. They have two children: George H., and Richard Emerson. January 8, 1889, Colonel Warfield was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid de-camp to the Commander-in Chief, Governor R. W. Waterman, and is now serving upon his staff.

ATTHEW HENRY DUNN, landscape gardener, was born in England thirtyeight years ago, and was there trained for his work by his father, Richard Dunn, and also by his eldest brother. For thirty-two years his father had charge of a wealthy nobleman's grounds, employing from eight to ten men under him. His eldest son, Thomas Dunn, was educated under him, and for twenty-eight years has been in charge of a similar large property. and he likewise is now training his two eldest sons for the same line of work. The subject of this sketch had charge of a fine place for five years before emigrating to the United States in June, 1870. After spending a short time in prospecting for a situation, he took charge of the premises of Leander Frost, of Boston, at South Orange, New Jersey, where he remained five years, having charge of a beautiful country seat, embracing orchards, lawns, gardens, etc. On leaving there he started for San Francisco, and after a short stay in that city went to San Jose, where he was employed for a short time. While there a friend telegraphed him of an opening for him in Oakland, and he at once replied that he would be there that evening. He went, met the owner of the place, George B. Bailey, and closed a bargain to take charge of his place on Castro street, and was there seven years. Having accumulated some money, and hearing many flattering tales of the possibilities of becoming wealthy in Oregon and Washington Territory, he caught the fever, and went north, and after spending nearly a year there and being dissatisfied with the climate of those countries compared with that of California, he returned to Oakland in November. In the following spring, 1884, he came to Santa Rosa, and has since made this his home. The private grounds here being in a crude state of ornamentation, he found a good field for his work, and has since labored to educate the tastes and develop landscape beauties among the homes of this city. That he has succeeded in so doing is attested by the fact that many an uninviting yard has been transformed into a thing of beauty. Among the most notable are the School of the Sisters, consisting of about four acres, Judge Temple's, on B street, Mrs. Runyan's and several others on that street; and Mr. McDonald's elegant place on the avenue of the same name, and also B. M. Spencer's, Dr. Wiley's and Captain Good's, on the same avenue. April 1, 1888, through the recommendation of private citizens familiar with his ability in landscape gardening, the board of supervisors of Sonoma County employed him to improve the court-house plaza which was then a bare piece of ground with nothing but stones and weeds for ornaments. On the above date he commenced his work, and within four months had transformed this unsightly spot to one of the most delightful places to be found anywhere, and now, October 1, 1888, it is pronounced the most beautiful courthouse grounds in California. He has had the entire planning and charge of the work, and the achievement has surprised every one and has silenced all critics. The floral designs and arrangements are unique and exquisite, and he has furnished all the plants and seeds for the decoration. The varieties are not less than 100. His plans are to improve upon the present and increase from year to year the attractions of the grounds. Mr. Dunn was, August 11, 1872, married in New Jersey to Miss Eliza Moffet, the youngest of the family of John Moffet. She came to this country from Scotland in her infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have three sons living: Arthur Stuart, Ira Sankey and Frank Bernard. Mr. Dunn is entirely wrapped up in

his profession. It is almost his meat and drink. The only recreation in which he indulges is vocal music, being quite an amateur expert in that. He is a member of the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

OL. GEORGE F. HOOPER.—There is no finer or better cultivated and productive estate in Sonoma County than the "Sobre Vista Ranch," owned by the above named gentleman. This magnificent ranch is located on the west side of the Sonoma Valley, about four miles north of Sonoma, and comprises 900 acres of hill and valley land. Every thing that talent, industry and money united with experience can do, has been done to make this the model vineyard and orchard of the county. Ninety acres are in vineyard, producing wine grapes of the most approved and choicest varieties. The product of these acres is manufactured into wine in a capacious winery of 75,000 gallons capacity, which has been fitted up with the most approved machinery and appliances that modern science and experience has produced. In connection with this winery there is also a distillery. Of table grapes this ranch produces a fine variety of Tokays, Corneshous, white Verdels, etc., which are shipped East, where they command the highest market rates. One of the leading in dustries upon this place is the cultivation of French prunes, eighty acres being devoted to that fruit alone. The fruit is dried and prepared for the markets in a steam drier erected for this purpose. There is hardly a fruit grown in the State of California that is not being cultivated upon these lands. In addition to the various fruits so successfully cultivated throughout the county, we here find the orange, lemon, lime, etc., all yielding abundantly and without irrigation. There are also groves of pecan nuts, English walnuts, Japanese persimmons, the orange of China and citron. The olive grown upon this ranch is well worthy of mention. It

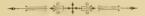
produces the finest oil in the State, being awarded the first premium in the Mechanics' Institute fairs of San Francisco in 1887 and 1888, and also in the Sonoma County fairs whenever exhibited. Among the improvements upon this estate is the mansion which Colonel Hooper has erected for his residence. Magnificent in proportions and of beautiful and pleasing architecture, it is situated upon a commanding slope well protected by the wooded mountains of the Sonoma range and overlooks a landscape of unrivaled beauty. A broad and shaded avenue leads from the public road to the beautiful and well ordered grounds surrounding the residence. No expense has been spared by the owner in fitting and furnishing this mansion. Colonel Hooper took up his residence here in 1876, after an active and successful life as a soldier, government surveyor, merchant, and banker. He is an intelligent and courteous gentleman, commanding the respect and esteem of all, and his intelligent and successful efforts in his agricultural, horticultural, and viticultural pursuits are doing much toward developing and showing the wonderful resources of Sonoma County.



RSON A. TAYLOR was born in Addison County, Vermont, in 1832, his parents being Augustus and Eunice (Willard) Taylor, both natives of Vermont. Mr. Taylor was reared as a farmer among the hills of his native State, and was early in life schooled to habits of industry and labor that have insured his success in after life. At the age of twentyone years he started in life for himself. Leaving his native State he sought the great West, and located in Van Buren County, Iowa, where he engaged in farm labor and other occupations until 1854. In the spring of that year he started across the plains for California. This journey was accomplished by ox teams, and after undergoing the hardships and toils attendant upon such an emigration, he arrived at Sonoma County in the fall of 1854. There he engaged in farm labor for D. Grove for a short time, and afterward put in a crop of grain on shares. The next year, being desirous of trying his fortunes in the mines, he went to El Dorado County and engaged in mining. He was engaged in this and other employments until 1857. He then entered into sheep-raising, a business that he successfully followed for many years, during which time he resided in Sonoma, Sacramento, El Dorado and Kern counties, taking his flocks to whatever county afforded the best advantages for grazing, etc. In 1869 he returned to his native State, and there married Miss Julia Ann Shepperd, daughter of Stephen and Mary Shepperd, natives of Vermont. Returning to California he resumed his former occupation, which he continued until 1877. In 1873 he purchased a tract of land in Sonoma County, and upon his abandonment of stock-raising, he took up his residence upon that land, since which time he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He is one of the representative farmers of his section. His fine farm comprises 365 acres in a most desirable location, on the north bank of Mark West Creek, in Russian River Township, Lone Redwood school district, one mile west of Mark West Station, on the North Pacific Railroad. These lands, of deep rich soil, are adapted to varied productions. Mr. Taylor has thirty-five acres of vineyard, producing wine grapes of the Zinfandel, Chasselas and Riesling varieties. He also has a fine hop field of thirty-five acres in extent. His lands seem particularly adapted to the profitable growth of the latter product, for he is producing some of the finest hops grown in Sonoma County. Among his improvements is a substantial and well ordered dry-house, containing all the modern improvements. This dry-house is capable of drying and curing seven tons of hops per day, when run to its fullest capacity. Ten acres are producing alfalfa, four crops a year being taken from the fields. This is remarkable, as it is not irrigated land. The rest of the farm is devoted to hay, grain and stock-raising. Among the stock are 125 head of French merino sheep, also some fine specimens of American horses for farm and road use. In 1878 Mr. Taylor married his second wife, Mrs. Cordelia (McDowell) Williard, the widow of James Williard, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in March, 1882, leaving one child, Augustus Orson, born September 8, 1879. From Mr. Taylor's first marriage there is one child living, Julia Pauline, born March 10, 1871. Mr. Taylor's father is a member of his familya hale and hearty old gentleman, now (1888) over eighty years of age. Mr. Taylor during his long residence in California has traveled much and lived in several counties, but his choice settles upon Sonoma County. He is a strong advocate and supporter of all enterprises that will build up the county of his choice, and he is a firm believer in the glorious future that awaits his section. He is a life-long Republican, taking a deep interest and intelligent view of all political questions of the day.

W. YORK has been in the blacksmithing that year he and his brother, A. A. York, opened a shop, but after four or five years C. W. York controlled the entire business. He does general blacksmithing and wagon-building and turns out only first-class work, all employes being good workmen. He also handles agricultural implements, carriages and buggies, and in all lines draws trade from many miles away. Mr. York is a native of Franklin County, Maine, born December 6, 1838, his parents being Daniel 'York and Elmira Shaw, both of whom were natives of Maine, and came of old families of that State. The subject of this sketch was reared in Maine, learning the blacksmith's trade in the town of Phillips, Franklin County. On the 18th of March, 1861, he left home for California, via Panama, and landed at San Francisco from the steamer Golden Gate, April 13, 1861. He went to Marysville, thence to Red Bluff; but back from there to Marysville, from there to Grass Valley, and three months later to Red

Bluff. He worked at saw-milling six months, and between mining and having was employed for another year. He finally got a footing with Samuel Isaacs in Shasta City, and a year later became interested at Squaw Creek during the mining excitement there. His ventures finally turned out disastrously and, in 1863, he went to Virginia City. He was engaged at his trade there and at Dayton until 1870, then came to Sonoma County and located two and one-half miles north of Windsor, where he farmed until coming to Healdsburg to open his shop here. He was married at Virginia City, in 1865, to Miss Dever, a native of Ireland. They have two children, Charles A. and Annie M. Mr. York is a member of the local lodge, No. 31, A. O. U. W. In 1888 he went back to Maine and made a pleasant visit among the friends and scenes of his youth.



IDNEY R. COOPER, deceased, late president of the Santa Rosa National Bank, was one of the pioneer settlers of Sonoma County, having crossed the plains with his father's family, drawn by ox teams, in 1854, then a youth sixteen years of age. He was born in Missouri, during a temporary stay of his parents in that State, in 1838, and was one of a family of eight children-four of each sexof John A. and Rhoda (Clark) Cooper, natives of Ohio. During the Black Hawk war, in 1832, in which he was a soldier, John A. Cooper resided in the then little village of Chicago. He moved to Iowa in 1841 or 1842 and settled in Lee County. After a few years residence there he returned to Illinois for a short time; then returning to Iowa, located in Mahaska County, where the family remained until they came to Previous to bringing his family California. across the plains Mr. Cooper came with his eldest son to this Mecca of the gold seekers in 1850 and spent a year in the mines, when ill health compelled him to abandon the search for the yellow dust, and he returned to his home,

the son remaining a year longer. On arriving in California with his family the elder Cooper spent some time in looking about for the best portion of the State in which to locate, and, finally deciding upon Sonoma County as his choice, he settled and passed the rest of his life here. He died in Santa Rosa in 1871, leaving his widow, who still survives at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, and occupies her pleasant home at 720 Fourth street. The subject of this sketch spent the years 1854 and 1855 in the mines with fair success, then came to Sonoma County and engaged in farming, in which occupation, and dealing in live stock, most of his active life was spent. On starting out to fight life's battle Mr. Cooper realized the truth of the axiom that in union there is strength, and was united in marriage, in 1860, with Miss Chrilla J. Bowen, a native of Illinois, and daughter of William and Mary Bowen, California pioneers of 1852. Being industrious, frugal, and a good financier, Mr. Cooper was more than ordinarily successful in business; and when he retired from the country to Santa Rosa, in 1875, he owned several fine farms in Sonoma County. For eight years, from 1876 to 1884, Mr. Cooper traveled with and nursed his older brother, William M. Cooper, who was an invalid and a great sufferer through all that period, death coming to his relief in the last year named. In 1886 Mr. Cooper, with others, organized the National Bank of Santa Rosa, of which he was a director and assistant cashier from its inauguration. He had active supervision of constructing the vault and fitting up the bank, and it was while thus employed that the first symptoms of the insidious disease, that proved fatal two years later, first showed themselves. From the opening of the bank Mr. Cooper had charge of the loaning department, for which his extensive knowledge of the people of the county and his prudent financial policy eminently qualified him; and upon the resignation of Edward W. Davis from the presidency (owing to failure of health), Mr. Cooper was elected president of the bank, which position he

held till his death, which occurred August 22, 1888. Mr. Cooper was a careful, conservative man in his business methods, and one in whose integrity and honesty those having dealings with him placed the utmost confidence. Of their three children Dr. Eugene M. Cooper is practicing dentistry in Santa Rosa, and Ella I. and Ida M. reside with the widow, in the homestead on Healdsburg avenue.



TILLIAM E. McCONNELL, attorneyat-law, and president of the Santa Rosa Bank, like very many of the men who have stamped their impress upon the community, the State, or the nation in which they live, as molders of thought, or masters in business, is a product of rural life. He was born in Blount County, East Tennessee, November 23, 1839. He is the eldest of a family of three children of G. M. and Mary J. McConnell, who were natives of Tennessee. In the spring of 1850 G. M. McConnell started, with his family, to make the journey overland across the plains to California, where they arrived September 1, and located in the mines at Cold Springs, remaining there and at Yankee Jims two years, at the end of which time he settled on a farm near Woodland, in Yolo County. Opportunities for schooling were then very meager in that, as in most portions of this then young Commonwealth; and the subject of this memoir determined, in 1858, to invest the few hundred dollars he had accumulated in an education. At that time, and for a number of years after, the Cumberland College, then located at Sonoma, was a flourishing institution, under the control of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and there young McConnell took a course of study, extending over four years. He then came to Santa Rosa, and entered the law office of Judge Charles P. Wilkins, as a student, in the fall of 1862. The following year Judge Wilkins died, and Mr. McConnell completed his studies in the office of Judge William Ross, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. After spending a few months in Mexico he opened a law office in Santa Rosa, where he has ever since been in active practice of his profession. He was elected to the office of district attorney in 187- for two years, and succeeded himself by re election, thus serving four years in that office, and each time being elected by a very large majority-in the first instance over his former preceptor, Judge Ross. This was the only political office for which he has been a candidate, though he has always been quite an active member of the Democratic party. Upon the death of E. T. Farmer, in October, 1885, Mr. McConnell was elected president of the Santa Rosa Bank, as his successor, which position he still fills with ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders of that prosperous financial institution, whose history is published on another page of this volume. In his law practice Mr. McConnell has made a specialty of civil and probate law, and ranks among the ablest probate lawyers in California. As a business man he is honest, sagacious and conservative-qualities which fit him in a remarkable degree for the very responsible position he holds as the head of the largest and most wealthy banking house in Sonoma County. In April, 1868, Mr. McConnell was joined in wedlock with a former college-mate, Miss Sarah J. Howell, a native of Missouri, but a resident from early childhood of Merced County, California, where her parents immigrated early in the '50's. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. M., two, the eldest and the third-both boys-are deceased. The three living are, May, aged fifteen years; Mark, eight, and Frederick W., one year old.



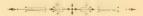
EORGE FRANKLING KING was born of English parentage, at Westfield, Massachusetts, May 19, 1857, and is the fifth of six children, the first four being sisters, and the sixth a brother. The family removed from

Massachusetts to Chicago, Illinois, where the subject of this sketch attended school until 1871. He then came to California, and continued in school until 1873. At that time he took the position of assistant bookkeeper in a leading mercantile establishment in San Francisco, at the age of sixteen. The vocation not agreeing with his health, he went to work at, and completed, the trade of whip-making. He was at that time nineteen years of age. Being proficient in dancing, Mr. King directed his attention to giving lessons in that graceful accomplishment. In this he was so successful that he abandoned his trade, and devoted himself entirely to this new vocation. He met with such marked success in his business, that in 1878 he built the largest and most elegant hall and dancing academy in San Francisco. His school grew to such proportions that he found his failing health was not equal to the work, and, meeting with a chance to dispose of his academy to advantage, he sold it, and removed to Santa Rosa, Sonoma County. Here he formed a partnership with Clem Kessing, and carried on a mercantile business until 1884. At that time Mr. King sold out, and opened a large business on his own account. In two years his business had increased beyond the capacity of his quarters, and he took his present commodious rooms in the Doyle & Overton Block, on Fourth street. His store is 40 x 100 feet, and as finely fitted up as any store in California. Mr. King built a residence at the corner of Humboldt and Cherry streets, at a cost of \$6,000, and the property now rates at \$10,000. In his business he keeps seven men employed, runs three wagons, and publishes a small pamphlet monthly, giving prices. In 1880 Mr. Kingwas unietd in marriage with Miss Annie Josephine Kessing, daughter of John F. Kessing, one of California's oldest citizens. The result of this union is three children: the first, a daughter, born in 1881; the second, a son, born in 1884; and the third, a daughter, born, in 1887. Mr. King's father died in 1888. His mother is still living, and is seventy-one years of age. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and active in all enterprises conducive to the prosperity of Santa Rosa.



RANCISCO J. PACHECO.—Among the principal business and mechanical industries of Fulton is the blacksmith and carriage repair shop of Mr. Pacheco. In his well appointed shop is found all tools and material needed for the repair of carriages, wagons, agricultural implements, etc., besides all the requirements of conducting a first-class blacksmith shop. Horse-shoeing with Mr. Pacheco is a specialty, and he is well supported and patronized by the community in which he resides. A brief sketch of his life in this connection is of interest. He is a native of California and dates his birth in Contra Costa County, October, 1854. His parents, Joseph and Jetrudes (Juarez) Pacheco, were born in Santa Clara County, and were descendants from the early Mexican or Spanish settlers of California. In his early youth the death of his father left him to the care of his grandfather, by whom he was reared on a farm, where he became well versed in farming and stock-raising, particularly the latter. He also had some advantages as regards schooling after ten years of age. At the age of twenty he left the farm and learned the trade of a blacksmith. At Pacheco, Contra Costa County, November 12, 1876, Mr. Pacheco was united in marriage with Miss Rosara Feguraga, the daughter of Mariano and Maria Feguraga, residents of San Francisco. where Mrs. Pacheco was born in 1859. Her parents were natives of Chili and came to California in 1849, during the gold mining excitement. They died while she was quite young, and after their death she was reared in Contra Costa County. Mr. Pacheco worked at his calling in Pacheco until 1882. In this year he established a shop in Coucord, in the same county, and successfully conducted this enterprise until November, 1887. He then sold out

and moved to Sonoma County and started his present enterprise at Fulton. He is a thorough mechanic and a straightforward business man, industrious and energetic, and a desirable acquisition to the community. His early education was limited, but he has schooled himself by reading and study since arriving at man's estate, and is now well informed upon the current topics. In politics he is a strong Republican, evincing an intelligent interest in all political matters affecting the welfare of the nation. He and his wife are consistent members of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Pacheco have five children, Diana, Frank, Bersabe, Robert and Viltonso



B. LANG .- The subject of this sketch resides upon the property known as the "Old Poltner Homestead," on the road leading from Sonoma to Glen Ellen, on the west side of the valley. This estate of 183 acres is bounded on the east by Sonoma Creek, and on the west rests upon the foot-hills. Mr. Lang, while having been a resident of California since 1868, has but recently lived in Sonoma County, having bought his home in February, 1887. He dates his birth in Monroe County, New York, in 1834. When he was quite young his family removed from that State to Canada. At the age of fourteen years he commenced life's battle on his own account, thus becoming the architect of his own fortunes. At Rochester, New York, he learned the carpenter's trade. Ambitious, and filled with a desire to see the West, he visited Chicago, Milwaukee, Dubuque and other points, and after spending about two years in St. Louis, he crossed the mountains to the Pacific coast. Reaching Oregon, he engaged in mining, and so continued for many years, becoming interested in ventures in that State, Montana and Colorado. In 1868 he became a resident of, and interested in investments in Southern California, first having a home in Los Angeles County, where he owned

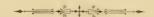
a ranch of 300 acres at San Gabriel. From 1869 to 1872 he had mining interests in San Diego County, to which he devoted most of his time. During those years Mr. Lang had many different homes in California, and a portion of his time he made San Francisco his headquarters. Having sold his San Gabriel ranch he, in 1879, established his residence in Fresno County, where he still has mining interests. From that county he moved to his present home. Few men have led a more active life than Mr. Lang, and the quiet life of a ranch owner in Sonoma County has but little charm for him. though he has been active during his short residence here in improving his fine property. In San Francisco in 1880 he wedded Miss Katie Nolan, who was born in New York City. They have five children: Susie Burnie, Katie, William, James B. and Joseph. In politics Mr. Lang affiliates with the Republican party. He was initiated into the mysteries of Free Masonry at North Star Lodge, Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada.

F. SEAMAN.—One of the attractions of Healdsburg, Sonoma County, is it beauti-Heatdsburg, Sonoma Courted of which is the subject of this sketch. He was born in the city of New York in March, 1832, of Quaker parentage, being the son of Obediah and Mary (Fowler) Seaman, natives of lower Westchester County, where both families are well known and highly respected. Young Seaman, like so many boys of his age, conceived an ardent desire to see the world, and at nineteen decided to come to California, which he did, arriving in San Francisco in 1851. The first position which he secured was a clerkship in the comptroller's office, in which position and in the tax collector's office he spent two years. In 1855 he made a trip to Mexico, spending some time in Colima and then returning to California. In 1856 he came to Sonoma County with Colonel Roderic Matheson, who had recently

bought 1,000 acres of land lying east of what is now the town of Healdsburg, and known as the Sotoyome ranch. It was upon this ranch in May of that year that Mr. Seaman first became identified with Sonoma County, and it is here that he has lived since that time, engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which, especially in fine horses, he has devoted much attention. Mr. Seaman has never married. Politically he is a Republican. For many years he has been a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. of Healdsburg; is a member of the K. of P., and also of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Mr. Seaman's geniality of disposition has endeared him to many friends.



DWIN P. THOMSON. - Among the many fine farms and vineyards in the Sonoma Valley are those in the neighborhood of Agua Caliente, one of which is owned by Mr. Thomson and is 100 acres in extent. It is located on the east bank of the Sonoma Creek, and is nearly all bottom land of a rich deep soil. Fifty acres are devoted to vineyard, producing mostly wine grapes of such choice varieties as the Zinfandel, Riesling, Cabernet, Sauvignon Vert and others, and also a fine variety of Tokay and other table grapes. In addition to a family orchard, which produces a large variety of choice fruits, Mr. Thomson is still further improving his farm by planting (in 1888) twenty acres of olive trees, to which this locality is well adapted. The rest of the land is producing hay and grain. Mr. Thomson purchased this place in 1885 and, although not a farmer or viticulturist, he has made a succes in his enterprise. His previous training in mercantile and other business pursuits has given him practical business knowledge and habits that, when applied to his new calling, show that successful agricultural pursuits consists of something more than merely delving in the soil. The subject of this sketch was born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1860. His father, Thomas Thomson, was a native of that place. His mother, Mary (Phelps) Thomson, was born in England. Mr. Thomson's youth was spent in his native place, where he had the advantages of the excellent schools with which the city abounds. At the age of eighteen years he started in life by entering into mercantile pursuits in London, England, where he was emploved in some of the large East India houses. He was also an expert tea taster, in which lucrative occupation he was associated with some of the largest tea importing houses in that metropolis. In 1881 Mr. Thomson visited the United States and traveled extensively through the Eastern States, finally locating in Montana, where he engaged in stock-growing. This occupation he continued until 1885, when he came to California and, after visiting several sections of the State seeking a desirable location, he took up his present residence, since which time he has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. In 1886, in the city of San Francisco, Mr. Thomson was united in marriage with Miss Mary Thomas, the daughter of Robert and Mary Thomas, residents of Healdsburg. One child, Waldo, has been born to them.



HARLES L. TORR was born in the city of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, October 31, 1841. His father, John Torr, was a native of England where, in the city of Liverpool, he had seven forefathers buried in the same cemetery. Mrs. Torr was a native of France. The family emigrated to Canada, where Charles was born and reared. When he was thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn his trade in a woolen mill owned by Hunt & Elliott, large manufacturers of that city, and worked at the business in Canada and New York up to 1870. In 1867 he, together with his brother, James W. Torr (now of Los Angeles), built a mill at Mount Albert, East Gilburry, Canada, and they conducted the business for three years when Mr. Torr bought out his brother's interest

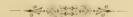
and continued it alone for a short time. In 1870 he was sent for to come to California and take charge of the woolen mills at Merced Falls, where he acted as superintendent for about three vears. He then, with two other parties, bought a woolen mill at Los Angeles, where he was in business for nearly five years. He then sold his interest there, came to Petaluma and bought the controlling interest in the mill at this place, after which he formed a copartnership with Maurice Newburgh, which partnership continues to the present time. Mr. Torr is a thorough mechanic in his profession, there being no less than seven different branches of trade connected with the woolen mill, any of which he is capable of doing, from the adjustment and setting of any part of the machinery to the dyeing of some of the finest woolens, Mr. Torr is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge and chapter of Petaluma, having first joined the order in Ontario in the spring of 1863; he also belongs to the order of the Eastern Star, and is a member of the Petaluma fire-department. He was married in 1862 to Elizabeth R., daughter of Henry Crawford, of Pickering, Ontario. They have five children: Dudley L., Ida May, Lee O., Mead O. and Lottie May.

NDREW J. THOMPSON was born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, March 14, 1844, his parents being John and Margaret (Mc-Donald) Thompson, both natives of Scotland. They emigrated to Nova Scotia over sixty years ago, the father being engaged in farming, to which occupation the subject of this sketch was reared until the age of fifteen years. He then began an apprenticeship as a wagon maker, and afterward as a carpenter. In 1861 Mr. Thompson came to the United States and located in Maine, where he worked at his trade for about one year, then going to Wisconsin and remaining at Fond du Lac and Green Bay until 1864. In that year he came by the Isthmus route to California, arriving at San Francisco September

2, 1864. Immediately after his arrival he proceeded to Vancouver's Island, and was there engaged at his trade for a year or more, after which he went to Washington Territory and located at Seattle. While there he was engaged as a spar maker and ship carpenter, as well as at his trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1868 he started upon his return trip East, but upon his arrival at San Francisco learned of the prevalence of yellow fever upon the Isthmus. He therefore delayed his trip, and went to Mendocino County where he worked in the lumber mills for some months. He then returned via steamer route to New York, and thence to Wis-After his return to that State he worked for a number of years at his trade and was also employed in the railroad shops at Fond du Lac and Green Bay. In 1874 he married Miss Hannah Johnson, a native of Minnesota. and in 1877 came with his wife to California. locating in Mendocino County. After remaining there six months he came to Sonoma County. lived in Santa Rosa a short time, and then established a wagon making and repair shop in Sebastopol. This enterprise he conducted for about a year, when he sold out and engaged at his trade as a carpenter. In 1885 he was severely injured by falling from a building, since which time he has been unable to work steadily at his trade. After recovering from his injuries sufficiently to enable him to engage in any business, he established a variety store in Sebastopol, an enterprise that has proven successful. In 1881 Mr. Thompson purchased fifteen acres of land on the Green Valley and Sebastopol road, about three-quarters of a mile northwest of Sebastopol. This land was entirely uncultivated and in its wild state. From the time of his purshase he has devoted a great deal of his attention to the clearing, planting and improvement of his home, and has now a fine orchard of five acres, producing a large variety of fruits, such as peaches, apples, pears, French prunes, cherries, etc. He also has a large variety of table grapes. A neat and comfortable cottage residence, and substantial outbuildings (all the work of his own hands), attest the success which has accompanied his labors. His land is all well adapted to fruit and vine cultivation, and he is each year increasing his orchard. Mr. Thompson is an industrious, energetic, straight-forward man, and is respected and esteemed by the community in which he resides. He is a consistent member of the Methodist church, and also a member of Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 87, K. of P. Politically he is a Republican, taking an intelligent interest in all matters effecting the interests of the county.

UGENE FRANKLIN PRATT was born at Downer's Grove, Du Page County, Illinois, in 1851, being the son of W. B. and Alzira (Page) Pratt, the latter a native of Vermont. W. B. Pratt, a merchant and miller, emigrated to California in 1869, settled at Calistoga and afterward removed to Durham, Butte County, where he died in 1880. Young Pratt spent the years of his boyhood at school and in his father's store at Lake Forest, Illinois, and when the family emigrated to California he came with them, being employed in his father's mill, where his education as a practical miller and machinist was acquired. In 1870 Mr. Pratt went to Idaho and engaged in teaming from Winnemucca, Nevada, to Silver City, Idaho, a distance of 210 miles. Returning to California in 1874 he engaged in the livery business at Calistoga. Mr. Pratt was married in 1875 to Emma J. Teale, daughter of Peter Teale, one of the pioneer settlers of Napa Valley and a native of the West Indies, of French and English extraction. They are the parents of three children: Harry, Elmer, and Robert Delafield. In 1880 Mr. Pratt removed with his family to Washington Territory. He recounts with peculiar interest many incidents which occurred on the overland journey which was made with a four-horse team, this being during the Nez Perces war. The Pratt family witnessed the

battle of Umatilla. They settled at Pataha and engaged in farming for two years, but the Indians were so troublesome that they became discouraged and returned to Napa, California, in 1882. This being about the time of the vineyard boom in that section of the State, he successfully engaged in the business, planting, selling and dealing in vines and vineyards until 1884, when he was induced by Mr. R. Dalafield to take charge of his ranch in Knight's Valley and also to engage in the manufacture of wine. Purchasing what was known as the Foss cottage, near by, for his family residence, he removed his family from Calistoga and entered into the service of Mr. Dalafield, with all the energy and enterprise which are his leading characteristics. The winery which has grown up under his supervision (and of which a full description may be found on another page of this work) is an extensive one and Mr. Pratt has fully utilized the mechanical knowledge acquired in former years, by introducing many improvements and making it as near perfection as possible. Cleanliness and order are the leading characteristics of the establishment, and no expense of money, time or care is spared in producing a vintage which is already becoming favorably known to the public and which is destined to take high rank in brands of California wines. Politically, Mr. Pratt is a Republican, but believes in selecting the best men for any official position irrespective of party lines. For eight years he has been an active Odd Fellow, and is also affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member in the third degree, and has been a worker in his lodge for several years. Above all he is a lover of home life and home influences.



REDERICK JAMES YANDLE was born in Somersetshire, England, on the 12th of July, 1845. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-one years, when he embarked for America, landing in New York in 1866. He went direct west from New York

and located at Rockton, Illinois, where for two years he worked at his trade as a mill-wright. From there he went to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he remained fourteen years, working as a machinist. From Beloit he removed to California in 1884, taking up his residence in San Francisco, where for a time he was foreman of the Sutter Street Railroad. In the spring of 1885 he moved to Santa Rosa, where he established the Santa Rosa Foundry and Machine Works. His establishment was destroyed by fire in 1886. Unfortunately for Mr. Yandle, his insurance had expired only two days prior to the disaster, and he suffered the entire loss. But with indomitable energy and pluck, he set immediately to work, and in less than a month he had his works rebuilt, and commenced operations again. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Yandle took in as a partner Mr. F. B. Glynn, and enlarged the business. It now comprises a foundry, machine shop, planing mill and a lumber yard, and is at present one of the largest and best furnished establishments of the kind on the north side of the Bay of San Francisco. The firm name is now Yandle & Glynn. Two years after landing in America Mr. Yandle was united in marriage with Miss Katie Carroll, of Beloit, Wisconsin. She was born in London, England, March 6, 1848, and came to America with her parents in 1850. The result of this union is two children: Willie, born in August, 1872, and Harry, born in December, 1873. In the fall of 1888 Mr. Yandle returned to his old home in England to visit his aged mother, as well as brothers and sisters. In the early months of 1889 he returned to his Santa Rosa home, and has again settled down to a supervision of his extensive business.

UDGE MURRAY WHALLON was born at Mayville, Chantauqua County, New York, August 14, 1816. His father, Henry Whallon, was a native of New Jersey. He was married in Washington County, New York, his

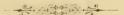
wife being a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, after which, in March, 1812, he went to Mayville, Chautauqua County. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, working at that a part of the time, and later engaging in farming. He worked at his trade in Erie, Pennsylvania. and assisted in building the fleet of Commodore Perry. In 1831 he moved to North East Township, Erie County, where he bought a farm and resided until his death, which occurred in 1850, at the ripe old age of seventy-seven. His wife died in 1858, in Mayville, New York, at the same age. They had a family of eleven children, of whom eight lived to be grown-six sons and two daughters. One son, S. S. Whallon, was one of the canal commissioners for the State of New York, and died in 1858 at Erie, Pennsylvania. Another son, James H. Whallon, was a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church in western New York and western Pennsylvania for about thirty years, and for several years was presiding elder. He died in 1880 at Erie, Pennsylvania. Murray Whallon was among the younger members of his father's family. He was educated at the Mayville Academy, and on the 7th of September went to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he taught school two winters, and in the meantime pursued his studies in law under Sylvester W. Randall. He was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1839, and practiced his profession in that county for several years, where he took an active part in the political issues of the day. Early in life he showed a tendency toward political matters, and before he was of age he attended a young men's Democratic convention, and was placed upon a committee along with other able young men, among whom was Franklin Waite, of Jamestown, New York, and Herman Risley, of Fredonia, New York. This committee prepared an address that was published and extensively circulated in western New York. At Erie, Pennsylvania, he was placed on a committee of the Democratic party of that city, to call a mass meeting on the 10th of September, 1840, and was appointed and

acted as grand marshal of that meeting, which was composed of from thirty to forty thousand people. He was elected in 1853 to the second mayorship of the city of Erie, and served that term. These events were immediately preceding what is known as the Erie Railroad war. In 1854 a controversy was aroused between the people and the Erie & Northeast Railway Company, a short road leading from Erie to the New York State line. Under the charter of that road the company was prohibited by law to occupy with their track any street or public highway open. In direct opposition to their contract, they, in the construction of the road, occupied about a mile of the public highway leading from Erie to Buffalo, and a mile of a street in the city of Erie. When this controversy arose, the supervisors of the township of Harbor Creek, who had control of the public highways, and the city council of Erie, by resolution and ordi nance, determined to and did remove the railroad track from the highway and street, or enough of it to make a break of seven miles in the road. The matter was taken to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which decided that the township and city authorities had a right to remove the road. An application was made from that section to the Legislature. A bill was passed which was signed by the Governor, repealing the charter of the railroal from Erie to the Ohio State line, and placing the road in the hands of three commissioners, which consisted of William F. Packer, afterward elected Governor of Pennsylvania; Alexander McClure, now editor of the Philadelphia Times, and Murray Whallon, the subject of this sketch. At the next session of the Legislature, the Democratic and Whig convention, the conventions of both parties who had opposed the course the railroad company had taken, nominated for the Legislature Gideon J. Ball, afterward treasurer of that State, and Murray Whallon. During that session the railroad corporations, including the leading railroads of Ohio and New York, by corruption, succeeded in passing a bill through the Legislature, giving them a legal right to what they had claimed in this long contest. This was only done after a protracted contest in the house, lasting over two weeks, during which Mr. Whallon and his colleagues held the floor in opposition to the bill until the afternoon of the last day of the session. The speaker of the house, having the same views on the matter, enabled them to obtain the floor. In 1845 Mr. Whallon was appointed collector of customs at Erie, under the Polk administration. In August, 1857, he received a letter from Judge Jeremiah S. Black, the attorney-general of the United States under the administration of President Buchanan, offering him a position as superintendent of Indian affairs for Utah, which he declined. In November of the same year he was called to Washington by letter from Governor William Bigler, then United States Senator from Pennsylvania. He went there and soon after was appointed, with ex-Governor Hugh J. Anderson, of Maine, on a commission to investigate the defalcation of the melter and refiner in the San Francisco mint. Connected with this were several other important matters pertaining to this coast. After spending about a month examining the correspondence at Washington relating to the matter, and gaining what information he could at the mint at Philadelphia and at the assay office at New York, with his colleagues he sailed from New York for San Francisco, January 20, 1858, arriving at the latter place February 14. They were engaged in the investigation of that question, the examination of the affairs of the custom house and land office at San Francisco, and looking into the affairs of the different custom houses on the coast from San Diego to Olympia, for about ten months. On the return trip they sailed together from San Francisco to Havana, and owing to the condition of Mr. Whallon's health, thinking it not best to go north at that time of the year (January), deferred his journey, and arrived in Washington in March, 1859, when they completed their reports to the satisfaction of the authorities at Washington. In an interview with the president, he learned from him

that Edwin M. Stanton had requested the president to appoint Mr. Whallon to the position of superintendent of Indian affairs for California. The president said he could not do that, for he did not think he was sufficiently acquainted with the Indians to take charge of the affairs. He went to the treasury department one morning, where he met his colleague, Governor Anderson, who said the president had sent to the department for his name. It was learned that the president had sent his name to the senate for the appointment of customs at Erie, Pennsylvania. When Mr. Whallon saw the president, he said he had sent in his appointment for the position, because the appointment had to be filled before the senate adjourned. Mr. Whallon went to Erie and discharged the duties of that office until May, 1860, when Governor Bigler wrote to him that the president had concluded to send him to California again to assist in the trial in the cases of the United States against the defaulting melter and refiner of the mint, and two cases against the defaulting collector of customs. He went to Washington and soon learned that the secretary of the treasury had removed Ross Brown, who had been acting as special agent of the treasury department for the Pacific coast. The secretary of the treasury offered him the appointment in connection with this other matter. He accepted, and after getting his instructions, sailed for this coast in May, 1860. He discharged the duties of that position for about fourteen months, and in the meantime assisted the district attorney, Calhoun Benham, in trying the cases of the United States against Haraszthy, the melter and refiner, and his sureties. The other cases he was not able to try, for the war came on and the Lincoln administration came into power, when Mr. Whallon was removed. In March, 1861, he purchased a vineyard in Sonoma Valley, and in 1862 his family removed to this State. The next year he was nominated, against his protest, by the Democratic convention of this county, for the State Legislature, and after an exciting canvass, in which he made over

twenty speeches, the whole ticket was elected. He occupied a seat in the Legislature during the session of 1863-'64, and was one of the twelve Democrats in the house. In 1865 he was nominated and elected county recorder and ex-officio auditor of Sonoma County. Near the close of his term he received a letter from Mr. Olmton, who was then State comptroller, stating that in his annual report he had recommended to the Legislature the appointment of a commission to consist of three auditors, to revise the revenue laws of the State, and asking Mr. Whallon's permission to use his name, to which he agreed. The report was made and printed, but nothing was done in the matter by the Legislature. In 1883, seeing the contest coming up between Carlisle and Randall for speakership, and long knowing Mr. Randall and agreeing with him upon his views of the tariff question, and having high appreciation of his ability as a speaker and admiration for his character as a man and legislator, he wrote him a long letter, giving his views on the tariff, and urged him to introduce a bill to repeal the entire internal revenue system, giving strong reasons for so doing. Mr. Randall acknowledged the receipt of the letter at once, and said he would answer it in two or three days, which he did in a twelve-page letter, stating that he and Governor Curtin agreed with his views, and entirely endorsing what he had said. After thanking him for the interest he had taken in the contest, he asked him to do what he could to forward his chances with this litigation. Up to that time the Democratic party in this State was apparently solid for a tariff for revenue only, believing with Mr. Randall and Governor Curtin, the Democratic party could not obtain and control the majority of the electoral vote of this country on that issue when sharply made, although that was in the platform of the canvass of 1876. But then their success depended and was won upon the issue of retrenchment and reform, the question of the tariff not having been discussed, if at all, but slightly. Mr. Whallon moved to San Rafael at that time for the purpose of assisting in this

work, and his correspondence and personal interviews with the members-elect to Congress, succeeded, with the aid of others, in producing a change of sentiment upon this subject. At that time many of the leading Democrats in the State took the same view of the subject that Mr. Whallon did, and, by themselves and with him, joined in letter and dispatches addressed mainly to General Rosecrans, a member of Congress from this State, urging him to support Mr. Randall for the speakership. Prominent among those who did so was William T. Coleman, W. D. English, then and now chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and Hon. J. S. Hager, now collector of customs at San Francisco. Judge Whallon moved to Petaluma in 1883. He was married in January, 1842, to Adelia A. George, a native of Erie, Pennsylvania. They have had seven children, of whom two are now living-Clinton George Whallon, residing at Modesto, California, and Leila Emma, wife of Mayor John Brown, of Santa Rosa.



EDGAR RICKSECKER, surveyor, is a native of eastern Pennsylvania. He grew to manhood and received his education in his native State, and there engaged in teaching for six or seven years. In 1868 he met, in Philadelphia, the division engineer of the Salt Lake division of the Union Pacific Railroad, and engaged with him to come West in the employ of the company, which he did the same year in the month of February. They came through on stage coaches from Chevenne, the then terminus of the road to Salt Lake City. He remained in the employ of the company for two years, and a large portion of the time had charge of the division engineer's office. On leaving this company, he, with other civil engineers, went East and for some time was engaged in making surveys for railroad lines in the Central States, and also did other surveying work. In 1871 he went to

Puget Sound in the employ of the Northern Pacific Company. The failure of Jay Cook put a stop to the progress of that company's operations for a period of years. In the interval between 1871 and 1881 he was variously engaged at surveying, ranching, etc., living several years of the time in San Francisco. In 1881, the work on the Northern Pacific Railroad having been resumed, he was again employed by the company for fifteen months, with his headquarters at Spokane Falls. In 1882 he came to Sonoma County and purchased a tract of land between Occidental and Duncan's Mills, sixteen miles from Santa Rosa, which he still owns. This tract consists of fifty-five acres, ten acres in bearing vineyard, and several acres in prunes and other trees. His vineyard has an altitude of 400 feet. In 1887 Mr. Ricksecker came to Santa Rosa in the interest of the Sebastopol Railroad, for Donahue, and surveyed and located the line which has not yet been built. Since locating here he has conducted a private surveyor's office, and has had a fine business. Mr. Ricksecker's father, Edmond Ricksecker, was a surveyor and also an enthusiastic student of natural history, and the son inherited his tastes in both directions. He began the study of natural history in early boyhood, and has always devoted his spare time to the collection and classification of specimens in botany, ornithology and entomology, and possesses a fine collection in each class, but he has an extraordinary collection of entomological specimens. During his residence in San Francisco he collected 2,000 specimens of coleoptera, and mounted them elegantly. These he sold to the State University for the College of Agriculture. Since 1881 he has collected and now has, mostly mounted, 3,200 species and 30,000 specimens of coleoptera. They are chiefly a Pacific coast collection, although he has many specimens from the States east of the Rocky Mountains, and some from Europe which he obtained by exchange. Many of his specimens he raised from the larvæ state. He is one of ten or twelve scientists on this coast who have engaged

in the entomological work for life, and for the pleasure it yields. Mr. Ricksecker is a zealous enthusiast in the study of insect life, and reads and discusses the volumes of beautifully preserved bugs and moths as eloquently as an orator would read a fine oration, or an elocutionist, a book of poems. He spent nine months in the United States service in 1863-'64, being a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, and participating in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Mr. Ricksecker was united in marriage, in 1881, with Miss McFarland, a native of California, born in Sierra County, near the summit of the range of mountains by the same name. She was reared and educated in San Francisco. They have three children. Mr. Ricksecker also has three children by a former marriage, a son and daughter married. Mr. Ricksecker is the Republican nomince for county surveyor of Sonoma County.

ARTIN LITCHFIELD. - Among the fine orchards in the neighborhood of Sebastopol—the most productive fruitgrowing section in the county-is that of the subject of this sketch. He is the owner of ninety acres of as productive fruit land as there is in Sonoma County, forty-five acres of this land being devoted to orchard, divided as follows: fifteen acres of French prunes, fifteen acres of peaches, such as Wiley cling, Orange cling and Crawfords (early and late), five acres of apples, five acres of Bartlett pears, and five acres of Golden Drop pears. There are also fifteen acres of grapes, of the Zinfandel variety, and he has a family vineyard containing a large variety of table grapes. The rest of his land is still in its wild state, covered with a heavy growth of fir timber. Mr. Litchfield has made a perfect success in his horticultural and viticultural operations. His French prunes have several times been awarded the first premium in Sonoma County fairs. Nearly all of this orchard

and vineyard has been planted by him. When he took up his residence upon the lands in 1880 there were but ten acres in orchard, and a small vineyard, which he uprooted and planted the ground with peach trees. There is on this place a fine cottage residence and commodious outbuildings, including a fruit dryer, nearly all of which improvements have been made by Mr. Litchfield. In this connection a sketch of his life will be found of interest. He was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, May 22, 1836, the son of Chauncey and Martha (Knight) Litchfield, who were natives of New York. When he was about a year old his father moved to Fulton County, Illinois, and there engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Litchfield was early inured to farm labor, receiving at the same time such educational advantages as the common schools afforded. In 1843 the death of his father occurred, leaving the care of the family and the management of the farm dependent upon the mother. It was thus that the subject of this sketch was, at the early age of fifteen years, in charge of most of the out-door work upon the farm. He was one of the first to enter into grape and fruit culture in Fulton County. The experience and practical knowledge he gained in his young manhood in Illinois, have been shown by the success before mentioned in this county. Mr. Litchfield eventually became the sole owner of the old homestead by purchasing the interests of the other heirs. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Pollock. She was the daughter of David and Mary (McMiller) Pollock, residents of Fulton County. Mr. Litchfield conducted his farming operations upon the old homestead until 1879. In that year he visited California, and after making a tour of various sections of the State, seeking a desirable location, he came to Sonoma County. Delighted with the place, he sought no further, but purchased the land before described. He then returned East and after disposing of his interests there, returned with his family and took up his present residence. Although Mr. Litchfield's

residence in this county is comparatively brief, he has identified himself from the first with all enterprises that tend to promote the interests and welfare of the community in which he resides. He has therefore gained a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by all of whom he is respected and esteemed. Always a strong supporter of the public schools, he has served for eighteen years as a school trusteeten years in Illinois and eight in the Sebastopol district. He is a member of the Sebastopol Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and is its present master. Politically, he is a strong and consistent Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Litchfield have eight children living, viz.: Frank, Elmer, Sophia, Lavina, Oscar, Cora, Estella and Bessie. Frank is a resident of Occidental, and Sophia is now the principal of the Sebastopol public schools.

TILLIAM H. HILTON was born in New York City in 1829. His father, William Hilton, was a native of New York, and a veteran of the war of 1812, having served under General Scott. His mother, Matilda (Shonnard) Hilton, was also born in New York, and was a descendant of the old Dutch families of colonial times. Mr. Hilton was reared in the city of his birth, and was given the advantages of a good schooling, but being of an adventurous and roving disposition, a life of study was irksome to him, and when less than fifteen years of age he ran away from a comfortable home and embarked on a sailing vessel bound for Galveston, Texas. Upon his arrival there he secured work as a clerk in a store in Houston. While there he made the acquaintance of a party of Indian hunters, and joined them in several of their forays against the Indians of northern Texas and New Mexico. At the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846, he promptly joined the noted Texas rangers, under Captain Henry, and served with them throughout the whole of that memorable struggle. Although but eighteen years of

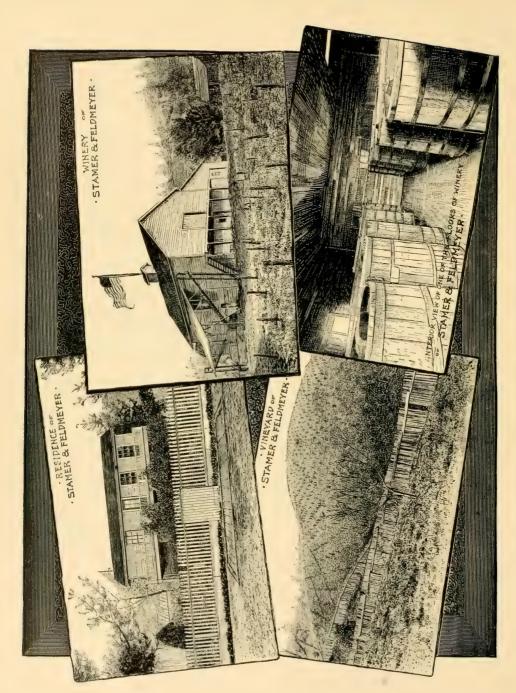
age he was a man in courage and daring, and was selected as a dispatch bearer for General Scott on many occasions, one of which is worthy of note. Himself and two others were selected by the General to carry dispatches from the city of Mexico to Pueblo. This hazardous undertaking was successfully accomplished by Mr. Hilton. He succeeded in running the gauntlet of the Mexican guerrillas that infested the country, escaping with a severe wound in the head, but his two companions were killed. At the close of the war in 1848 he returned to New York City, where he remained until the next spring, when the news of the gold discoveries in California prompted him to seek his fortune in the new El Dorado. In February, 1849, he embarked for a voyage around the Horn, on the ship Panama. After a long but uneventful passage, he arrived at San Francisco and proceeded at once to the mines on the Yuba River. The heavy rains of the winter of '49 and '50 drove most of the miners to the lower country, and Mr. Hilton located at Sacramento. Of a generous nature, he spent most of his small gains in providing for his sick comrades, and then went to driving a team, and by this means entered into teaming and freighting upon his own account, after which he returned to mining occupations on the American River and in Grass Valley. During this time he took up the study of chemistry and geology, under the tutorship of his friend, Prof. Durand. In 1857 he went to Mexico, where he followed mining for about a year. While in Mexico Mr. Hilton accepted the position of superintendent and mining expert of some mines in Chili, South America, where he went, and after some months spent there, he returned to the United States. In 1859 and 1860 he was engaged with the noted prospector, Erenberg, in prospecting and locating mines in Arizona and Mexico. In the fall of 1860, Mr. Hilton returned to California, and went to the Washoe district, Nevada. He was there engaged in mining and prospecting until 1861, when he was attacked by the Indians while on one of his prospecting tours, and so

severely wounded that his life was despaired of, and upon his partial recovery he returned East for medical and surgical treatment. As soon as his health permitted he came again to California, and engaged in his old occupation. The war of the Rebellion then fired his military ardor, and he returned to New York and enlisted in the old Seventh New York Regiment, but his disabilities prevented him from engaging in active service in the field. Consequently he left the army and returned to the Pacific coast. For the next ten years Mr. Hilton was engaged in various mining enterprises, principally in Mexico. The year 1872 found him so broken in health that he was compelled to seek rest. He therefore located in San Francisco, where he remained until 1881, when he came to Sonoma County and purchased 137 acres of land in Bennett Valley, on the Santa Rosa and Glen Ellen road, about two and a half miles from Glen Ellen. Here Mr. Hilton took up his residence, and since that time has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. In this he has been very successful, and is building up what is destined to be one of the model vineyards and orchards of Sonoma County, He has now (1888) thirty acres of Zinfandel wine grapes, and a fine ten acre orchard containing French prunes and Bartlett pears, and also a choice variety of other fruits. A fine two-story residence, commodious barns and out-buildings attest the enterprise and good taste Mr. Hilton is displaying in his improvements. Politically, Mr. Hilton is a Republican. He is a member of the California Pioneer Society of San Francisco. In 1876 he married Miss Mary V. Glasgow, a native of California. Mrs. Hilton's parents are natives of Virginia. They have one child-William H.

PRESS SMITH, M. D., has been an active member of the medical profession in Santa Rosa for twenty years, having settled here in 1868, and has for many years been recognized as one of the representa-

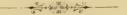
tive physicians of this part of the Pacific coast. Dr. Smith was born in Charleston, South Carolina, October 10, 1839, and was there educated at the State Military Academy, also graduating at the Medical College of South Carolina in 1861. He had previously, however, attended a course of lectures in the New York Medical College. After his graduation he immediately entered the Confederate army as a Lieutenant, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. During his army service of nearly four years Dr. Smith rose to the rank of Major, and participated in some of the hottest engagements of the war, occupying posts of heavy responsibility and great importance. For quite a time he was in command of Battery Greig, on Morris Island, opposite Charleston, South Carolina, during its bombardment. This was a terrible position, the circumstances of which can only be appreciated when recounted by such a brilliant conversationalist and raconteur as is the Doctor. He was also in command of Fort Moultrie for several months. During his service he was three times wounded, the last time quite seriously, at the battle of Averyboro, in March, 1865 by a minie-ball through the left leg below the knee, which severed the tibial artery and nerve. This laid him up for nearly a year. When able he began the practice of medicine in his native State, continuing until he moved to California and resumed it in Sonoma County. Dr. Smith was one of the prime movers in organizing the first medical society in this county, and was its secretary. The society prospered for a year or two, then languished and finally ceased to exist. Its meetings were held quarterly in the several principal towns of the county. Years later a second medical society of Sonoma County was organized, of which Dr. Smith was also a member, and which had a similar history to that of its predecessor. Dr. Smith is a member of the State Medical Society of California, and is now serving his seventh year as physician to the Sonoma County Hospital, having been twice chosen to that position. The subject of this sketch is descended from one of the old Caro-





RESIDENCE AND WINERY OF STAMER & FELDMEYER.

linian families, and can trace his ancestry back in honorable line beyond the early history of America. On his mother's side he is of French Huguenot descent. His maternal greatgrandfather took a prominent part in the war of Independence on the side of justice and freedom. Another was adjutant to General Francis Marion, while a third, who held the rank of Lieutenant General, was killed at Fort Moultrie. Dr. Smith has been married twice; the first time in South Carolina, to Miss N. C. Dubose. They had one boy-Edwin, who is now studying law in San Francisco. He was again married in 1872 to Miss Nellie M. Temple, of Santa Rosa. They have seven children, all small and living at home, three boys and four girls.



TAMER & FELDMEYER, proprietors of the Geyserville winery, established their present business in 1884. The firm is composed of Julius C. Stamer and B. W. Feldmeyer. Their winery is well appointed and has a storage capacity of 75,000 gallons, though the vintage of 1888 exceeded that quantity. They find a ready market for their wines in San Francisco. They manufacture nothing but clarets and dry white wines, and these have an excellent reputation. They have sixty-five acres of land on Dry Creek and at Geyserville, and about thirty acres planted to Zinfandel, Riesling, Mataro, Carignan and Grenache grapes, the vines ranging in age from four to eight years.

JULIUS C. STAMER, of the firm of Stamer & Feldmeyer, is a native of Hamburg, Germany, born January 4, 1837, and son of C. H. and Christina Stamer, the father a wine dealer. Julius C. was reared at Hamburg, where he was educated, attending school from the age of six to fourteen years, and on attaining a suitable age, entered the commission business, and afterward banking. In 1859 he came to the United States, and for three years was engaged in the grocery business in New York City. In the latter part of 1861 he departed from that city

destined for California, via Panama, and landed at San Francisco, January 5, 1862. He soon engaged in the grocery trade, and so continued until 1880, when he located in Napa County and devoted his time to the manufacture of wine below St. Helena, in connection with his brother, G. A. Stamer. He is a thorough master in this business and his skill is shown in the high class of wines turned out from this winery.

B. W. Feldmeyer, of the firm of Stamer & Feldmeyer, is a native of Oldenburg, Germany, born September 1, 1846, and son of Ahrend and Catherine Feldmeyer, the father a seaman. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native country, and attended school between the ages of six and fourteen years. In 1867 he came to America, landing at New York. Two years later he came to California, located at St. Helena, and engaged in the business of carpentering and contracting. His own skill as a workman brought him a fine class of work, and he received contracts for building several of the wine cellars in that vicinity, and continued to reside there until coming to Geyserville. Mr. Feldmeyer was married in California to Miss Wilhelmina Baute, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have four children: Clemens, Arthur, Willie, and Gustav. Mr. Feldmeyer is a fine business man, and ranks high among those interested in the wine industry.

ISHER & KINSLOW.—The Santa Rosa marble works were started in 1871 by Hartwig & Fisher, the firm being Theodore Hartwig and A. L. Fisher. The works were then located on Hinton avenue opposite the plaza on which the court-house now stands. From the beginning they had a stock consisting of both marble and granite, but the business being comparatively a new one on this coast, they necessarily began on a small scale and the business grew as the people were educated up to the value of it. Two years after engaging in this enterprise Mr. Hartwig died and was succeeded

by W. H. Roagan, who also died a year later. Mr. Fisher then conducted the business for a year alone, then took in his present partner, J. F. Kinslow, who has been a partner about eleven years. They have been at their present location, corner of Fourth and Davis streets, ten years; and the firm does the largest business in their line of any north of San Francisco, in the State. They deal in monuments, grave stones, mantels, and granite building material. For monumental work they import Scotch granite; and they use chiefly Italian marbles, though some Vermont marbles are used. They furnish employment for an average of seven men, and do most of the marble work in Sonoma, Mendocino, Lake, Napa and Marin counties. Their monuments range in price from \$500 to \$2,000, and they put up one in the cemetery at Santa Rosa, costing, \$2,700. Their business runs from \$25,000 to \$40,000 a year, the latter sum in 1887. The coping work around the court-house plaza, amounting to \$20,000 for coping, fencing and flagging, was done by this firm. Mr. Fisher was born in Vermont in 1840, and remained there twentysix years of his life. He enlisted in the Thirteenth Vermont Infantry, in 1862, and remained in the service nine months. He was a non-commissioned officer, and he fought in the battle of Gettysburg, it being his hardest engagement. He is a member of the G. A. R., and commander of Ellsworth Post, No. 20, of Santa Rosa, which has about ninety members. He learned the stone-cutter's trade in Vermont. On coming to California in 1866, he visited British Columbia during the mining excitement of the Big Bond mining interests, spending a year there chiefly in prospecting. He then came down to San Mateo County, California, and remained there until he came to Santa Rosa in 1871. He was married in Vermont to Miss Rebecca Thompkins, a native of Fall River, Massachusetts. They came to California by way of the Isthmus. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Masonic order, and past high priest of the chapter, and a member of the commandery.

Mr. Fisher's father died in 1872 and his mother in 1881, both natives of Vermont and both buried there. They were the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom grew to adult age. It may be further stated that neither of Mr. Fisher's parents ever left their native State until after they were sixty years of age. Mr. John Kinslow was born in Haydenville, Massachusetts, learned his trade in Waterbury, the same State, and was in business there a short time before coming to California in 1875. He spent a year in San Francisco, and then came to Santa Rosa. In July, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Casev, a native Californian, daughter of Jeremiah Casev, a pioneer of Lakeville, Sonoma County, where he still resides with his family. Mr. Kinslow is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is past chancellor of Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 87.



ARLYLE SMITH MILLER was born in 10, 1828. His father, Elisha Miller, was of Dutch descent and was born in the same locality. The elder gentleman was reared to manhood in Pennsylvania, learned the blacksmith's trade, and worked at it there until he emigrated from that State. He married Sarah Adams, who was reared in her native country, Ireland. About 1833 or '34 he moved to Michigan where he engaged in farming. This was before Michigan became a State, and was a wild and almost unbroken country. The native red men outnumbered in great proportion the few pioneers who had taken foot-hold there. They traded with the Indians, giving them potatoes and other things in exchange for maple syrap, etc. Their nearest little town, a French trading post, was called Centerville. After a residence there of about four years the family moved to Iowa, soon after the Black Hawk war, and thence to Illinois. From there they continued their migration westward and finally, in 1847, located in Oregon, about twen

ty-five miles from Portland. In 1849 they came to California and stopped at the head of the Sacramento River, near Redding, where they stayed about three weeks and then came down into Sonoma County. Mr. Miller afterward returned to Oregon, and then again to this county, where he died in 1859. C. S. Miller remained with his parents until after he was twenty-one years old, when he went to the mines at Nevada City; from there to the mines at South Yuba, and followed this occupation for about nineteen months. He then came to Sonoma County and purchased a farm near Sebastopol, where he farmed a while and then sold out and went to dealing in cattle, driving them to the mines. After this he engaged in the logging business in Mendocino County, hauling logs from the mountains down to the saw mills. In 1860 he moved to Marin County and bought a farm of 400 acres. He has since made additions to it and has at the present time 600 acres. In October, 1873, he purchased his present place, consisting of 156 acres near Petaluma, in Vallejo Township, and came here for the purpose of educating his children. In 1882 or 1883 he bought a ranch in Napa County of 412 acres. In 1857 he returned to the East and was married in Illinois to Sarah Fairley, coming back to California the same year, making what might be called their wedding trip overland, being five months on the way. They have seven children, four sons and three daughters.

HOMAS M. WARD.—Among the pioneers of the State and Sonoma County special mention should be made of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is descended from a race of pioneers. His grandfather, a native of Scotland, emigrated to the United States and settled in North Carolina in the colonial times. His father, David Ward, was born in that State, but was among the early settlers in Cook County, Tennessee, where the

subject of this sketch was born May 23, 1815. His mother, Nancy (Mitchell) Ward, was a native of Virginia. Her grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary war. Shortly after Thomas M. was born his parents moved to Missouri, and after a short residence in several places in that State they removed, in 1820, to Lafayette County. Here Mr. Ward was reared, and his early youth and young manhood was spent on his father's farm, where he became inured to the hard labors and privations attending pioneer life. He was naturally of an ingenious mind, and he became quite an expert as a carpenter and cabinet-maker. At the age of nineteen years, in 1834, he married Miss Glaphgra Bowman, the daughter of John Mitchell and Elizabeth (Horn) Bowman. In that year he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and four years after he moved to Andrew County. In 1845 he located in Buchanan County, where he remained until 1847, when he returned to Andrew County, his occupation during all these years being that of a farmer and stock-raiser. Of a restless disposition and ever a pioneer, in 1849 Mr. Ward started with his family, with ox teams, across the plains for the Golden State of California. This journey was performed unaccompanied with any startling incidents, and after the usual hardships they arrived in Yolo County in August of that year. he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died September 3, 1849. After the death of his wife Mr. Ward came to Sonoma County, and in July, 1851, in connection with his brother, Nathaniel Ward, opened a blacksmith and carpenter shop in Sebastopol. This was the first shop established in that now thriving village. He continued his business in Sebastopol until February, 1853, when he came to Green Valley and purchased land upon which he took up his residence and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. At the early date in which Mr. Ward took up his residence in Green Valley it was sparsely settled and the lands were in their wild state. He at once set about clearing the land and erecting his home. His career as a farmer and

horticulturist is well known. Of his original land he is now the owner of 108 acres. This land is situated on the east side of the valley, near the Sebastopol and Forestville road, in the Oak Grove school district, four miles northwest of Sebastopol and two miles south of Forestville. The greater portion of his land is devoted to hav, grain and stock-raising, but he also has a fine orchard of ten acres, containing peaches, apples, pears, plums, etc. The peaches are the Crawford, orange cling and lemon cling varieties. In addition to a family vineyard containing a large variety of table grapes, he has also six acres of the Mission wine grapes. Mr. Ward has some fine stock, his cattle being improved with both Durham and Jersey stock, and his horses with Norman and Goldfinder breeds. On this farm is a substantial and comfortable residence surrounded by sliade trees, situated upon high ground from which he has one of the finest views of the beautiful Green Valley imaginable. Commodious barns and other out-buildings attest the success that has attended his efforts in building up a home. His knowledge of building and carpentering has enabled him to construct nearly all his buildings without the aid of other than common labor. It should be mentioned that Mr. Ward, as early as 1854, planted his first fruit trees, and in the first fruit exhibits from Green Valley in the county fairs, products from his orchard were among those that took the first premiums. Mr. Ward has long been identified with the growth and prosperity of his section of the county, and is a firm believer in its glorious future. He has for years served as a school trustee in the Oak Grove district. In politics he is a life-long Democrat, and is consistent in his views. He takes a deep and intelligent interest in all the political questions of the day. Mr. Ward's second wife was Miss Elizabeth Janes, to whom he was married in 1850. She is the daughter of Henry F. and Kesiah (Talbot) Janes. Her fath wase in every sense of the word. He went to Wisconsin at a very early period and settled where the city of Janesville now stands,

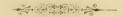
building the first house in that place, that now bears his name. He was also a pioneer of the State of California, coming to this State in 1849, and finally taking up his residence in Humboldt County. To Mr. Ward's first marriage there were born seven children, only one of whom is now living-David M., a resident of Colorado. By his second marriage he has eight children living: William H., residing near the old homestead; John L., who married Miss Frances Fordalie, living in Forestville; Charles M., who married Miss Lydia Branscom, residing in Mendocino County; Edward L., married Miss Ella Carey, and is living in Green Valley; James A., married Miss Minnie Ross, and is living near the old homestead; Benjamin F., married Ethel Perry, and resides in Green Valley; Julia A., the wife of T. J. Janes; and George S. The two last named are living under the parental roof.

HRISTOPHER D. NEAR, who owns and occupies the well known "Root Homestead," on the Healdsburg road, two miles north of Santa Rosa, was from eight years of age reared at his present home. The estate consists of ninety acres, and was for many years the home of Jeremiah Root, who crossed the plains with his family from Iowa, in 1853, and after a short residence in Alameda County commenced the improvement of the homestead above mentioned. Mr. Root now lives in San Benito County, where his wife died in March, 1888, at the advanced age of ninety years. Christopher D. Near was born in Fremont County, Iowa, December 19, 1848, his parents being Christopher D. and Sophronia A. (Culp) Near. In 1850 his father was killed by lightning in Iowa, and in 1851 his mother married Jeremiah Root. The subject of this sketch was in his fifth year when his step-father and mother crossed the plains to this State. Among his early recollections are incidents that occurred on the long journey. Reared from eight years of age at his

present home, its ownership passed to him not long ago. He has one brother, John Henry Near, who also lives in Santa Rosa Township. Two children were born to his mother by her second marriage, of whom only one, Mrs. Ella Range, a resident of Los Angeles County, is now living. November 3, 1872, Mr. Near married Miss Nancy Van Winkle, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Faught) Van Winkle. She was born in Sonoma County, February 26, 1855. Her father is now deceased, and her mother is a resident of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Near are the parents of five children, viz.: James, Franklin, Willie, Fannie and Washington. Mr. Near is a member of the Santa Rosa lodge of Masons. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party.

ABAN ANDREW HARDIN.—The father of the subject of this sketch, William Jefferson Hardin, is a native of Kentucky, where he was born in 1820. When he was a boy his parents moved to Missouri, where he lived for a number of years, and was there married to Rebecca Smith, whose parents were from Tennessee, and moved from that State to Missouri. In 1852 Mr. Hardin, with his wife and three children, emigrated to California. Leaving Missouri on the 1st day of May, they made the trip overland, and, after a journey of six months, landed in Sonoma County. The first year he lived on the Laguna Creek, near Sebastopol, and from there moved into Vallejo Township, and, in the fall of 1855, to the Ketch eside ranch in the hills, now owned by John Lynch. In the fall of 1856 he bought the Hardin property direct from General Vallejo. It then consisted of 400 acres, and the following year he purchased from the same party 200 acres more. Mr. Hardin made this his home until 1877, since which time he has lived in Santa Rosa and Petaluma, and is now residing in Cloverdale. The family consisted of seven children, as follows: William

Henry, James Taylor (who died in May, 1878), Laban Andrew, Mary Francis, Thomas Jefferson (who died in 1870), John Marcus and Lester Bond. Laban Andrew Hardin was born in Johnson County, Missouri, May 21, 1848. He was four years old when his father came to this State, and with them he made his home until he was twenty-three years of age. He then went to Nevada, where he was engaged in driving horses and cattle for market. Two years later he made another trip to the same place, taking with him a band of cattle, and remaining here about two years, dealing in and raising stock. He then returned to this county, where he has since made his home, living on part of the homestead. Mr. Hardin was united in marriage, October 1, 1877, to Mrs. Sallie Wise, a native of Johnson County, Missouri. They have three children: James Taylor, Lurena and William Graves. Mr. Hardin is a successful farmer and stock-man, having on the place a large herd of cattle and a number of horses, some of which are particularly fine. The soil of the ranch is very fertile, well watered, and is adapted to the raising of all kinds of both fruit and grain. Hay grows in abundance, without sowing any seed.



S. MERCHANT. — The Magnolia and Healdsburg Fruit Cannery stands in the front rank of the industrial concerns of Sonoma County, though it was only established in 1888. The plant is located on what was the property of the Grangers' warehouse, purchased by Mr. Merchant early in 1888. The warehouse building, which was 50 x 150 feet in ground area, has been utilized, and an addition made 40x75 feet, and another in the rear, 40 x 70. The tin shop is 28 x 32 feet in ground dimensions, and two sheds added make the building in which it is located 50x50 feet on the ground. In this department the cans are made " in the tin plates and wooden boxes from the "shook." The fruit is principally obtained from the territo

ry naturally tributary to Healdsburg, but owing to the newness of the canning industry here, it is as yet difficult to obtain all the early fruit desired from the surrounding country, and it has been necessary to procure some of the apricots, cherries and currants packed from more distant points. Soon, however, with the encouragement to fruit raising offered by the development of fruit packing, all these fruits will be raised in sufficient quantities in this vicinity. During the packing season the number on the pay-roll ranges from 400 to 500, and all the work is done by white labor. While the preference is given to the neighborhood in the matter of employing help, many hands are engaged who come from distant points, and many camp near the cannery during the packing season. There is a waiting market for the product of this establishment, and every case of fruit has a place to go to as soon as it is ready for the market, the entire out-put being taken by the Territories of Montana, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, and the State of Nevada. Every kind of large and small fruit raised in this portion of California is here put up, besides corn, tomatoes, string beans, etc., four car-loads of the last mentioned article having been packed in 1888. The cannery is located in the best corn district of California, thus having a great advantage in that regard. One of the noteworthy features of the establishment is the jelly department, where all kinds of fine jellies and jams are prepared in tempting form by expert jelly makers. These jellies and jams have taken the first premium over all competitors at every fair where they have been exhibited. When it is considered that the weekly pay for labor alone runs as high as \$2,500, exclusive of all fruits and materials, the immense advantages of the great hive of industry to this community may be somewhat appreciated. Mr. Thomas S. Merchant, the founder and proprietor of the Magnolia and Healdsburg Fruit Cannery, is a native of Australia, born August 18, 1841, and is a son of Thomas and Mary Jane (Lasson) Merchant. When he had reached the age of thirteen years

his parents removed to the United States, locating at San Francisco, where the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood. He engaged in the butcher business at an early age, but in 1866 commenced the life of a commercial traveler, representing a San Francisco house. His success as a salesman was almost at once established, and his services came to be in demand by many houses of the coast metropolis. In 1867 he became the representative of the coffee and spice house of G. Venard, and soon afterward of Nichols & Brown and Rochschild & Ehrenford, with whom he vet retains his connection. Among the other large wholesale firms whose goods he handles over a large scope of territory may be mentioned Macondary & Co., teas: California Cracker Co. (with whom he has been associated for seventeen years); Martin Fusseir, F. G. Conkling & Co., gloves; Napa Valley Wine Co.; Horn & Co.; and Leegan & Mills, successors to G. Venard. The great trade which he has built up for these firms in California and the Territories has grown to proportions much beyond the ability of any one man to handle, yet it remains under his control, and he employs his own assistants, giving employment to two additional men in this capacity. Mr. Merchant has made his home in Sonoma County since 1880, and has a ranch worthy of particular mention, on the road between Healdsburg and Guerneville. He commenced improvement on this ranch in earnest in the spring of 1881, and now has about 110 acres of vineyard, planted in choice varieties of wine grapes, and about 14,000 trees, mostly peaches, pears and plums. He has uniform success with both vines and trees, and all present a perfectly healthy appearance. The ranch is supplied with every building and implement which could be suggested as useful, and presents the appearance of a village at first sight. Mrs. Merchant was formerly Miss Mary Hobson. Mr. Merchant has been twice married, his first wife's maiden name having been May Cohlan. He has three children, Thomas Charles, Fred, and May. Politically he is a Republican,

and is a member of Abou Ben Adhem Lodge, I. O. O. F., San Francisco. Mr. Merchant has the reputation of being one of the most pushing business men on the Pacific coast.

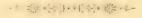


PUMPHREY. - The subject of this sketch was born in Belmont County,
Ohio, October 15, 1828, but was reared on a farm in Licking County, receiving such an education as the public schools of Ohio in those days afforded. In his twenty third year he left his native State, leaving in June, 1851. The following winter was spent near Boonville, Missouri, and the next spring the overland journey was made to this State. He first located in Salina County, but soon he became engaged in placer mining in Placer, Sierra, Klamath, and Amador counties. This occupa tion and farm labor in Salina and Yolo counties was followed about eleven years with varying success. Mr. Pumphrey became one of a party that opened the mines at Kenon City, Humboldt County, eastern Oregon, in 1862. Later he built a saw-mill. Full of energy and capable of conducting almost any enterprise that promised profit, Mr. Pumphrey became, in 1864, engaged in quite extensive dealings in stock, buying and driving from Humboldt County to other points, and selling at a profit, hundreds of cattle. The following year he drove stock to Montana. Buying and selling stock constituted a large part of his business and was continued for a number of years, and he also opened a meat market at Diamond City, Confederate Gulch. In October, 1868, he changed his business to Colorado, for a time making Denver his headquarters. In June, 1869, he drove 700 head of cattle into Denver from New Mexico. The same year he wintered near Denver cattle brought and driven by him from southern Colorado. February 8, 1870, at Denver, Mr. Pumphrey married Miss Ellen Tawlor. Sometime afterward they made their home in San Luis Valley, 200 miles west of Denver. There

Mr. Pumphrey owned 800 acres of land, but his stock ranged over a much larger extent of territory. His home was near Saguache, the county seat of the county bearing the same name. In 1880, in company with two other men, Mr. Pumphrey made a contract to furnish the United States government the supply of beef for the Ute reservation, and for that purpose collected 6,000 head of cattle. After one year he bought out his partners, and in 1882 he closed out his business and settled at his present home in the Todd district Santa Rosa Township, this county. The estate of 330 acres now owned by Mr. Pumphrey is well known as the Ricklif ranch. It lies on the road between Santa Rosa and Stony Point. Among the choice Santa Rosa Valley farms, perhaps in fertility none surpass this well-known property. one-half of which is rented by Mr. Pumphrey to other parties for dairy purposes, the rest being devoted mainly to raising stock. Mr. and Mrs. Pumphrey have four children: Milton G., Martha E., Horace B., and Edward A. In political action, the subject of this sketch affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Santa Rosa Lodge of Free Masons.



ILLIAM F. RUSSELL, city attorney of Santa Rosa, is a native son of California, and is thirty years of age. His father, Syvestus Russell, came to California in 1856 from his native State, Ohio, and a year later settled in the agricultural district in Sonoma County, where he died in 1871. The subject of this sketch is one of two children, and the only son. He attended school in Sonoma County, and studied law in James H. McGee's office in Santa Rosa. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1883, and immediately entered into practice in Santa Rosa, being very successful, and especially in criminal cases. He was elected city attorney on the Republican ticket with a majority of forty votes, against one of the strongest men in the county as his opponent-Attorney Gale. His official term extends over a period of two years, beginning April, 1888. In March, 1886, Mr. Russell bought the Russian River Flag, one of the oldest newspapers in the county, published in Healdsburg, and edited it for a year, when, finding he could not attend to that and his profession too, he sold the paper. Upon assuming the duties of the city attorneyship, Mr. Russell found the municipal affairs of the city in a jumbled and unsettled state. Among other things he has framed the ordinance creating and regulating the police department, and raised some important financial questions, which has revolutionized the city's financial methods. Mr. Russell is also attorney for the sheriff's office. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and in 1885 was president of the Western Star Parlor, and chairman of the committee of arrangements for the annual celebration of the order for the State, he having charge of the preparations by the local parlor to entertain the order of the State. The order then numbered 5,000 members, and now about 10,000. He is a charter member of the Santa Rosa Parlor.



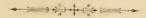
ENRY CASTENS .- Among the representative and well-known farmers of the Mark West Creek Valley in Analy Township, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. A brief resume of his life is as follows: Mr. Castens was born near Bremen, in Germany, in 1834, his parents being Henry and Sophia (Voight) Castens, both natives of the place of his birth. His father was a farmer, and the subject of this sketch was reared to that calling till sixteen years of age. At that time, in 1850, he came to the United States. Upon his arrival in New York, he proceeded to the Western States, and located in Morgan County, Missouri, where he worked at farm labor until 1852. He then started across the plains to California, engaging himself as an ox teamster. His party were

months in performing this journey, and did not reach Napa County, their destination, until October, 1852. Upon his arrival in that county Mr. Castens worked at farm labor for about one year. He then rented land and commenced farming and raising grain upon his own account. at which he continued until 1856. He then engaged in stock-raising, and the next year came to Sonoma County, and located in Salt Point Township, on the Valhalla Creek. Mr. Castens was largely engaged in his business and successfully conducted the same until 1869, when he sold out and the next year purchased 530 acres of land in Analy Township. In 1870 he went to Nevada, where he engaged in stock-raising. He was also employed in freighting supplies to the mines, and was interested in mining operations. His various enterprises were attended with success, and in 1875 he closed up his business in Nevada, returned to Sonoma County and took up his present residence. Since that time Mr. Castens has devoted his attention to general farming and stock-raising. This fine farm of 530 acres is located on the south bank of the Mark West Creek, in the Vine Hill school district, Analy Topnship, and is on the Fulton and Forestville road, seven miles west of Fulton and two miles east of Forestville. The Guerneville branch of the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad passes through his lands. His farm is mostly devoted to hav, grain and stockraising, although the lands are admirably adapted for fruit or vine culture. He has a small orchard of six acres, producing peaches, apples, pears, French prunes, figs, plums, cherries and almonds, and there are also four acres in vines of the Mission and table grapes. Upon the river bottom land he has twenty acres in alfalfa, which yields three crops per annum besides furnishing pasture for stock during the dry months. Among the stock upon his farm are about 500 head of sheep of the Southdown, Shropshire and Spanish Merino breeds, also fine specimens of draft horses of the Clydesdale stock. His cattle are improved with Durham stock, at the head of which is a fine Durham

bull. About eighty acres of his land are still heavily timbered. Nearly all the improvements and the clearing and cultivation of this farm have been accomplished by Mr. Castens since 1875, and the success he has attained has been the result of his characteristic energy and sound business qualities. Mr. Castens, during his long residence in Sonoma County has ever been a strong supporter of all enterprises for developing its resources, and is a firm believer in its future prosperity and progress. In political matters, he is a consistent Democrat. A strong supporter of schools and churches, he has for many years been a consistent member of the Methodist church. In 1863 Mr. Castens was united in marriage with Mrs. Anna (Jacobson) Hagler, widow of Gerhardt Hagler, natives of Germany. Mrs. Castens died in 1873, leaving one child, Sophia, who died in 1878. In 1878 Mr. Castens married Mrs. Anna (Franks) Shaw. They have two children, Emelia and Frederick. There is also one son of his first wife's, Gerhardt Hagler, who is married and is residing in Santa Rosa.

SIMI, wine manufacturer and vineyardist, came to Healdsburg in 1868. At that time and for some years thereafter his business consisted of buying grapes and shipping to San Francisco, and there making them into wine. The well equipped brick winery, of which Mr. Simi has charge at Healdsburg, is the property of the brothers, G. and P. Simi, and was erected in 1881. There is a storage here for 100,000 gallons of wine, and the annual out-put from the winery is from 40,000 to 70,000 gallons. Grape brandy is also manufactured, some years as much as 5,000 gallons being made. P. Simi conducts the San Francisco portion of the business, the headquarters in that city being at No. 429 Green street. G. Simi purchased 126 acres of land just north of Healdsburg, in the winter of 1883. This tract was then mostly timbered, but is now nearly

all cleared, and all but ten acres have been planted in desirable varieties of wine grapes, principally Zinfandel. It is the intention to build another winery on this land. G. Simi, the proprietor, is a native of Lucca, Tuscany, Italy, born on the 3d of August, 1825, his parents being Jacob and Nanciata Simi. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native country, and in 1859 decided to emigrate to America. For that purpose he went to Marseilles, thence to Havre, and then took passage on a vessel bound for New York, landing on the 29th of October. From there he came via Panama to San Francisco, where for one month he was engaged in gardening. He then went to the mines of Calaveras County and worked in Comanche camp for seven months, after which he returned to San Francisco, and was employed one year near the Mission Dolores. From there he went eleven miles north of San Francisco and again engaged in gardening. After four years he sold out and rented land on San Pedro ranch. While there he went to Sacramento County, and there rented 1,000 acres of land. One year later he rented 1,800 acres of land in Grande Valley. He farmed this land one year, then gave it up, but after two years renewed his lease. After this he rented 1,840 acres in Kern County, and 1,600 acres near Pescadero, which engaged his attention for six years. From there he came to Healdsburg. Mr. Simi was married in this State to Miss Nora Cavenna, a native of County Galway, Ireland. She is now deceased. His present wife was formerly Niccoletta Bacchicaloupa, a native of Italy, born at Chicania, five miles from Genoa. Mr. Simi has two children, Louisa and Isabella.



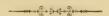
OSIAH H. WHITE, one of the honored citizens of Sonoma County, was born in Westminister, Worcester County, Massachusetts, February 3, 1838. He resided there until he was fourteen years old, when he went

to Illinois, remaining there eight months. He then returned East, and after attending school for six or seven months in Jefferson County. New York, he went to Lancaster, Massachusetts, where he remained two years. Returning to Illinois again in the fall of 1855, he entered the employ of the Jacksonville & St. Louis Railroad in the engineering department, in the construction of the road, and remained there until the hard times of 1857 came on, when work on the road was practically stopped. He was shortly after elected county surveyor for Jersey County, and served one term. In 1860 he came to California and did considerable surveying in Sacramento. He afterward received a contract from the Central Pacific Company for building seven miles of their road. After the big flood in Sacramento, in 1861, he took a contract for building a part of the levee to protect the city from the high waters of the Sacramento and American rivers. After this he gave much of his attention to mining and also to surveying. From 1864 to 1876 his headquarters were at San Francisco, from which point he carried on quite an extensive business. In the winter of 1877-'78 he became interested in a quartz mine at Tombstone, Arizona, since which time he has been its superintendent. This mine has been a big paying investment, taking the greater part of Mr. White's time in the management of its affairs. In 1879 he purchased his property in Sonoma County, which is now the family home. It contains a little over 1,500 acres, situated in Vallejo Township, about six miles southeast of Petaluma. He has a vineyard of twenty acres, in full bearing, which is six years old and which bore last year about three tons to the acre. There is also a variety of other kinds of fruit. Mr. White has the finest herd of thoroughbred cattle in the county, if not in the State. The herd numbers forty-two, which were purchased in quarantine at New York in 1884. He has altogether about 150 head-quite a number of them half-breeds. The stock has been exhibited at the different fairs and is always sure to take

the laurels. At the Golden Gate fair at Oakland he made a display of sixteen head of cattle and took first premium on everything with the exception of two-year-old bulls. His horses are among the finest to be seen anywhere. He has about forty head of horses and colts, which are bred from the Electioneer stock. His dairy is conducted on an extensive scale, milking, on an average, from seventy-five to eighty cows, and making about 300 pounds of butter a week, which is shipped to Arizona. Mr. White is president of the Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Society, an organization in which he takes a deep interest. His marriage occurred in 1879. His wife was formerly Annie R. Daniels, a native of Milton, Saratoga County, New York, and a daughter of an old pioneer of this county. They have four children, three sons and one daughter.

MIMPSON & ROBERTS, contractors and builders, corner of Third and B streets. have been in business in Santa Rosa since May 23, 1886. They make plans and contracts for all kinds of buildings, stone, brick, or wood: make all kinds of store fixtures, and do every kind of job work. The firm consists of Willie B. Simpson and Charlie D. Roberts. They started in business in a small shop 20 x 50 feet, and employed three men. They soon doubled the size of their shop, and increased their force to seventeen men, and at the end of the first year they employed thirty-three men, steadily increasing to forty-six. They have this year enlarged their shops by an addition of 50 x 60 feet, and now have the finest shop in the city, covering an area of 150 x 120 feet. At one time they had under contract eleven residences, one church, and four barns. Showing the immense amount of business they do, we state the fact that inside of eight months, they put over \$60,000 through the bank. They contract for work all over Sonoma County. Among the buildings they have recently erected are: a large

winery in Knight's Valley, for Robert H. Daliefield; a fine residence for F. Talmage, in Santa Rosa, costing \$6,000; an addition of two large rooms to the Davis Street school, erected and completed in thirty days, during vacation; a house for J. McLane, corner of B and Seventh streets, costing \$4,000. They finished and fitted up Guy E. Grosse's real estate office, one of the largest and finest real estate offices on the coast-Mr. Simpson laid off the walls for the Atheneum building. They erect a large number of tanks for windmills. The first house the firm erected after starting in business, was the beautiful residence of George F. King, at the corner of Cherry and King streets. This firm has the largest run of job work of any firm in the city. This season they employ an average of twentyseven of the best skilled mechanics, the most of them receiving \$3 per day. During the year 1887 they erected forty houses, ranging from \$1,000 to \$6,000 each. Mr. Simpson was born in New Hampshire twenty-nine years ago, and has been a resident of Santa Rosa ten years. After coming to California he worked on a farm for fifteen months, then began to learn the carpenter's trade, starting at \$1.50 per day. He has now been working at his trade nearly nine years. He does all the drafting for their buildings, and the most of the contracting. For two and a half years he had full superintendence of the men and work for Mr. Ludwig, and hence has had a large experience. Mr. Simpson married Miss Heath, a former school-mate from his native State. Mr. Roberts is a native of Canada, born in August, 1857. He learned his trade in his native country, and his first experience as proprietor of business was the present partnership. He superintends and takes charge of the job work department.



EROY S. ANDERSON.—Among the representative orchard and vineyard properties in the vicinity of Forestville is that of the above named gentleman. He is the owner of

twenty acres of fine fruit land on the Forestville and Healdsburg road at Forestville, nine acres of which are producing peaches of the early Crawford, Wiley cling, and Orange cling varieties, also apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Five acres are planted with vines of the Zinfandel variety. The rest of his land is devoted to pasture. Mr. Anderson is located in one of the most productive sections of Green Valley, and has made all the improvements upon his place, building a neat cottage residence, also commodious and well ordered out-buildings. The land when first occupied by him, in 1872, was wild and uncultivated, and its present beautiful appearance and productive qualities are due to his untiring energies. As an illustration of the yield of his orchard, we cite the following: from 325 Crawford peach trees, five years old, in 1888, he gathered thirteen tons of first-class marketable fruit, and also took peaches enough beside that to make one ton of dried fruit. This was a yield that brought him over \$500 in the aggregate. Mr. Anderson is also the owner of sixteen acres of land in the Home Fruit Tract, about threequarters of a mile north of his home orchard. This land is being cleared and improved. He has now (1888) eight acres in orchard upon this place, containing peaches, pears, cherries, etc. It is his intention to devote the whole tract to fruit culture. As one of the representative fruit growers of his section of the county, a brief sketch of the life of Mr. Anderson is of interest. He dates his birth December 17, 1842, in Dearborn County, Indiana. His father was a native of New Jersey and died in Dearborn County shortly after the birth of Mr. Anderson. After his death, his widow, Clarisa (Sisson) Anderson, married Mr. Eli Carson. In 1848 they removed to Boone County, Kentucky, where they remained till 1855, and then located in Clark County, Missouri. Mr. Anderson was reared to a farm life, his schooling facilities being limited to the common schools. While still a lad of but fifteen years of age he started in life for himself, and engaged in farm occupations and teaming. He continued these occupations until

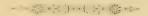
1863, when, desirous of improving his condition in life he decided to go west, and in that year started across the plains for California. This journey was made by ox teams, and it was not until September 1, that he arrived in Plumas County. His first occupation was as a miner in a quartz mine in that county, but soon tiring of that he engaged in chopping wood and other labor until the next spring. In the spring of 1864 he went to Nevada, but not finding employment suited to his taste, he returned to California, and after a short stay in Plumas County, finally located in Modoc County. While there he was engaged principally as a farm hand until 1865, when he began teaming and was employed by Charles Clark in teaming from Lassen County to Nevada and Boise City. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Anderson came to Sonoma County. It was his intention then to return East, but liking the location, climate, etc., he decided to stay in the county. He purchased a team and commenced teaming between the redwoods and Petaluma. In 1867 Mr. Anderson married Miss Martha J. Shortridge, a native of Indiana. After his marriage he, in connection with his brother, bought a tract of timber land in Pocket Cañon where he resided for two years, being still engaged in teaming. He then purchased 160 acres of land, two miles southeast of Guerneville in Mary's Cañon, upon which he resided one year, after which he returned to Pocket Cañon where he resided until 1872. In that year he moved to Forestville, purchased village lots and built himself a home. While here Mr. Anderson was engaged in selling chairs from the Forestville manufactory. In 1874 he took up his present residence. At that time the building of the railroad into the redwoods had made his teaming operations unprofitable. Therefore he abandoned that enterprise and purchased a steam threshing machine with a complete outfit such as would enable him to successfully carry on the operations of a grain thresher. For the next ten years Mr. Anderson was employed during the harvest season in threshing grain in Colusa County, and during the other portions of the

year in improving and cultivating his orchard and vineyard property at Forestville. In 1884 he sold his threshing outfit and since that time has devoted himself entirely to horticultural pursuits. Mr. Anderson is an enthusiastic and successful orchardist. In this calling he has displayed his usual energy and good sound business qualities, so essential to success in any enterprise. He is a liberal minded and public spirited citizen, ready at all times to aid in any enterprise that he believes will advance the interests and prosperity of his section. He is a member of the Methodist church. In politics, he is a Democrat, but entertains liberal and conservative views upon the important political issues of the day. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have two children, Clara and Albert, both residing at

IRAM C. MANUEL.—One of the most noticeable industries—aside from those of an agricultural nature-of Sonoma County and its vicinity, is that of the quarrying of basalt paving blocks. This enterprise gives employment to a large number of men and brings thousands of dollars into the county each month. Among the most extensive of these industries is that conducted by the subject of this sketch. He has four quarries, one of which is located upon a seventeen acre tract which he owns, situated a short distance north of Sonoma. The other three are leased from the following persons: J. Snyder, C. Badger and W. M. Read. Mr. Manuel employs from forty-five to fifty men and from sixteen to twenty horses in his business, quarrying an average of 80,000 blocks per month. The most of this is shipped to San Francisco, but San Jose and Stockton are also supplied upon demand. Mr. Manuel commenced operations in Sonoma in 1882, and has constantly increased his business since. Upon his seventeen acres he has a comfortable residence, barns, etc., also a family orchard, ornamental trees and other improvements. He also

owns sixty acres near Calistoga, Napa County. The subject of this sketch was born in Orleans County, Vermont, June 9, 1837, his parents being Chandler and Betsey (Young) Manuel, both natives of Vermont. Mr. Manuel was reared upon his father's farm until twelve years of age, and at that early period in life began to care for himself, and for the next three years worked at such occupations as were adapted to a boy of his age. When but fifteen his roving propensities seemed to have gained full sway, and he engaged as a sailor upon the lakes, starting from Sackett's Harbor, New York. He followed this calling until 1857, at which time he came, via steamer route, to California. Soon after his arrival in San Francisco he started for the mines, and during the next eight years he pursued that fickle goddess-gold-in the mines of Yuba and Nevada counties. In 1865 he returned to his calling as a sailor, and purchased a schooner, which he commanded and placed in the freighting business, between Napa and Sonoma counties and San Francisco. That occupation he followed until 1867, when he located in Placer County, leased a quarry, and engaged in quarrying building stone and paving blocks. The paving blocks thus obtained were the finest ever quarried in California. He conducted his business in Placer County until 1873, in which year he located in Napa County and there opened quarries which he continued to operate until 1875, when he moved to Solano County, engaging in the same business there until he came to his present location. Mr. Manuel, although but a comparatively new-comer in Sonoma County, is greatly interested in its growth and prosperity. An energetic and enterprising citizen, he is ever ready to aid in all movements that will tend to advance the interests of the community in which he resides. He is one of the city trustees of Sonoma, a position he has held for the past four years. He is a member of Sonoma Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., and also of the K. of P. Politically, he is a consistent Republican. In 1865 Mr. Manuel visited the Eastern States, and while there married Miss

Nettie Young, a native of New York. They have seven children: Harvey S., Leroy, Florence, Pearl, Bertha, Cora and Raymond. Harvey S. married Miss Sophia Baettge, of Sonoma, at which place he resides.



EV. GEORGE B. CLIFFORD was born in Indiana, August 3, 1823. His father was a native of Danville, Vermont, and his mother of Bangor, Maine. Soon after their marriage they moved West, residing for a time at Newport, Kentucky, where their first son was born. Thence they settled in Rush County, Indiana, where Dr. William Clifford practiced medicine for many years and died. Rev. George B. Clifford received a common school education before leaving Indiana. He went to Des Moines County, Iowa, near Burlington, where he pursued his education under a private tutor. After taking the four year's course prescribed by the Methodist Episcopal church, he entered the ministry in 1852. His first pastoral charge was at Mount Vernon, Iowa, the seat of Cornell College, and after an absence of seven years he returned and passed three years more there as pastor. He was engaged in the ministry in Iowa from 1852 to 1866, and in the latter year he was transferred from the Upper Iowa Conference to the California Conference, in which he has served ten years as presiding elder. Three times, in 1864, in 1867 and in 1884, he has been elected to the general conference-the highest council and the law making body of the Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Clifford has been two years pastor of the Third Street Methodist Episcopal church of Santa Rosa. This church was his first charge in California, which he served one year, the church being at that time an infantile body, and the pastor acting as janitor and general utility man. His pastoral duties at that time included Santa Rosa, Sebastopol, Green Valley and Bennett Valley, and during that year he raised the money to build a church at Sebastopol and one at Green Valley. He has also been pastor at Santa Clara and several other points, and has been on the Pacific coast twenty-two years, all the time in active church work. During his official duties as presiding elder, he made his home for ten years in Napa City. Mr. Clifford has a fine prune orchard of eleven acres, a mile and a half south of Santa Rosa, from which he gathered three tons of fruit this year, it being the first year of bearing. He also owns some choice lots in San Francisco and in Pacific Grove. He is a joint owner in the famous Petrified Forest in Sonoma County, embracing 244 acres, a large part of which is fine fruit land. This property he and Dr. Crowder purchased for \$6,500, securing it at a marvelously low price. Immediately after the purchase they were offered \$10,000 for it. Mr. Clifford was married in Iowa to Miss Alice Hamilton. They have two daughters, both born in California.

and the first firs

TILLIAM D. CANFIELD. Among the well known representative farmers of Analy Township is the pioneer whose name heads this sketch. No history of Sonoma County could be considered complete without a more than passing notice of Mr. Canfield. The subject of this sketch is a native of Arlington, Bennington County, Vermont. He dates his birth October 22, 1810. His father, Israel Canfield, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, Sarah (Sherman) Canfield, was born in Massachusetts, both being descendants of some of the oldest families of New England. Mr. Canfield was reared as a farmer until fifteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a blacksmith. After working at this two years he bought out his employer's shop and conducted the business upon his own account. Of an energetic, ambitious and progressive disposition, he assumed a man's duties in life at an age when the majority of young men are still in their school days. June 10, 1828, when less than eighteen years of age, he married Miss Sallie Ann Lee, the daughter of Nathan Lee, a native of Vermont. In 1837 Mr. Canfield moved to Springfield, Eric County, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming for two years. In 1839 he took up his residence in Jersey County, Illinois, where he toiled upon the farm until June, 1842. After a residence in Jefferson County, Iowa, of eleven months, he settled upon the present site of the city of Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa. Here Mr. Canfield erected the first house and laid out the public square, the lines of which have never been changed to this day. The house, no doubt, has crumbled and gone to decay; but the grounds of the park, so tastefully arranged and laid off by the artistic eye of the energetic frontiersman, will ever remain as one of the garden spots of earth, and a base to the monument of the early pioneers of Oskaloosa. It was through his influence and exertions also that the county seat of Mahaska County was located here, where it remains at present. On May 4, 1847, Mr. Canfield emigrated with his wife and five children, across the plains to Oregon. The journey was made with little difficulty, save the hardships that are incident to all pioneers in crossing the trackless, uninhabited wilds over which they passed. On October 20, 1847, they reached Dr. Whitman's mission in Walla Walla Valley. Upon their arrival they not only found Dr. Whitman, but quite a little settlement, consisting of the doctor and wife, seven mission children by the name of Sager, Mr. Saunders, wife and five children, Mr. Kimball, wife and five children, Mr. Hall, wife and five children, Mrs. Haves and two children. The whole party, including Mr. and Mrs. Canfield and their five children, numbered as follows: Fourteen men, seven women and thirty-two children. Here they were treated in a very hospitable manner, and were made to feel perfectly at home. As they had found such comfortable quarters and a perfect haven of rest, they decided to remain at the mission until the following spring, when they would continue on their journey to the Willamette River, the place of their destination. Here the residents of the happy little village were nestled together in one family, as it were, and the last accession, that of the Canfield family, evidently felt as safe and free from harm as they did when sheltered beneath the roof or gathered around the hearthstone of their far Eastern home. But it must not be forgotten that they were in a hostile country, although there had not been any Indian trouble in this immediate locality for several years, none in fact since Dr. Whitman located here, which was about the year 1837. The Cayuses (this being the name of the tribe with which the doctor had to deal) had always been kind and obedient to him, and were seemingly perfectly satisfied with the treatment they had received at his hands. Indeed, so much confidence did Dr. Whitman have in his little band of Cavuses, that if there was a word dropped by any one of the company questioning the friendliness, or in any way expressing any fear of the aborigines, their minds were soon set at rest by the convincing answer from the doctor, whose feelings would seem hurt when any allusion of this nature was made. However, we will see how we are victimized sometimes by misplaced confidence, and made to drink the bitter dregs of deception, deceived and murdered by those whom we once held close to our bosoms, and were our companions for many a long year. Soon after the arrival of Mr. Canfield and family at the mission, there arrived missionaries of a different persuasion, and whom, it is said, influenced the Indians against their old teacher, Dr. Whitman. There were no visible evidences of treachery upon the part of the aborigines, and every one about the mission felt as secure and safe as they did before receiving the visit from these missionaries, who proved to be traitors in the camp, The morning of the 29th of November, 1847, dawned as bright, fresh and beautiful as ever lit up the picturesque valley of the Walla Walla; all nature seemed to smile in answer to the innocent prattle of little children, and all reposed in confidence and security. But, alas! a little later in the day they were surprised

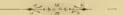
and fired upon by the Indians whom the doctor had labored with so many years. Imagine for an instant, and try to picture, if such a thing be possible, the condition of Dr. Whitman and his little party, surprised as they were without a moment's warning, and consequently no means of defense or escape. They being entirely at the mercy of the red devils, were shot down like dumb brutes. The men were all killed except Mr. Canfield and a man named Osborn. Mrs. Whitman was also killed. The rest of the women and all the children were taken prisoners. Mr. Canfield was shot in the hip, but managed to seclude himself in the old adobe house. During the night following he received intelligence from the mission children that he was to pay the death penalty in the morning. As he did not feel disposed to depart this life at that time he acted upon the warning he had received and, bidding adieu to his hiding-place, started immediately on foot for Mr. Spaulding's mission at Lapaway Station, in Washington Territory, a distance of 140 miles, this being on Monday night, reaching the mission on Saturday afternoon, making the whole trip on foot and without eating or sleeping. The morning after his escape the blood-thirsty redskins donned their war apparel, surrounded the house, and were just on the point of massacring all the women and children, when their former chief known as "Old Beardy," rode into camp with the speed of lightning, and standing up right on his horse, pleaded with his tribe not to kill the prisoners, and after listening attentively to his remarks, they abandoned their murderous intentions and informed their victims that their lives would be spared, but they would be held as prisoners. The women were forced to do the cooking for the Indians, sixty-two in number, and the children were forced to attend to all their other wants that would add comfort and ease to the lords of the wilds. On December 29th, just one month after they were captured, there came to their relief, to Fort Walla Walla, a man by the name of Peter Ogden, the chief factor of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, from

After a talk of three days and Vancouver. nights with the Indians he succeeded in purchasing the prisoners, first promising them that they (the fur company) would not molest them, but could not make the same promise for the Boston boys in punishing them for what they had done. So the bargain was made, and they were paid in guns, blankets, ammunition, knives, etc. After gaining possession of the prisoners, he made a contract with the Nez Perces to bring Mr. Canfield and Mr. Spaulding's family to Walla Walla fort, if they wished to come, where he joined his children and griefstricken wife. Not only was he received with outstretched arms, but weeping for joy, as it was supposed by all that he had perished. On his arrival Mr. Ogden took the party in three small boats and proceeded down the Columbia River, landing at Oregon City January 12, 1848. Upon their arrival they had nothing but the clothes upon their backs. After procuring comfortable quarters for his family, Mr. Canfield joined the volunteers and went back for the purpose of pursuing the Indians and to drive them from their reservation, which was accomplished, when they returned to Oregon City, and the company disbanded on July 1, 1848. The chief, Tetokite, and four of the Indians were hanged at Oregon City in 1850. March 4, 1849, Mr. Canfield and family took passage on a sailing vessel for San Francisco, where they arrived March 10, 1849. Here they remained until August 1, 1850, when they became residents of this county, settling in Sonoma City. Soon after settling here he went to Sacramento and engaged in the soda manufacturing business, leaving his family at Sonoma. Not finding this business congenial to his taste he soon returned to this county, and in January, 1852, he moved upon his present estate. Since that time Mr. Canfield has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. His magnificent farm comprises 550 acres of rich and productive land, located in Blucher Valley, in the Canfield school district, four miles northeast of Bloomfield. With the exception of ten acres in orchard, which is

producing a large variety of fruits, and six acres in Zinfandel grapes, his land is devoted to hav, grain and stock. Among the latter is a dairy of seventy cows. This fine farm and the many improvements is the result of years of energetic labor and sound business principles on the part of Mr. Canfield, and he may well be proud of the success he has achieved. Mr. Canfield is well-known throughout Sonoma County. long residence, straightforward consistent mode of life, and honest manly dealings have gained him hosts of friends and acquaintances, by all of whom he is universally respected and esteemed. During his long residence he has always been a public-spirited and progressive citizen, always ready to aid in any enterprise that tends to advance the interests and welfare of the community in which he resides. A staunch supporter of the public schools, he has for many years been one of the leading school trustees of his district. In political matters Mr. Canfield is a strong supporter of the Republican party, and has been since its organization in 1856. Before that date he has been associated with the Democratic party. Mrs. Canfield was born in Arlington, Bennington County, Vermont, August 12, 1810, and died on the old homestead, March, 1888. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Canfield the following named children were born: Nathan L., born in Arlington, July 7, 1829, and died February 18, 1835; Ellen S., born at Arlington, June 5, 1831, died July 12, 1865; Oscar F., born at Springfield, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1838, married Miss Ann Maples, of Sonoma County, and is now living in Idaho; Clarisa A., now Mrs. J. H. Knowles, of Petaluma, born in Delphi, Jersey County, October 31, 1840; Sylvia Ann, born at Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, February 7, 1842, died in Sonoma County February 4, 1854; Albert, born at Oskaloosa, Iowa, May 18, 1845, married Miss Matilda Baker; he died in 1880, and his widow and son, Albert E., are now living with Mr. Canfield; William D., Jr., born in Oregon City, February 3, 1848, and died in San Francisco July 5, 1849; Julia, born

in San Francisco August 3, 1850, and died August 6, of the same year. In 1853 Mrs. Canfield visited her brother in the East. After remaining a short time she set out on her journey back in company with her mother, who, when one day out from Panama, was taken ill and died. Once more Mrs. Canfield's heart was made to bleed, and yet, when she thought of what she had passed through in '47, she felt grateful to Him that her life, as well as that of her husband and children, had been spared, when at one time it hung by a little thread. On June 10, 1878, Mr. and Mrs. Canfield celebrated their golden wedding at their home, all the family being present but their eldest son and family, who were at the time in Idaho.

Alas! how time flies on apace,
We cannot stay its flight;
It waits for neither priest nor king,
And soon will all be night.



OBERT MOORE, one of the enterprising men of Healdsburg, and senior member of the firm of Moore & Dennes, is a native of Devonshire, England, born August 18, 1850, and a son of Abraham and Matilda (Glide) Moore. He was reared at his native place until reaching the age of twenty-five years, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the butchering business. He then came to America, and obtained employment at Cincinnati, Ohio. 1874 he came out to California, locating at Healdsburg, and has since been identified with that locality. For several years he was in the employ of John D. Hassett, and afterward with Seawell Bros., butchers. In 1881 he bought an interest in the business, and the firm became Seawell & Moore. Since February, 1887, the present firm of Moore & Dennes has been in existence. Before coming to this country Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Clara Dennes, a native of Somerset, England. They have two children, William and Rosalie. Mr. Moore is a member and past master workman of the Healdsburg Lodge, A. O. U. W. Politically he is a Democrat. Edward Dennes, junior member of the firm of Moore & Dennes, is a native of England. He has charge of the slaughtering department of the firm's business, the abattoir being located north of the city.

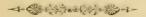
ILLIAM B. WHITNEY, of the firm of Miller & Whitney, druggists, Healdsburg, is a native of Belfast, Maine, born in December, 1852. His parents, William and Mary H. (Condon) Whitney, were also born in Maine. In 1868 the family removed to California via Panama, landing in San Francisco in July of that year, and locating in Sonoma County. The father, who had been a sea captain, gave up his former calling after coming to this State, and after spending some time in mining, etc., retired to his ranch near Healdsburg. William B. Whitney, the subject of this sketch, became associated with George T. Miller in the present drug firm, in 1886. This house is one of the oldest in the city, having been founded by Cannon & Hutton back in the '60's. Wright & Brown succeeded that firm in 1870, and the last named member dropped out in 1883, the remaining partner conducting the business alone until he sold out to the present owners, in 1886. This business is ably conducted and is an extensive one, the stock of goods carried averaging about \$6,500. Mr. Whitney was married in Healdsburg to Miss Laura A. Cavanagh, a native of Petaluma. They have one child, John C. Mr. Whitney is the owner of a ranch of seventeen acres, on the west side of Dry Creek, about nine miles from Healdsburg, and due west from Geyserville, the place being a portion of the old Kennedy Bell ranch, and purchased by the present owner in 1885. When he bought the ranch it was entirely unimproved, but the first year he planted eight acres of Zinfandel grapes, which acreage has since been increased to twelve. He has also set out two acres in apricots, and two acres in mixed fruits. Every

thing on the place has shown such favorable progress as to exceed the expectations of the owner, and the peaches, planted in 1885, are bearing nicely in 1888. Mr. Whitney is an active, energetic man, and owes his business success to his own endeavors. He is a member of the local lodge, I. O. O. F.

FORGE PEARCE, district attorney of Sonoma County, is the oldest practicing attorney in the county, having been in active law practice here since 1856. He came to Sonoma from Stockton in June, 1849, and has been a resident of the county ever since. He went to Stockton from San Francisco the previous spring, and being attacked with malaria, he came over to Sonoma to recover his health, and was so delighted with the climate that he decided to make this county his home. There was no lawyer within what is now Sonoma County, except Charles P. Wilkins, who came about that time and first settled in the old town of Sonoma. After the removal of the county seat from Sonoma to Santa Rosa, he moved to Santa Rosa and practiced many years in the county, married, reared a family and died here. He was a man of ardent temperament, an enthusiastic and able advocate before a jury. Mr. Wilkins held the office of Prefect for this district, a judicial office under the Mexican Government. Lilburn W. Boggs, ex-Governor of Missouri, C. P. Wilkins, Richard A. Maupin, Robert Hopkins and Mr. Pierpont were all at Sonoma as early as 1849, coming in the order named, save the two last, who came together. Robert Hopkins was the first District Judge of this district, being appointed by the Legislature. During the winter of 1849-'50 the people of Sonoma learned that the boundaries of Sonoma County were being so located as to throw the Sonoma Valley in Napa County, and a public meeting was held, at which Mr. George Pearce was selected to go to San Jose, then the capital, and enter their protest. While there

he secured the appointment of Robert Hopkins by the first Legislature, to be District Judge. This was in January, 1850. Hopkins continued judge several years, and, after making an unsuccessful run for election to the Legislature, left the county. The others above mentioned all settled here in the practice of law. Martin E. Cook, a New York gentleman, came to Sonoma as early as 1850. He was subsequently not only a prominent lawyer, but a leading active politician, and served a term in the State Senate. He died at Sonoma. Attorney Pearce began the study of law in the office of Mr. Maupin and Thomas J. Boggs at Sonoma. These men remained in partnership until the death of Boggs, and years later Mr. Maupin also died in this county. After the county seat was removed from Sonoma Mr. Pearce went to Petaluma and completed his law course in the office of J. B. Southard (afterward judge of this district), and was admitted to the bar in 1856. On July 1, 1856, Mr. Pearce opened a law office in Petaluma, in which he continued practice until he was elected district attorney, in the fall of 1886, when he moved to Santa Rosa. Mr. Pearce was born in Louisville, Kentucky, January 5, 1822. He came to California as a regular United States soldier in 1846, under the command of General S. W. Kearney. He enlisted at Louisville as a member of Company C, First United States Dragoons, General Kearney (then Colonel Kearney) in command. The fifth of June of that year Mr. Pearce's company and one or two others started from Fort Leavenworth, in pursuit of a man named Spires, who had started from Independence, Missouri, with a cargo of ammunition for Santa Fe, with instructions to follow him as far as the line of New Mexico if not successful in capturing him sooner. They did not catch him, however. This advance was overtaken at the old Santa Fe crossing of the Arkansas River by the rest of the command, and then came on via Santa Fe, thence down the Rio Del Norte to the head of the Gila River, thence to where Fort Yuma now is, thence to San Diego, which then contained

but one business house, it being conducted by Captain Fitch. At Albuquerque their command had been divided, the larger portion going with Colonel Doniphan to Chihuahua, leaving only eighty men to come on through. These men were mounted on broken down mules and jaded horses. They had a sharp fight with 100 Californians at San Pasqual, in which twenty of Mr. Pearce's comrades were killed, and twentytwo wounded. Notwithstanding this heavy loss, the American troops held the ground. They took possession of Los Angeles shortly after. At the crossing of the San Gabriel River, near Los Angeles, Kearney's command had a sharp fight. Mr. Pearce left Los Angeles with a detachment of Government troops in the fall of 1848, to take charge of Government property at San Francisco and at Pisido. He remained in San Francisco until his term of service expired, July 1, 1849, when he was discharged at Sonoma. From 1853 to 1855 he served as deputy sheriff, under the first sheriff of Sonoma County. Mr. Pearce has made a specialty of civil practice in his legal work, largely in land suits, though he has conducted some important criminal cases. In 1863 he was elected to the State Senate, and served six years. Mr. Pearce married Miss Brown, a native of Kentucky, youngest daughter of Dr. Oscar Brown, formerly of Kentucky, who came to California early in the sixties, and settled in Sacramento, where Mr. Pearce married the daughter in 1868. They have a family of one son and four daughters.



of Santa Rosa twelve years, and has been connected with the Santa Rosa Bank the entire time; first, as bookkeeper, and, in 1882, upon the resignation of W. B. Atterbury, Mr. Burris succeeded him, and has been cashier since that time. Mr. Burris is a native son of Sonoma Valley, born in April, 1852. His father, William Burris, settled here in 1850,

coming from Iowa, and originally from Missouri. He was extensively engaged in wine grape culture, having been a pioneer in that line here. His vineyard was the third one planted in Sonoma Valley, and was of the old Mission variety. The other two vineyards were the Vallejo and the Kebsy. Mr. Burris' vineyard is the only one of the three now bearing, the stock of the vines being as thick as a man's body. Mr. Burris died July 15, 1888, leaving an estate valued at \$40,000. The family consists of the widow and three sons. Mrs. Burris is living on the home place in Sonoma Valley with her youngest son, who is managing the farm, there being at the father's death seventyfive acres in vineyard, chiefly of the European varieties. The subject of this sketch was in all his early life in the vineyard and wine business. He was for three years foreman of the old Buena Vista, a joint stock company, that has the most extensive wine cellar on the coast. They made extensive experiments to produce Champagne, and took the second premium at the World's Exposition in Paris. This company had wine tunnels a quarter of a mile long, and expended a million of dollars there. After leaving the common schools Mr. Burris took a course in Heald's Business College. He was then three years with his uncle, David Burris, in the Sonoma Valley Bank, of which his brother is now cashier. David Burris is largely interested in both the Sonoma Valley Bank and the Santa Rosa Bank, and is also a heavy land owner in Tulare County. The subject of this sketch was elected to the city council of Santa Rosa in 1886, for a term of four years, and is one of the most active and influential members. He is a member of the Fair Association and the Atheneum Company; is also a member of the Masonic Hall Association, and is treasurer of all three. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and is dictator of the Knights of Honor. He is the owner of several tracts of redwood timber in this and Mendocino counties. Mr. Burris married Miss Mathews, a native of Santa Rosa, and daughter of John Mathews, a prominent citizen of the same place, until his death, which occurred several years ago.

* Jan. " . 4. 1 . *

ARRISON MECHAM, an early pioneer of the county, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, June 20, 1833. His father, Joseph Mecham, was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother, Hannah (Tyler) Mecham, was a Vermont lady. In 1834 the family moved from New York to Pennsylvania and six years later to Columbus, Ohio. After a year they again turned their faces westward and arrived at Indianapolis, Indiana, at the time the first turnpike road was built in that State from Indianapolis to Springfield, Illinois. In 1843 they continued their migration to Iowa and settled in Lee County near Keokuk. They remained till about 1845 and then moved to Atchison County, Missouri. The place where they located, however, was afterward cut off into Iowa and became a part of Fremont County. During their residence there, our subject, in his fitteenth year, fell in with some old Californians who were acting as guides for Commodore Stockton on his trip back to the East. Their course of travel took them through the neighborhood where the Mechams lived, and the marvelous tales they told of the romantic life peculiar to the western country such as lassoing wild horses and cattle, killing grizzly bears, elk and other wild animals, all so worked upon the imagination of young Mecham that he decided to go and see for himself the many things that had been told him. When the California party came back that way the next spring (1848), he met them by appointment unbeknown to his parents, and with the party continued the journey, arriving at old Fort Kearney on the Missouri River, which at that time was the farthest west that any government troops were stationed. There he met a man named Dr. Saint Clair, who had been through the Texan war, and was then on his way to California. Young Mecham hired out to Saint Clair, driving an ox team all the way, besides standing guard half of every third night, for which he received his board. The route was by the way of Fort Hall, where they took the Oregon route down to Snake River to where the California trail struck across from there to the head of the Humboldt. down the stream to the sink, across the desert by the way of the great hot spring to the Truckee River. They traveled up that river, crossing it twenty-seven times, to Truckee and the Cambal camp where the Donner party met their fate. They went to the remains of their cabins and saw the bones of those who perished there, and saw where they had been cut and sawed in two by the surviving ones as long as they lived, getting what nourishment they could from the marrow. From there the Sierra Nevada Mountains were crossed and they came down on the other side and entered the Sacramento Valley at Johnson's ranch, on Bear River. There they first met Nicholas Carriger, one of the old pioneers of Sonoma County, who came to Mr. Mecham's tent on the first evening of their arrival and said the Indian's had just killed two of his men and wanted the arriving party to join in an effort to catch the murderers. The result was they set out in pursuit and went to where the Indians were in camp. The party of whites surrounded the Indian huts and captured the old chief and took him down to their camp, leaving word with the Indians, however, that if they did not produce the ones who did the killing, by ten o'clock the next day, they would hang the old chief. Before the time appointed, on the following morning, the guilty ones were brought forward and delivered to the whites, who hung them all on the same limb of a big white oak tree. The executions took place one at a time, and the unfortunate dangling by the neck under the tree, writhing in his death agonies would form a source of amusement for the other red men who were waiting their turn for a similar proceeding. The dead bodies were then given back to the tribe who cut them down and piled them on top of a big brush heap they had gathered, and on which they then burned.

This was the manner the Indian's had of disposing of their dead. By this time gold had been discovered. The first our party knew of it was from a California regiment of Mormons who were on their way back to settle Salt Lake City, and showed them some of the gold dust-The party went to the gold mines on the Yuba River at a place called Parks Bar, which was named after one of the party. There they came across Holt and Abraham Fine, who were at work in the mines. Mr. Mecham, with two others bought the "Fine" claim and their tools which consisted of a little rocker or cradle about three feet long that was used to separate the gold from the dirt, a crowbar, a flat milk pan, and two picks. The prices paid for the articles were as follows: rocker, \$300; crowbar, which was a little piece of iron about three feet long, six ounces, or \$96; picks, \$64 each; milk pan, \$32; two wooden buckets, \$20 each. The prices paid for other articles used in a miner's camp were as follows: flour, one dollar per pound; little Spanish beans and salt pork, one dollar per pound. Beef was cheap at \$25 per head, delivered at the camp. There were no vegetables of any description at that time, in fact no one supposed they could be raised. . The cost of clothing was in proportion to what they had to pay for some other things. It took \$32 to buy a pair of blue overalls. Blankets were \$100; boots the same price, a butcher knife, \$32, and an iron frying-pan, \$64. The idea prevailed then that flour would never be made in this country, their supply coming from Chili or being packed down from Oregon on horses. California is now one of the great wheat producing countries of the world. To show what the value of real estate was at that time we will refer to a ranch where Marysville now stands. It consisted of eleven leagues of land upon which were 1,200 head of cattle and 600 horses, and the ranch and stock sold for \$12,000. Another one, the Johnson rarch on Bear River, consisted of three leagues of land, about 3,000 head of cattle and 600 head of horses, which Mr. Mecham and two others bought early

in the spring of 1849 for \$6,000. Sacramento now is there was not a piece of land fenced in between the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the Pacific coast, except some of the older ranches which had a few lots enclosed for the purpose of raising a few beans and peas. There was no Sacramento then, the business all being done three miles from there at what was called old Sutter's Fort. All the merchandise was brought from San Francisco up the Sacramento River in little schooners to where the city now stands, and from there packed by Indians on their heads to the fort. Mr. Mecham helped to cut the first trail to get a wagon from Sutter's Fort down to the Sacramento River. Returning to the narrative of the mines, Mr. Mecham, after buying out the claim and outfit, remained there until 1852, when he came down the Sacramento Valley and bought a ranch near the junction of the Feather and Sacramento rivers. at a place called Fremont. He remained there until June, 1853, when he went into the stock business. He was shortly after married, and in July of that year came to Sonoma County and moved on a portion of the ranch he now occupies, where he is quite extensively engaged in dairying, farming and stock-raising. The highest amount of grain he has produced in any one year was a 103,000 bushels. He has generally had from 500 to 1,000 head of cattle, and also raised hogs for market, usually about 2,500 a year. From 1,000 to 2,500 acres were devoted to potatoes. All this was prior to 1864. In October of that year he moved into Petaluma for the purpose of educating his children, and rented his ranch out to different parties, having in all about fifty tenants. Finding that renting did not pay for the wear and tear of the fences and keeping up the buildings on the place, he gradually abandoned it and went to stocking his farm with sheep, horses, and cattle, still residing in Petaluma until October, 1885. At that time his elegant new residence was completed and he returned with his family to the ranch. The place on which he lives comprises about 4,000 acres, and he also owns the Sears

Point ranch of 2,600 acres in Vallejo Township, and one-fifth interest in the Juanita ranch in Santa Barbara County, consisting of 27,000 acres. He was married in Fremont, Yolo County, California, April 17, 1853, to Mary Jane Stewart, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Abel Stewart. They have had six children, four of whom are now living: Frank A., Loretta, Harriette, and Belle, the wife of Walter Fritsch, of Petaluma.



HOMAS STOKES PAGE, M. D., deceased, was born in Moorestown, Burlington County, New Jersey, in 1815. He graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania when he was twenty-one years of age. After that he took a short journev through Great Britain and France, and from there went to Valparaiso, South America, where he made his home for a great many years. He was married to Ana Maria Liljevalch, a native of Chili. Dr. Page was one of the most celebrated physicians in that part of the country. Many times he was called to make professional visits up and down the coast. He was a man who attended strictly to his business, and in that way accumulated a large fortune. In 1860 he made a flying visit to the United States for the purpose of visiting his parents whom he had not seen for a great many years, and in so doing made a trip to California, via Panama, for the purpose of looking after his possessions in this State, which he had purchased in 1849, and which consisted of the Cotate ranch, in Sonoma County. While here he made investments in fine breed sheep and short-horn cattle and put them on the estate. He then returned to Chili and resumed his practice there, remaining until 1869, when his health broke down and he was compelled to give it up. He came to California to make it his home and to regain, if possible, his lost health. He brought with him his family with the exception of three sons, who remained there in business and in the practice

of medicine. The next year two of the sons came to this State. In June, 1871, Dr. Page's health gave way, and after a long illness he died January 10, 1872. His widow now resides in San Rafael, this State. There are in the family seven sons and three daughters, viz.: Olof, a practicing physician in Valnaraiso, South America; Henry, in business at the same place; Charles, attorney at law in San Francisco; Wilfred, manager of the Cotate ranch; Arthur and George T., who constitute the firm of Page Brothers, ship and merchandise brokers of San Francisco; William D., an assistant on the estate. The daughters all have residences in California. Besides the Cotate ranch, Dr. Page had a ranch in Sonoma County of over 3,500 acres. The Cotate ranch originally contained 17,238 acres, and was an old Spanish grant, patented by the United States. About 7,600 acres of the grant have been sold, leaving about 9,600 acres still in the possession of the estate, the great bulk of which consists of low black meadow land, lying in the sink of the Santa Rosa Valley. Of that portion there are abou 1,500 acres which are occupied by tenants who devoted their time to the cultivation of grain. The rest of the land being adapted to stockraising, has been used heretofore for the purpose of raising large herds of sheep, but that business has been reduced, and they now have more horses and cattle, and also run a large dairy. The first purchase of fine stock was made in 1860, and again in 1872 importations were made of thoroughbred short-horn bulls and cows selected from the best herds of Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri. Others have been purchased from time to time as required to keep up the old stock and for the infusion of new blood. The list of prizes taken at the different fairs indicate that they stand high. The managers have always selected the stock not only for their beef quality, but also with regard to their milking qualities. There is altogether in the neighborhood of 1,200 head of cattle, young and old. They have a fine line of draft horses, and are now crossing the English draft and

Clydesdale mares that are on the place with the Suffolk Punch stallions, while the roadsters and trotting stock are being bred to the highest type of standard-bred trotting stallions.



RANVILLE S. HARRIS, proprietor of the Union Livery Stable at Sonoma, was born in Sonoma Valley, November 7, 1858, son of Sydney and Sarah Harris. Never having known the care of a father, he was reared at the home of his mother, two and one-half miles southwest of Sonoma, known as the Cooper homestead. His youthful days were spent in farm labor and in attendance upon the public schools where the foundation of a thorough practical business education was laid. Later he spent two years in attending the State Normal School at San Jose, and the Golden Gate Academy at Oakland, finishing his school education at the age of twenty years. Mr. Harris has led an active business life since he attained his majority. In October, 1879, in partnership with Charles Haskins of Oakland, he established a commission business at Portland, Oregon, which was continued one season only. He then returned to Sonoma and engaged in agricultural pursuits on his mother's farm, following that vocation until 1883, when he purchased a onehalf interest in the livery business at his present stand. Under the firm name of Corbaley & Harris the business was conducted until 1886, at which time Mr. Harris bought the interest of his partner. The establishment is finely equipped, employing an average of about eighteen horses. A branch of the business is an omnibus and mail line between Sonoma and El Verano Station on the Carquinez & Santa Rosa Railroad. In 1884 Mr. Harris wedded Miss Roena Spencer. Their two children are Granville S. and Janet. Mr. Harris owns a cottage home on Broadway in Sonoma, and twenty acres of the old homestead, fifteen acres of which are in vineyard. Enterprising, energetic and public spirited, no movement promising advantages to his city or

neighborhood fails to find an earnest supporter in Mr. Harris. Politically, he is a thorough Republican. He is a native of California, and is the president of Parlor No. 111, N. S. G. W., at Sonoma; also a member of Temple Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., and of its sister organization, the Eastern Star. Of the mother of Mr. Harris, a passing mention must be made. Perhaps none of the pioneer women of Sonoma County are better remembered than she. Possessed of great energy, full of neighborly kindness, and endowed with one of those rare unselfish natures, she was devoted to her children and her memory will ever be cherished by them. A pioneer of the pioneers, she came to this coast from Wisconsin, via overland route, with friends, in 1845, being then twenty-three years of age. Her maiden name was Sarah Biglow. Not long after her arrival here she was united in marriage with James Cooper, a thorough-going, wide-awake pioneer of Sonoma, who also located here in 1845. (The reader will find biographical mention of him in this volume.) Mrs. Cooper was the landlady of the first hotel opened in Sonoma, in 1847. Later they moved to their large ranch on the west side of Sonoma Creek. There she reared her children and spent the rest of her life. Her first husband died in 1856. By him she had five children, now all living and settled in life. By her socond husband, Sydney Harris, she had only one child, Granville S. Harris, whose name heads this sketch.



OSEPH LEININGER, one of the old Californians now residing in Sonoma County, is a native of Snyder County, Pennsylvania, born February 11, 1839, and son of John and Barbara (Wilt) Leininger, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. In 1849 the family removed to Stephenson County, Illinois, and there Joseph grew to manhood. In 1859 he joined the tide of emigration wending its way that year over the western plains. His party started from a point in Vernon County,

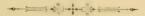
Missouri, fifteen miles east of Fort Scott, on the 34 day of May, and spent the summer on the journey. They chose the route by Lander's Cut-off, and arrived in Chico September 25, 1859. From that point Mr. Leininger soon changed his location to Butte Creek, and there he followed the fortunes of mining for fifteen months. He afterward embarked in the sawmill work, and finally gave up other pursuits for ranching in Butte County. There he resided until 1885, when he came to Sonoma County and bought the ranch where he now resides. Mr. Leininger was married while in Pennsylvania on a visit in 1869, to Miss Annie Ryan, a native of the Keystone State. Mr. and Mrs. Leininger are the parents of seven children, viz.: John W., who is in the Pacific Press Publishing House, Oakland; Ralph, Maggie, Cora, Carrie, Josie and Charlie. Mr. Leininger and family are members of the Seventh Day Adventist denomination. His original purchase in Sonoma County consisted of thirty-five acres, the ranch being located on the west side of Dry Creek, three miles from Healdsburg. There are nearly fourteen acres in fruit, the trees ranging in age from two to five years. Among the trees are almonds, peaches, pears, nectarines, cherries, plums, etc. No irrigation is required, and all varieties of fruits named do well. Mr. Leininger is making a fine place of this tract of land, and has largely added to it by purchase in the fall of 1888.



HEODORE SKILLMAN was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, September 20, 1830. There appeared to have been originally but one Skillman family, who settled in Rocky Hill, New Jersey, and were probably of German extraction. Washington and Ann (Stillwell) Skillman, parents of Theodore Skillman, were both natives of that State, the latter a descendant of the Holland Dutch. The grandfathers of both families were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. In Washington

Skillman's family there were five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom Theodore and two sisters are the on v ones now living. When the subject of this sketch was thirteen or fourteen years old, after the death of his father, he went to New Brunswick to learn a trade, and in the meantime his mother emigrated to Michigan. He served his apprenticeship at the baker's trade and remained there until 1849. when, on February 7, he sailed from New York on board the bark Isabella, rounded Cape Horn. and never made a port, until he arrived in San Francisco on the 4th of August, after a vovage of six months, lacking three days. There was a party of forty members who organized a stock company and bought the ship, giving the crew a half interest in her, but as soon as they landed in San Francisco the crew deserted them. It was supposed at that time by a great many adventurers that there was nothing but gold in the State of California, consequently the party laid in a two years stock of provisions, and started with the vessel up to Sacramento. Just after arriving there seven of the party died from disease contracted while on the voyage, after which the company disbanded and went out in parties of four and five each. Mr. Skillman was sick at the time and was intending to return to the East, but did not want to go back without first having seen something of the mines. He got up as far as Mormon Island and there found work at his trade. Being much improved in health, he stayed there that winter, then went to Marysville, and from there into Nevada County, where he bought out a bakery and provision store in Grass Valley, remaining there eight years. During his residence there he was very successful in business, although he met with some pretty heavy losses, having passed through three different fires. In 1859 he came down to Petaluma and bought land near where he is now located. In 1860 he went to Nevada and remained five years. He engaged in teaming for the Golden Curry Company, who were building a mill, and after that was completed, had the contract for hauling the ore from the mines to the mill.

Returning to this county, he sold his property and bought his present place of 150 acres, on which he had at that time a hotel. He conducted the business for some five years when it was discontinued. Mr. Skillman is one of the first who imported fine horses into this section of the country, in fact, in 1876, when he imported his first Norman horse, which was the first one north of the bay, there were only one or two in the State and they had been brought here only a few months before. Since 1884 he has been importing direct from France, making annual trips there in selecting his horses. He is the largest individual importer on the coast, making almost annual exhibits of his stock at the State and district fairs, and taking more premiums with his horses than any other individual. Mr. Skillman was first married in Grass Valley in May, 1853, to Catherine Henley, a native of New York. She died May 2, 1883, leaving three children: Ann Louisa, Charles Carroll, and Oliver Ernest. He was again married in June, 1886, to Eleanor Rice, a native of California.



OHN O'BRIEN .- Among the old residents and representative farmers of Sonoma Valley is the above named gentleman. His fine farm of 400 acres is located upon the west side of the valley in the Harvey school district, about four miles west of Sonoma. This rich and productive land is about equally divided between hill and valley land. At the present date (1888) his farm is devoted principally to hay, grain and stock. Among the latter are about fifty head of cattle, of which thirty are used for dairy purposes. Mr. O'Brien also has some fine specimens of horses improved by Norman stock. His lands are well adapted to grape culture and fruit growing. As early as 1858 and 1859 he planted twenty acres of wine grapes, erected a winery, etc., and for over twenty years was engaged in the wine industry of the county. Besides this well improved property Mr. O'Brien also owns 1,000 acres of hill land, located about one mile south of his home farm. This land is devoted almost entirely to stock purposes, supporting about 150 head of cattle, of which 100 head are used as a dairy. This place is also well improved and is rented, as Mr. O'Brien finds plenty to occupy his attention on his home farm. The subject of this sketch was born in Limerick County, Ireland, in 1828. He is the son of Patrick and Margaret (Maloney) O'Brien, both natives of the county of his birth. Mr. O'Brien was reared to agricultural pursuits until he arrived at the age of twenty-one years, when he launched out in life for himself, and emigrated to the United States. Upon his arrival in New York, in 1849, he located on Long Island, where he engaged in farm labor until 1850. In that year he went as far west as Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers until 1853. He then started from New Orleans, via the Nicaragua route, for California. Arriving in San Francisco in the fall of 1853, he proceeded at once to the mines in El Dorado County. He was engaged in the occupation of mining for the next four years, undergoing the varying fortunes upon a miner's life. In the fall of 1857 Mr. O'Brien decided to abandon mining and seek his fortune in agricultural pursuits. He accordingly came to Sonoma, purchased the farm upon which he now resides, and has since devoted himself to its cultivation and improvement. His success in this enterprise is well deserved, for he is an energetic, industrious and straightforward man. His more than thirty years' of residence here has made him familiar with Sonoma Valley and its resources, and he is a firm believer in its future growth and prosperity. Mr. O'Brien is a consistent member of the Catholic church, and in political matters is a Democaat. In 1848 Mr. O'Brien married Miss Mary Scott, daughter of Richard and Honora (Ryan) Scott, natives of Limerick County, Ireland. From this marriage there are living the following named children: Margaret, Mary, Alice, Nellie, and Catherine.

Margaret married Michael Goff and is now residing in Sonoma. Alice married Alexander Sperry, of San Francisco. The other daughters are residing on the home farm. The second child, Thomas, died in 1871, at the age of fourteen years.

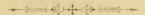


ON. THOMAS RUTLEDGE .- The Hon. Thomas Rutledge, since January 1, 1877, a resident of California, and present judge of the Superior Court of Sonoma County, is a native of Ireland. His father's family emigrated to Wisconsin when he was a child, there resided until he had attained his majority, and in 1856 emigrated to Minnesota. He studied law in the city of Mankato, that State, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Madelia, Minnesota, Here he soon gained the confidence of the business men of the community, and, although quite a young man, was elected assessor of his county. In 1862 he joined the United States army to aid in subduing the Rebellion. A volunteer of the First Minnesota Cavalry, he was made a Corporal and subsequently Sergeant in the Eleventh Minnesota Infantry. He was mustered out of the United States army at Gallatin, Tennessee, and discharged in Minnesota at Fort Snelling. His cavalry service was rendered against the Indians on the western plains, and his infantry service was under General George H. Thomas. Upon his return from the army he was elected treasurer of Watonwan County, served two years, and subsequently was honored successively with the people's confidence by the election to the offices of county judge, county attorney (two terms), superintendent of county schools, and in 1874 was chosen to represent his district in the State Legislature. In 1876 Judge Rutledge made a trip to California. After visiting various sections of the State he, in 1877, took up his residence at Santa Rosa. Here he at once opened a law office as a partner with Judge W.

W. Porter, now judge of the Supreme Court of Arizona. Judge Rutledge was subsequently associated professionally with William E. Mc-Connell, now president of the Santa Rosa Bank. He was a very successful trial lawyer and during his practice was in nearly all important civil or criminal cases, promptly retained by plaintiff or defendant. He was appointed superior judge of the court of Sonoma County to succeed Judge Jackson Temple upon his election to the supreme bench, and assumed his duties of office October 22, 1886. Judge Rutledge was born November 14, 1834. He is a man of strong physical constitution and mental vigor. He was married in October, 1855, to Miss Griffin, a native of Vermont. Her father was a native of Vermont and her mother of New Hampshire. Six of their eight children are still living. Their eldest daughter and son reside in Washington Territory. The youngest son is practicing law at Los Angeles. One daughter is married and lives in Colusa County, California, and two children are at home.

ILLIAM SHAW, proprietor of the Third Santa Rosa in May, 1875, from the State of Michigan, where he had lived from boyhood, his parents having come at that time from Canada, where he was born forty-seven years ago. In youth he learned the trade of iron-molder, and pursued it until after coming to California. He came to this State for the double purpose of restoring his broken health and bettering his financial opportunities, and on reaching the Pacific coast his health greatly improved, but the outlook for business at his trade was not very flattering. After working at it for a time he concluded to try another vocation, learned the miller's trade, and for six years was employed in the Empire Mill of Santa Rosa. In 1885 he purchased a half interest in the Third Street Photograph Gallery, with J. K. Piggott, the partnership continuing until

July 1, 1888, when Mr. Shaw bought Mr. Piggott's interest, thus becoming sole proprietor. This is the oldest photographic studio in Sonoma County, having been established in 1868 by E. Kraft. During the more than twenty years of its existence it has changed ownership a number of times. Among the former proprietors were Downing, Rea & Ranscher, who were succeeded by Rea & Piggott, they by Piggott & Shepherd, they by J. K. Piggott, Mr. Shaw's predecessor and former partner. Being both mechanical and artistic in his tastes, Mr. Shaw is an enthusiast in his work, and constantly aims at a high standard of perfection in the photographic art, keeping pace with the march of progress in improved appliances and methods. In addition to sun-light portraits, he makes portraits in crayon and water colors; and also makes a specialty of fine landscape and view photography, skilled and experienced assistants being employed in every department of his art work. Before leaving Michigan Mr. Shaw was united in wedlock with Miss Alice McCollum, a native of that State, and their only child, Clara E., was born there.



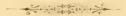
AUL F. GREEN.—The hardware firm of Baxter & Green, composed of T. P. Baxter and Paul F. Green, whose store is situated at 527 Fourth street, represents the oldest mercantile house of its kind in the city of Santa Rosa, it having been established by one of their predecessors twenty years ago. After passing through several changes of ownership, James Morrow, Jr., sold to the present firm in November, 1886. They keep in stock all kinds of shelf and builders' hardware, stoves and ranges, farm machinery and agricultural implements of all kinds, being agents for the leading manufacturers of these goods in the United States, and have a fine trade in them. Their sales in stoves and ranges and builders' hardware are especially large and rapidly increasing. Indeed, the business of the house has been nearly thirty-three per cent, larger in 1888 than it was the year previous, reaching about \$50,000. The firm does a good business in roofing, spouting and plumbing, employing an average of five men in the jobbing and plumbing department. Both members of this energetic and prosperous firm are natives of Massachusetts. Mr. Green's father, William S. Green, brought his family to California in 1853, when the subject of this sketch was ten months old, and settled in the vicinity of Oroville, Butte County, where he lived many years, engaged successively in the several occupations of mining, conducting a hotel, running a large turpentine distillery, and manufacturing lumber. When Paul was eighteen years of age the family returned to the Old Bay State, and his father carried on a large shoe manufactory twenty miles out of Boston, in which 500 hands were employed. During the twelve years he remained back East, the subject of this sketch not only became familiar with every branch of the work in his father's shoe factory and superintended the fitting department, but he also learned the machinist's trade in the great locomotive works at Taunton, Massachusetts, where 1,200 men are employed. In 1882 he returned to California, bought a fine ranch in Sonoma County, and engaged in horticulture until he went into the hardware business. His parents also came back to California, and now reside on their fine stock ranch near Scagg's Springs, in Sonoma County. Mr. Green married Miss Scribner, a Massachusetts lady, and a relative of the proprietor of the celebrated publishing house which bears that name. Mr. and Mrs. Green have two children. Mr. Green is a member of the Masonic order.



ON. F. B. MULGREW, Representative from the Twenty-third District in the present Legislature of California, is a native of San Francisco, born July 30, 1854. His parents, Felix and Susanah (McNamee) Mulgrew, were both natives of Ireland, who came to

America when young, locating in Rhode Island. The father came out to California, via Panama, in the early mining days, and in 1852 he was joined by the family. They resided in San Francisco until 1856, at which time they came to Healdsburg, and Mr. Mulgrew opened a blacksmith shop. He resided here until his death, which occurred in May, 1876. Felix B. Mulgrew, whose name heads this sketch, was reared at Healdsburg. At the age of thirteen years he entered the office of the Russian River Flag, and there learned the printer's trade. For five years he was connected with that publication, and then went to Santa Barbara to assume editorial control of the Index. Six months later he returned to Sonoma County to become local editor of the daily Santa Rosa Democrat. In May, 1876, the publishing firm became Mulgrew Brothers, and afterward Felix B. Mulgrew purchased his brother's interest, thenceforward carrying on the publication alone. When Mr. Thompson was elected Secretary of State, he offered him the position of deputy in his office, which was accepted, and he removed his family to Sacramento. While in that position Governor Irwin, president of the board of harbor commissions, appointed him State wharfinger. He held that office about three and one-half vears, then resigned to take personal charge of the Healdsburg Enterprise, which in the meantime he had purchased. He subsequently bought out the plant and good will of the Russian River Flag, and consolidated the two papers, retaining the name of the Enterprise. While conducting the paper he entered into partnership with W. H. Moulton in the real estate business, and subsequently disposed of the newspaper to give his sole attention to the business. This firm has been prosperous in its undertakings, and in 1887 consummated the largest sale ever made in Sonoma County, by which the "Marshall tract" was transferred to Moses Hopkins for \$325,000. In December, 1888, Moulton & Mulgrew established a branch office in San Francisco, of which Mr. Mulgrew has control, with the idea of enlarging the scope of

their business and looking more thoroughly after the interests of Sonoma County. At the Democratic County Convention of 1888, Mr. Mulgrew was nominated for Representative from the Twenty-third District, and was chosen for the honor at the ensuing election. He is a member of Sotoyome Parlor, N. S. G. W., of the Y. M. I., and of Alcazar Council, Order of Chosen Friends, San Francisco. Mr. Mulgrew was married in San Francisco to Miss Alice Hall, a native of San Francisco. She died Décember 23, 1886, leaving three children—Flora, Lulu, and Martin.



AVID M. WINANS was born in Elkhart County, Indiana, September 11, 1838, the place of his birth being about three miles from the Michigan State line. His father, James Winans, was born in New Jerin 1810, and when he was a small child his parents moved to Ohio, and settled in Miami County. He grew to manhood there, married, and afterward lost his wife, and also their only child. From Ohio he moved into Indiana, and there married again on the 28th of September, 1837, his wife being Martha Ashby. The country was new and the land thickly covered with timber, which was being chopped down by the settlers in clearing places for homes, and carrying on agricultural pursuits. Mr. Winans bought a farm in Elkhart County, and erected a log cabin, in which the family made themselves very comfortable, considering the disadvantages of those early days. In 1854 he came across the plains with a party bound for California, being about six months from the time they left the Missouri River until they arrived in the valley of San Jose. In the fall of 1855 he returned to Indiana, and one year from that time disposed of his property there, and again embarked for the Golden State, this time bringing with him his children, his wife in the meantime having died. They sailed from New York, via Panama, and arrived in San Francisco, on board the Golden Gate, about the last of November, 1856. He located in Marin County, and bought, what he supposed at that time to have been, government land, upon which he lived a number of years, before he found that the title was not good, and was compelled to give it up. He afterward leased the place for two or three years, then changed his residence to a place near San Rafael, and finally moved into that city, where he died September 4, 1878. In the family there are four children, three daughters and one son. David M. Winans, the subject of this sketch, lived with his father until he became of age, when he hired out to William and Sam Nay, a greater portion of the time employed in the dairy business. During the first year he was thus employed he purchased 400 acres of land near San Rafael, for a part of which he went in debt. He continued on in the employ of the Nay brothers for another year, chopping wood, and doing various other kinds of work, and all the time saving his earnings, in order to pay for his land, which he did by the close of the second year. After a time he bought twenty cows, and established a dairy on the place, remaining there two years. He then, with Sam Nay, leased the Saise ranch, and began dairying with a hundred cows, increasing the stock from time to time, and carried on a successful business for five years, after which the stock, numbering 150 head, was sold at \$55 a head. In 1870 Mr. Winans returned to Indiana, and was married, April 7, of that year, to Maria E. Newell, who was born and reared in the same neighborhood that he was, in Elkhart County. He returned to California the following year, and bought his present place in this county, about three miles from Petaluma. Mr. Winans is paying considerable attention to the raising of fruit, having about twelve acres in orchard, devoted mostly to winter apples and Bartlett pears, together with a variety of other kinds of fruit. He has been an Odd Fellow since 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Winans have one son, William James, born January 29, 1872.

Misfortune came to them in the death of their eldest child, Anna May, who was born April 8, 1871, and died March 20, 1888.



NDREW P. GAVER .-- Among the representative farmers, large land-owners, and business men of the American Valley school district, is the subject of this sketch. His magnificent farm of 1,600 acres is located one and one-half miles east of Valley Ford, on the Bloomfield and Valley Ford road. With the exception of a family orchard containing a large variety of fruits, such as pears, apples, plums, cherries, etc., his land is devoted to hav, grain and stock purposes. Among the stock are 340 head of cattle, 250 head of which are milch cows, comprising his two fine dairies. A large portion of the cattle are improved by Durham stock. He has a fine thoroughbred Durham bull upon his farm. Heuses such horses as are required in his farming operations, they being draft horses improved by Norman stock. Nearly all the improvements, including a neat cottage residence, two dairies, large barns, etc., have been made by Mr. Gaver since 1863. He has also other real estate in the county, consisting of 480 acres near Occidental, upon which are twelve acres of wine grapes of the Zinfandel variety, and an apple orchard of six acres. Ninety head of cattle are also upon this place. He is the owner of 100 acres north of Stony Point. Upon that place are forty acres of Zinfandel wine grapes, and a twelve-acre orchard, containing apples, pears, plums, etc. The Valley Ford flour mills are also owned by Mr. Gaver. These mills are located at Valley Ford, and is one of the most flourishing industries in the valley, producing about twenty barrels of flour per day. A superior grade of flour is manufactured by the roller process, which finds a ready sale. The subject of this sketch was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, November 6, 1838. His father, Joseph Gaver, was a native of Maryland, and of German descent, his father having emigrated from Germany at an

early day, and settled in Maryland, Mr. Gaver's mother, Elizabeth (Poe) Gaver, was born in Ohio. She is now (1888) living with her son, and is eighty-two years of age. Mrs. Gaver is descended from the earliest families of Ohio. Her grandfather, Adam Poe, was engaged in the early Indian wars of the West. The notorious Indian chief, Big Foot, was killed by him during one of those engagements. Her father, Andrew Poe, was born in Ohio, and was one of the representative men of his section. Mr. Gaver's early life was spent upon a farm in his native place until 1857. In June of that year he started, via the Isthmus route, for California. Upon his arrival in San Francisco he came immediately to Sonoma County, and located in Bloomfield. He was entirely without means, having walked nearly forty miles before reaching Bloomfield; he sought work at once, took the first that could be obtained, and engaged as a teamster. Then, next year, 1858, he located land near what is now Valley Ford, and started, in a small way, in the dairy business. In that undertaking he was successful, and, in 1862, sold the place, purchasing, in the spring of the following year, 600 acres of the land he now occupies. Since that time he has devoted his attention mostly to dairying and general farming, gradually increasing his landed possessions. until they reached their present large acreage. Mr. Gaver has been uniformly successful in his agricultural and business operations. He is an energetic and progressive man, and these characteristics, combined with good, sound business principles and straightforward dealings, have secured him a competency. He has always taken a deep interest in the prosperity and growth of his section of the county, and has done much toward advancing the interests of the community in which he resides. The first school-house built in the American Valley school district, was erected upon Mr. Gaver's land. He has been a school trustee, and one of the strongest supporters of that school, for over thirty years. He is a member of Vitruvius Lodge, No. 145, F. & A. M., of Bloomfield.

Politically, Mr. Gaver is a Republican, and, although not an office-seeker, he has always taken an intelligent interest in the policy of that party, at the same time being liberal and conservative in his views.



OHN SCHRODER was born near Bremen. Germany, forty-four years ago, and was educated in the schools of his native land. When twenty years of age he emigrated to America and spent nine months in New York before coming to San Francisco. Securing entployment in the latter city, he remained there six years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Germany, being absent from the Pacific coast four years. While in the fatherland, Mr. Schroder found a wife in the person of Miss Annie Steffens, whom he married in 1871 and brought back with him to the home of his adoption. On his return to San Francisco he entered the employ of a wholesale produce house as salesman and continued with the firm ten years and three months. Deciding to leave the metropolis, he came to Santa Rosa and purchased three and one-half acres near the eastern boundary of the city, on Sonoma avenue, settled there in 1884, and engaged in the poultry business, in which he has been very successful. He started in a small way, his first purchase being but half a dozen hens, Another dozen was soon added, and from these he has increased his flock until it now numbers over 400 fowls, mostly of the white and black leghorn breeds, as he finds these to be the most profitable for eggs. During the winter of 1888-'89 his egg crop averaged sixty dozen a week prior to January 1, and after that considerable more. The price varies from twenty to fifty cents per dozen according to the season, and for adult fowls he gets from \$6 to \$8.50 per dozen. Mr. Schroder devotes his entire time and attention to his business, has fine yards and buildings for his fowls and is making money. His place is nicely improved and is

worth about \$5,000. Mr. and Mrs. Schroder have no children except an adopted daughter, Josephine, ten years of age, whom they adopted when an infant of two years.



OHN S. OLIVER .- The subject of this sketch was born in Delhi, Delaware County, New York, May 4, 1845, his parents being Walter and Christina (Satton) Oliver, both natives of Scotland, who came to the United States and located in the county above named, where the father was engaged in farming. Mr. Oliver was reared on his father's farm until between sixteen and seventeen years of age when he began a three years apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade with Fletcher & Stoddard, of Delhi. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman for that firm until the winter of 1865, when, desirous of seeing something of the United States, and establishing himself in life, he started, via the Isthmus route, for California, and arrived in San Francisco in January, 1866. After a short stay in that city he came to Sonoma County and located at Bloomfield. He at once secured work at his trade in the shops of A. H. Knapp. After working as a journeyman about a year and a half, he purchased the interest of Mr. Stocking in the blacksmith shops connected with Mr. Knapp's works, which he conducted until 1869, and then took George Pringle as a partner, continuing the enterprise with him about two years. Thomas Mooney then purchased Mr. Pringle's interest in the works, and from that time until 1883 Messrs. Oliver & Mooney carried on the business. They were successful in the undertaking and had the most complete works for general blacksmithing, repairing of agricultural implements, etc., in that section of the county. October 1, 1883, Mr. Oliver sold out his shop to Thomas Moore and then rented the fine farm of William Jones, consisting of 640 acres, located on the Bloomfield and Valley Ford road, about two miles west of Bloomfield. Since that date Mr. Oliver has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He is a fine business man, and his industrious and energetic habits have secured him a well deserved success in his farming operations. He is the owner of 120 head of fine graded cattle, improved by Durham and Ayrshire breeds. Eighty head of these cattle form a splendid dairy, the products of which are first-class and command the best market rates. Mr. Oliver is justly proud of his horses, among which may be found splendid specimens of draft and roadsters, of the Norman and McClellan stock. He also has upon the farm eighty hogs of the Berkshire and Poland China breeds. Mr. Oliver finds the most profit in diversified farming, and in addition to stock is raising hay, wheat, oats and barley, and is also successful in the cultivation of potatoes, to which he has devoted from fifty to sixty acres each year. Mr. Oliver is well known throughout his section of the county. His business has been of that character that has brought him in contact with the agricultural and business portion of the community, and his manly and consistent course of life and straightforward business dealings have gained him hosts of friends. He is a public-spirited and enterprising citizen and one who is never backward in aiding any enterprise that in his belief will advance the interests of the community in which he resides. He was for many years a school trustee in his district and is a strong supporter of the public schools. In political matters Mr. Oliver is Democratic, and his influence has always been exerted for what he considered for the best interests of his party. He has several times times been chosen as a delegate to represent his section in the Democratic county conventions. He is a member of Vitruvious Lodge, No. 145, F. & A. M., of Bloomfield, and of Santa Rosa Chapter, No. 45, R. A. M. He is also a member of Bloomfield Lodge, No. 191, and Bloomfield Encampment, No. 61, I. O. O. F. In 1871 Mr. Oliver was united in marriage with Miss Etta Hickman, daughter of Hiram and Elenor Hickman, natives of Indiana

but residents of Bloomfield. Mrs. Oliver died in 1873, leaving one child Walter Engene. In 1877 Mr. Oliver married Miss Catherine Lloyd, the daughter of William and Catherine Lloyd, of Sonoma County. They have one child Gertrude Irene.



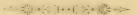
DWARD SURRYHNE was born in Genesee County, Michigan, September 22, 1839, his parents being William and Phebe (Gathwaite) Surryhne, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Wales. Mr. Surryhne was reared as a farmer, receiving such an education as the common schools afforded. He was of an energetic and ambitions disposition, and at the age of seventeen years started in life upon his own account, and engaged in farm labor. Before the age of twenty-one he was the owner of a farm. In 1858 he married Miss Elizabeth M. Van Duesen, the daughter of John and Mary (Forbes) Van Duesen, natives of New York, where Mrs. Surryhne was born. Mr. Surryhne continued his farming operations, also trading in stock, etc., until 1861. In that year the war of the Rebellion broke out, and the North was called upon to save our country from secession and disruption. Mr. Surryhne did not long hesitate. His patriotism was stronger than the ties of home and his moneyed interests, and he enlisted as a private soldier in Company E, Twenty-third Regiment of Michigan Infantry. This regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and partook of the dangers of battle, the hardships of marches, and duties of camp life of that army so well known to history. Mr. Surryline shared the fate of his regiment until the next year. In one of the night marches a bridge or culvert broke under the weight of the column he was marching with, and in this fall he received such injuries as to incapacitate him from the further duties of a soldier. He was therefore honorably discharged and returned to his home. Upon his return he devoted himself to such farming operations as his health would permit, until 1865. In this year he came by the steamer route to California. Soon after his arrival in San Francisco he went to Oakland, where he engaged in the poultry business. After a few months he sold out and returned to San Francisco, opening a feed store on Market and Ecker streets, and combining with this the water business. He was also engaged in a like occupation on the corner of First and Market streets. In 1867 he sold out his interests and moved to Oakland, where he established a lumber vard. This business soon assumed large proportions, and under the name of Surryhne & Co. dealt extensively in lumber, coal, hay, grain, blinds, sash, doors, lime, and in fact building materials of all sorts. Mr. Surryhne successfully conducted this large enterprise until 1880. In that year, desirous of a life in the country, he closed out his business and came to Sonoma County, and purchased 300 acres of land on the Santa Rosa and Guerneville road, on the Laguna, seven and a half miles west of Santa Rosa, in the Vine Hill school district. Since that time Mr. Surryhne has devoted himself to agricultural, horticultural and viticultural pursuits, in connection with stock-raising. He has one of the finest farms in Analy Township. The great variety of his productions are deserving of special mention. Sixty acres are devoted to orchard, as follows: twenty acres of peaches, fifteen acres of plums, twenty acres of apples, and five acres of pears, French prunes and other fruit. This magnificent orchard has been planted by Mr. Surryhne. He also established a nursery and produced his own trees, which are all of the most approved varieties. Among his peaches are the Wiley Cling, Orange Cling, Lemon Cling, Crawford, Australian, Muir, Strawberry, Kingsberry, and others. There is also a large family orchard which was planted before he bought the place. In this there are filberts, walnuts, nectarines, figs, apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, prunes, and also berries of various kinds. One apple tree in this orchard is





& Plotoan

worthy of mention. It is healthy, productive, and of immense growth, covering a space sixty feet in diameter. His vineyard occupies fifty acres (all but five acres planted by himself), producing wine grapes of the Zinfandel and Ferdeges variety, also twenty-three other varieties of table grapes mostly. Thirty-one acres are devoted to hay, and six acres in alfalfa for pasturage. The rest of his land, except twenty acres of corn, potatoes, etc., is devoted to stock purposes, nearly 100 acres of this being timbered and still in its wild state. Among the stock are 100 sheep of the Southdown and French Merino breeds. Horses and cattle, such as are required to conduct his farm operations, are also bred. Among the cattle are some thoroughbred Jerseys. Among the many building improvements made by Mr. Surryhne, is a winery and dry-house, both capable of caring for a large portion of the products of his vinevard and orchard. A comfortable residence in which he has many of the luxuries of modern life, and commodious out-buildings, bespeak the prosperous farmer. Mr. Surryhne, during his comparatively short residence, has so identified himself with all enterprises tending to promote the interests of the county, and particularly of his section, that he is well and extensively known. His previous business habits, coupled with unbounded energy and enterprise, have enabled him to accomplish as much, in less than ten years, as many do in a life-time. He is a consistent member of the Methodist church, also a member of the order of Odd Fellows and the A. O. U. W. Of the latter order he was one of the charter members of the first lodge started on the Pacific coast, and was its first master workman. He was first assistant chief of the Oakland fire department. At present he is a school trustee of his district, a position he has held for eight years. Politically he is a Republican, and was the treasurer of the Republican Central Committee of Oakland in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Surryhne have nine children, namely: Emma I., who married W. F. Price, now living in Oakland; Charles E., Benjamin Franklin, George J., Robert, Mabel, Hiram, Elizabeth and John C.



DWARD P. COLGAN.—This gentleman, who is one of Sonoma County's most esteemed and popular native sons, was born in Santa Rosa in 1856. His father, for whom he was named, was one of the famous forty-niners, having come from New York, the State of his nativity, and settled in San Francisco in that year. In 1853 he moved to Santa Rosa, then an infant village, where he passed the remainder of his life, and passed away in 1878, leaving a widow who is still a resident of the City of Roses. In his youth the subject of this sketch learned the trade of blacksmith, and about eight years ago, in company with W. R. Smith, established the blacksmithing and carriage and wagon manufacturing business in his native city. Several changes have taken place in the partnership since that time, the firm now being Colgan & Simpson, and they do a large business on West Fourth street, near A street, and employ quite a number of skilled mechanics in the manufacture of all classes of vehicles and repair work and general blacksmithing. In the fall of 1886 Mr. Colgan was nominated for sheriff of Sonoma County, on the Republican ticket, and though the county had always been Democratic by a large majority, he was elected over his competitor by a majority of 816 votes. He filled the office with so much ability and satisfaction to his constituents that he was again nominated in 1888, and notwithstanding that a special contest was made by the opposing party for the office of sheriff, and his competitor was an old, highly respected and wealthy citizen, Mr. Colgan was re-elected by about 400 majority, while the general ticket went Democratic in the county by about 100 majority. This result needs no comment as to his popularity as an officer and a gentleman. Mr. Colgan is identified with a number of the social and fraternal societies, being a member of the order

of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of the Knights of Pythias, and a trustee in the local lodge; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge and encampment and has served as treasurer of the Santa Rosa lodge for six years. Mr. Colgan married Miss Mollie Smith of Santa Rosa.



RED T. BROWN, of Russian River Township, has a ranch of 240 acres on the Healdsburg and Santa Rosa road, some two miles north of Windsor, on which many noteworthy improvements have been made since the present owner came into possession. His vineyard covers an area of seventy-five acres, with all vines in excellent condition and of good varieties, namely: Zinfandel, Riesling and Golden Chasselas. Of these vines twenty-five acres were planted in 1881, while the remaining fifty acres were set out by Mr. Brown in 1885. It is his intention to erect a commodious and substantial winery in 1889. Mr. Brown has also set out over forty acres of orchard and has chosen the trees and varieties with the utmost care and judgment, so that the products of the place will always be in demand. He has prunes, Bartlett pears, Japan plums, shipping cherries, and peaches of the Orange cling, Salway, Crawford and Honest Abe varieties. All are in the most healthy condition. Mr. Brown will plant one acre of olives in 1889, and if successful with them will go more extensively into the culture of that excellent and valuable fruit. While tree fruit and grapes command most of his attention, general farming is also carried on to some extent on the ranch. A never failing spring of water supplies all needs of house and stock, and its capacity is not exhausted by a windmill, constantly in operation, using an inch and a quarter pipe. All in all, the ranch has an excellent location and shows by its appearance the care and trouble which have been bestowed upon it, as well as the capi-

tal expended to bring it to its present condition. Fred T. Brown, the proprietor, is a native of Columbus, Ohio, born September 26, 1852, and son of Abraham C, and Frances (Taylor) Brown, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Ohio. The family came to California via Panama in 1855, locating in Alameda County, where Mr. Brown, senior, engaged in farming. His farm of that day is now in the heart of Oakland, Telegraph avenue running through a portion of it. A. C. Brown died in 1880, and his wife in 1872. Fred T. Brown was educated in Oakland, and in 1874 engaged in business for himself. He embarked in the grocery trade, and also dealt largely in hay, grain, wood and coal. Three years later he removed to Nevada City, where he engaged in mining and afterward in the wholesale tobacco trade. In 1881 he returned to Oakland and resumed his old business, but in 1883 sold out, bought where he now resides and has since devoted his time to the improvement of his ranch, which he has transformed from a rough place, covered with stumps and trees, to one of the most handsome appearing farms in the county. He was married in Nevada City, in 1881, to Miss Ella Hamilton, a native of California, whose parents came to the State in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three children, viz.: Addie, Harry and Edna. In politics Mr. Brown is a Republican.



UGUST MICHAELS resides on the Santa Rosa and Sebastopol road, about four and one-half miles west of Santa Rosa, at which place he has a blacksmith shop, in which he follows his trade of blacksmith; he also has at this point a wayside saloon and residence, and is the owner of two and one-half acres of land. His shop is well patronized and is a desirable acquisition to the neighborhood. Mr. Michaels is a native of Prussia, and was born in 1826 in Adersedt Anhalt, Bernberg. His parents were August and Katrina (Holwig) Mich-

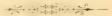
aels, who were also natives of that place. His father was a blacksmith, and at the age of fourteen years he was put into h's father's shop to learn that trade. He worked at this calling at the place of his birth until 1855, and in that year came to the United States. He located in New Haven, Connecticut, where he worked at his trade until the following year when he came to California. Upon his arrival in San Francisco, being unable to secure employment at his trade, he shipped as a cook on a schooner bound for Oregon, and after making one or two voyages, left that occupation and worked at his trade in Portland, and also for the United States Government at the Dalles, Oregon. He also worked as a butcher in Portland. In 1858 he returned to San Francisco, where he worked for the next three years, after which he went to San Jose and was there employed two years. He engaged in mining for some time at Oroville; for several years conducted a shop in Bolinas Bay and also in San Rafael; in 1878 engaged in work in Alameda; several years later located in Petaluma, Sonoma County; and in 1885 purchased the place he now occupies. Mr. Michaels is a self-made man, and his success in life is due to his good mechanical ability and energetic and industrious habits. Mr. Michaels was united in marriage in 1872, in San Francisco, to Miss Anna Mitchell, daughter of Arthur and Susana Mitchell, natives of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. They have two children: Anna and Albert, who are residing with their parents.

- ----

SA HIGGINS was born on Cape Cod in the town of Orleans, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, September 22, 1829. The family is of English descent. As Higgins, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in England September 3, 1766, and his wife, Lucy Higgins, was born March 18, 1769. They emigrated to the United States and settled in Massachusetts, where they reared a family of seven children, of whom Horton Higgins, the

father of our subject, was born August 23, 1816. He was an old seaman and followed that vocation during his life time. He died September 12, 1842, after which his widow, Sallie (Nickerson) Higgins, made her home with her children in this State until her death. They had two children: Asa, and Lucy A., wife of Samuel Morrison, of Santa Clara. Asa Higgins lived with his parents until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to Boston and engaged in the Faneuil Hall market, where he remained until he was nineteen. He then sailed from Boston in the schooner Boston, a vessel of ninety-six tons burden, rounded Cape Horn, and after stopping about a month in port at St. Catherine, landed in San Francisco July 5, 1849. After remaining there some two or three weeks, he went up to Sacramento and from there to the mines on the Little Fork of the American River where he worked about a year and a half. From there he went to Amador, and remained in that vicinity until he left that section of the country. He had fair success at mining. The cost of living was pretty high, and about all they could get to eat was flour, pork and beans. From there he went to Santa Clara County and took up a quarter section of Government land, situated between Alviso and Santa Clara, where he remained until the fall of 1858. sold his land, changed his residence to Sonoma County and bought the place where he now lives, consisting of 220 acres. There were no improvements when he came here, no public road anywhere near him, and it was a good day's work sometimes to drive to Petaluma and back, a distance of only four miles. The ranch is now under a high state of cultivation, and is devoted mostly to raising grain and stock. The land is particularly adapted to the raising of wheat, the highest yield in any one year being forty-eight bushels to the acre. The average crop now ranges from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels to the acre. He has about fifteen head of cattle, of which ten are thoroughbred stock. Mr. Higgins is a great admirer of fine horses, and has turned his attention to breeding and raising

some of the finest horses in the county. He has some particularly fine ones of Electioneer and Pachen trotting stock, and also some draft horses. He has been a member of the Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Society for about ten years, and takes a great interest in the welfare of the organization. Mr. Higgins was first married in 1858 to Rebecca T. Wiswell, a native of Maine, who came to this State in 1855. She died December 29, 1874, at the age of forty-seven years. She was the mother of two children: Anson W., born February 15, 1860, died September 26, the same year; Charles B., born August 22, 1861, died March 7, 1885. Mr. Higgins was again married July 2, 1876, taking for his second wife Helen H. Jones, a native of New York and a lady of most excellent worth. She died May 28, 1887, at the age of forty-nine years.



T: EOPOLD S. GOODMAN .- Among the prominent merchants and business men of Bodega Township is the above named centleman. A brief review of his life and connection with the business interests of Sonoma County, herewith given, is of interest. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany in 1838, his father being Solomon Goodman, a stock-dealer and farmer. Mr. Goodman remained at home, attending school and working on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age. His energetic and ambitious disposition then prompted him to seek his fortune in newer countries, and in 1858 he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York in the spring of that year. Mr. Goodman stopped in New York for about a year, engaging in various occupations, a portion of the time being in a hotel. In 1857 he came by the Isthmus route to California. Shortly after his arrival in San Francisco he commenced the business of a peddler, confining his operations to the city, but as his capital increased he enlarged his business and made regular trips through the counties of

Yolo, Napa, Solano and Sonoma. During the time he was engaged in peddling he was also seeking a desirable location in which to engage in permanent business. Sonoma seemed to have the most attractions, and in 1864 he established a general merchandise store at Bodega Corners, an enterprise which he has since conducted. In 1874 a disastrous fire completely destroyed his store and stock of goods, but nothing daunted, he started again and in less than a week was meeting the demands of his customers in his new establishment. Mr. Goodman is a fine illustration of the success that men of his characteristics achieve. He came to California with no capital but untiring industry and a desire to succeed in life. These traits of his character, combined with a manly course of life, and square straightforward dealings have insured his success and secured him a competency. He has now one of the representative mercantile establishments of Bodega Township, and is well supported by the community in which he resides. His establishment is complete in all its appointments, and his well laden shelves contain all articles necessary in meeting the most exacting demands of the community, even to drugs and medicines. Mr. Goodman has also large · real estate interests in the county. He is the owner of 914 acres of timber and farming lands near Glen Mills, with substantial improvements, including orchard, etc. This place supports a large dairy of 120 cows. He also owns 419 acres in Ocean Township, consisting mostly of grazing lands. He is the owner of the buildings occupied in his business, and a residence at Bodega Corners. For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Goodman has been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Bodega Township. He is well known throughout his section, and has gained the respect and esteem of the community in which he resides. Enterprising and progressive in his views, he believes in the full growth and prosperity of Sonoina County, and is ever ready to aid in any enterprise tending to develop its resources. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster, a position he still retains. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is associated with Bodega Lodge, No. 213, F. & A. M., was one of the charter members of that lodge, and is now its master. In 1874 Mr. Goodman married Miss Fanny Kline, a native of Germany, but a resident of San Francisco. They have three children living—Rebecca, Frederick S., and David L.

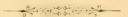


DWARD T. BALE, of Healdsburg, is a representative of one of the earliest white settlers of California. He was born at St. Helena, Napa County, January 7, 1844. His father, Dr. E. T. Bale, was born in London, England, in 1811, and there was reared and educated to the medical profession. He was commissioned by the Queen as surgeon of the English ship Harriet, which in the year 1832 made a voyage around Cape Horn and to the California coast. The ship put into port at Monterey, and soon afterward the young surgeon was married to Donna Maria Ignacia Soberanes, daughter of a Spanish military officer, who had come out to Mexican California in the interest of the Spanish Government and had married a sister of General Vallejo. Dr. Bale located at . San Francisco, and was soon after granted four leagues of the finest land in Napa County, the tract extending from what is now Rutherford Station to the line of Napa and Sonoma Counties. He located at St. Helena, and being a man of extraordinary push and enterprise, he soon commenced improvements which were the wonder of the natives. Among these were a grist and saw-mill (the first in California), which were operated by water power, and which are still standing on that portion of the Bale grant known as the "Lyman place." It yet retains the name of the Bale Mill. Mr. Bale let the job of its construction to Sam Brannan, the Mormon, who disappeared after its completion without having paid his help. He took an active interest in all matters promising to promote the welfare of the country, and was one of the party who raised

the bear flag at Monterey. In 1849 he went to the mines, but became sick with fever, and returned to his ranch, where he died in October of the same year. His widow is still living on the old homestead, aged seventy-two years. Their children were six in number, as follows: Loleta, wife of Louis Brooks, of Napa County; Caroline, wife of Charles Krug, one of the prominent men of Napa County; Edward T., Jr., whose name heads this sketch; Anita, who died at the age of twenty; Juanita and Mariano, who reside in Napa. The subject of this sketch was reared at the home place in Napa County until he was thirteen years of age when he was sent to Boston to be educated. After spending five years at Cambridge College he returned to the ranch. He was yet a boy at the breaking out of the civil war, but he enlisted in the service of the Union, and was assigned to the First California Cavalry, and commissioned Second Lieutenant by Gov. Lowe. He was promoted to First Lientenant, and finally received from President Lincoln his commission as Captain. He served with credit at Salt Lake and in Arizona until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge and returned to the ranch. From 1878 to 1880 he represented the railroad company and Wells, Fargo & Co., at Calistoga, and then removed to Sonoma County to look after his interests there. He has resided in Healdsburg since November, 1887. Mr. Bale was married in May, 1872, to Miss Francisca Juarez. They have had nine children, viz.: Edward, deceased; Freddie, Loleta, Anita, Ernest, Charles, Carolina, Edward and Dora. Mr. Bale has a membership in the N. S. G. W. and I. O. O. F. at Calistoga, and in the A. O. U. W. at Healdsburg. Mrs. Bale also belongs to the historic families of California. Her father, Don Cevetano Juarez, was born at Monterey Presidio February 24, 1809, and is the seventh son of Joaquin and Josefa Pasquala Guarnuno de Juarez. He received his education from private tutors, and on April 1, 1827, enlisted in the Mexican army. He was stationed at Presidio, San Francisco, until August 14 of that year,

when he went with his command to Sonoma to keep the Indians of Sonoma and Napa Valleys in subjection. One night in February, 1849, he was informed by an Indian that the citizens and soldiers stationed at San Rafael had been driven out by 2,000 Indians. The Don took five picked men and started for the scene. After his arrival there he found out the situation and started in pursuit of the hostile Indians. He overtook them at the Laguna, southwest of the present site of Petaluma, and after a skirmish the Indians retreated, but were again overtaken at the Wahluni rancheria, near where Sebastopol now stands. There he defeated them, and released 200 prisoners-civilized Indians, whom the hostiles had made prisoners at San Rafael. In the fight Don C. Juarez was wounded, an arrow entering his breast after having passed through a vest made from some thicknesses of rawhide. He sent a courier to the Presidio, San Francisco, with news of the affair, and forty soldiers were sent to meet the Indians. At the present site of Healdsburg the two forces came together, and this time the Indians were victorious. The soldiers, most of whom were wounded, returned to San Francisco, not having accomplished as much as did Juarez and his little band. He was honorably discharged from the army February 19, 1836. In the winter of 1837-'38 he brought horses and cattle into Napa Valley, and herding them during the day time, would return at night to Sonoma, where his family lived. In December, 1837, his assistance was required by General Vallejo in quelling a mutiny among the soldiers, and he aided in the successful accomplishment of that purpose, not without peril to himself. In 1839 he accomplished the return of twenty Indian soldiers who had deserted from General Vallejo, again placing his life in jeopardy in carrying out the dictates of his indomitable will. In 1840 he removed his family to his present place, the Tulucay grant (of two leagues), which was ceded to him by the Mexican Government October 6, of that year, and built an adobe house for a residence. In 1845 he built a larger adobe, and

both are vet standing. In 1848 he was elected Alcalde of the District of Sonoma. The same vear about twenty Americans assembled near where Healdsburg now stands, and Juarez raised a force and drove them away. The excitement was thereby raised to a high pitch. bad feelings prevailed, and the bear flag war resulted. On January 14, 1846, the Americans captured Sonoma Presidio, taking the garrison as prisoners. On June 18, Juarez was sent to join the Mexicans, who proposed to engage the Americans in war. He arrived at the rendezvous, near Santa Rosa, in time to save the lives of two Americans, and this act subsequently gained for him immunity from disturbance by the Americans. He took a neutral part during the subsequent troubles, and although he was often put to annoyance, received no personal injury and suffered no serious pecuniary loss. He is one of the few men granted lands by the Mexican Government, who preserved his possessions until they reached a large valuation, and he is now a wealthy man. His life has been full of adventure, and if published would read like a romance. He was married February 14, 1835, to Maria de Jesus Higuena, daughter of Francisco Higuena. She was born in San Francisco December 4, 1815. They have seven living children, viz.: Aujustin, Cayetano F., Dolores, Francisco J. (Mrs. Bale), Pasquala, Domitila and Sintoresa.



OHN STRONG.—The subject of this sketch resides in Bennett Valley, about two miles southeast of Santa Rosa, in the Santa Rosa school district, at which point he owns 240 acres of rich and productive land. He has twenty-five acres of vineyard, producing wine grapes of the Zinfandel variety, also three acres of orchard containing a large variety of fruits, among which are apples, peaches, pears, quinces, plums, and figs. The rest of his land is devoted to hay, grain and stock-raising. A comfortable cottage residence, large and commo-

dions barns and out-buildings attest the success which Mr. Strong is attaining. A brief resume of this gentleman's life is of interest and is as follows: He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1838, and is the son of George and Jennie (Vance) Strong, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Until the age of seventeen years he was reared upon his father's farm, where he became well versed in the practical details of farming and stock-raising. In 1855 he emigrated to Canada, and there engaged in farm labor until 1858. He then served an apprenticeship as a miller until 1862. In this latter year he started by the Isthmus route for California. Upon his arrival at San Francisco, not being able to secure work at his trade as a miller, he went into the country and engaged in farm labor, and later went to Santa Clara County, where he worked as a miller for about eighteen months. He then located in Plumas County, and for a short time was engaged in mining and also in farm work. In 1864 the Washoe mining excitement induced him to try his luck in that direction. A short stay at Washoe convinced him that he was not suited to the business of a miner, and he went to Napa County, engaging in agricultural pursuits until 1865. At this time cotton growing in Mexico was attracting considerable attention, and Mr. Strong concluded to embark in that enterprise. He proceeded to Mexico, but finding the climate, people and condition of the enterprise utterly unsuited to him, after a short stay he returned to San Francisco. He then entered the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad, and was for several months at work near Antioch. He then located in Knoxville, Lake County, where he was employed in the quicksilver mines. He then returned to Napa County, and in 1866 came to Sonoma County and located in Franze Valley, near Calistoga. There he rented a farm which he conducted for the next two years. In 1868 he moved to Santa Rosa, where he rented 172 acres of land from Winfield Wright, which he occupied for about a year. He then rented the Clark farm near Sebastopol, and conducted

the same until 1872, when he rented and moved to the Ogan farm on the Petaluma road. In June, 1873, Mr. Strong married Mrs. Catherine (Morrow) Martin, the widow of William Martin, formerly a resident of Sonoma County. Mr. Strong remained upon the last mentioned farm until 1875, when he purchased the land and took up his residence upon the farm described at the beginning of this sketch. Since that time he has devoted himself to its cultivation and improvement. He has been successful in both and now has one of the best and most productive farms in Bennett Valley. Mr. Strong is well known throughout a large portion of Sonoma County, and wherever known is respected and esteemed as one of the honest, straightforward and representative citizens of Sonoma County. He is a member of Santa Rosa Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. A strong supporter of the public schools, he has for ten years been a school trustee in his district. He is a faithful and consistent member of the Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Strong have six children, viz.: John H., Emma J., Margaret A., Joseph A., Mary E. and Samuel H. Mrs. Strong has two sons by her first marriage, William G. and James Thomas Martin, who are members of Mr. Strong's household.



ILLIAM STEPHENS, of the firm of Stephens & Co., wine manufacturers, conducts the extensive business of the establishment at Windsor. The firm is composed of George P. Norman and Mr. Stephens, the partnership having been effected in August, 1887. The plant was purchased from Bernard Hoben, who established the business in East Windsor, and after losing his wooden buildings there by fire, rebuilt on the present site in 1883. The buildings are of brick, the main portion having a ground area of 85 x 105 feet and being two stories in height. The fermenting cellar stands 72 x 84 feet on the ground, having had extensive additions made in 1888. The storage

capacity has been increased from 200,000 to 300,000 gallons under the present management. A distillery was added to the plant in 1887, and during the season of 1888 their department turned out 4,800 gallons of grape brandy in eight and a half days. The products of both winery and distillery have a high reputation and command a ready sale. They sell only to the wholesale trade, and place on the market over 160,000 gallons per annum. William Stephens, under whose strict supervision the business of the winery is carried on, is a native of Columbia, Adair County, Kentucky, born January 11. 1841, his parents being Nathaniel and Gillea (Bowmer) Stephens. His grandfather, William Stephens, removed to Kentucky from the vicinity of Jamestown, Virginia, in an early day, and Nathaniel Stephens was born in what is now Russell County, Kentucky. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, on his mother's side, was a native of North Carolina, who moved from there to Kentucky, and in the latter State the mother of William Stephens was born. His ancestors on the Stephens side were Scotch, and were driven to Holland at the time of the "Roundhead" agitation. The name of the mother's family, Bowmer, was originally Boehmer, and her grandfather, a Russian, was sent into exile. He reared two sons, one of whom, Elijah, located in Alabama, while John Bowmer, grandfather of William Stephens, located in Kentucky as before mentioned. He died in 1857, at the age of ninety-four years. Nathaniel Stephens was a farmer, but the grandfathers of William Stephens were both distillers. The subject of this sketch was reared at Columbia, Kentucky, and incidentally learned the distilling business with his grandfather. In 1858 he left his native State and removed to Indiana, where he resided for some time in Warwick and Spencer counties. From there he went to Iowa and traveled through that State, Nebraska and Missouri, in the interest of an agricultural implement house. In 1871 he came to the Pacific coast and traveled throughout California, Oregon, etc. In 1879 being associated with Mr. Wooden, the manufacturer, he went to Australia on business connected with the construction and sale of wind mills and wellboring machinery. He remained there about three years, with headquarters at Melbourne, and returned to San Francisco September 4. 1882. He engaged in farming and in real estate transactions, and still retains farming property near Santa Rosa. He leased the Windsor winery in 1886, and eleven months later, in connection with his partner, purchased the property. On his ranch seven miles west of Santa Rosa, on the Healdsburg and Sebastopol road, he has forty acres in grapes. They are Zinfandel, planted in 1883, and there is no better vineyard in the county. In 1888 they turned out three and a half tons to the acre. On a new road between Santa Rosa and Forestville he has 140 acres more. Mr. Stephens has been twice married. His first wife was Annie E. Rice, and is now deceased. By this marriage there are two children: William C. and Laura D. His present wife was formerly Miss Louisa Gessford, daughter of P. G. and Louisa J. Gessford, and sister of Senator Gessford. Her father is one of the most prominent men of Napa County. Politically, Mr. Stephens is a Democrat.

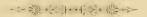
HRISTOPF SPRINGER was born in Holstein, Lower Germany, near the town of Elmshorn. August 8, 1836, his parents being Christopher and Margueretta (Timm) Springer. The former is now a resident of Germany and the latter died in 1861. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five died in infancy and another, Margueretta, died in 1866 at the age of twenty-one years. The living members of the family are Christopf and Frank. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on his father's farm, living with his parents until he was thirty-four years of age. According to the laws of Germany every boy as soon as he is old enough is compelled to

attend school until he is fifteen, except in cases where he is of poor parents, when, during the summer months he is allowed to stay out with the exception of two half days in each of these months. Mr. Springer was married May 27, 1866, to Mary E. Kroger, who was born May 12, 1840. In 1870 he and his family sailed from Hamburg on the steamer Hosasen, and landed in New York where they had to wait nine days for a steamer to Panama. From there they came to San Francisco, landing there May 13. The following day he came to Petaluma, where he lived about two months and then rented the farm on which he now resides. In 1876 he purchased the place, which contains forty-eight acres of improved land, devoted to raising fruit, hay and potatoes. There are about ten acres in trees of various kinds of fruit and one acre in vines, which is principally for home use. Mrs. Springer died October 28, 1884. She was the mother of five children, of whom the eldest, John, was born in Germany, and the others, Katie M., Mary E., Frank and Lena, were born in this country.



W. & E. W. DAVIS, proprietors of Yulupa Ranch and Vineyard. This magnificent ranch and vineyard is one of the most valuable and best improved properties in Bennett Valley. The ranch comprises 365 acres of rich and productive land, situated in the above named valley, five and one half miles southeast of Santa Rosa. Fifty acres are devoted to vineyard, producing wine grapes of Zinfandel, Mission and other approved varieties. A fine orchard produces a large variety of fruits, such as are grown throughout the valley, also many that are cultivated in other sections including oranges, lemons, persimmons, almonds, walnuts, etc. The location, climate, soil, etc., seem adapted to an innumerable variety. General farming and stock-raising are also conducted in the most approved style, seventy-five acres being devoted to hay and grain while the stock

finds abundant pasturage in the hills. the sheep are found 170 head of thoroughbred Shropshire sheep, also fine specimens of Durham and Devon cattle and the most approved and valuable grades of draft and road horses. The improvements on this model farm are numerous and first-class in every respect. Among them are a modern residence, commodious and complete in all its appointments, large and well ordered barns and out-buildings. There is also one of the most complete and the largest winery in the valley, with a capacity of 150,000 gallons. Attached to the winery is a distillery of a capacity of 2,000 gallons. The products of this winery and distillery rank as among the best in Sonoma County. The owners of the above named property, G. W. & E. W. Davis, are well known pioneers and representative business men of Sonoma County. They have also a fine ranch of 287 acres, situated one and one-half miles southeast of their home farm, upon which there is a vineyard of 100 acres of Zinfandel wine grapes, and also thirteen acres of orchard producing French prunes and plums. These lands are admirably adapted to general farming, having some timber and plenty of running water. G. W. Davis and his son, E. W. Davis, also own 160 acres of hay and grain land, two and one-half miles south of Santa Rosa, upon which farming operations are conducted in connection with their Bennett Valley farm. The Yulupa ranch was originally owned by I. De Turk, of Santa Rosa, and was purchased and occupied by the present owners in 1885.



AMILLE AGUILLON.—The world wide reputation that the wines of Sonoma Valley have gained for purity, bouquet and excellence has not been the work of a day or a year, nor the result of chance, but is the result of years of careful attention and study of skillful and expert wine makers. Many of these skilled wine producers are from the old

wine districts of France and Germany, among which mention must be made of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Aguillon is a native of the Department of Basses Alpes, France, born in 1828. His father, François Aguillon, was a large farmer and wine manufacturer, and died when the subject of this memoir was quite young. Mr. Aguillon was reared upon the estate and became skilled in all the practical duties of farming and wine growing, and from an early age was in charge of the management of the farm in all its details. In 1851, the estate being sold, Mr. Aguillon decided to emigrate to the United States. He therefore proceeded to London and secured passage on a sailing vessel around Cape Horn to California. Soon after his arrival in San Francisco, he located in the mines where he remained for a year or more. Not being suited to a miner's life, he returned to San Francisco and entered upon the occupation of gardening. He spent many years there working at that and other occupations until 1865 when he came to Sonoma and established himself in the wine making industry. Mr. Aguillon's success was assured from the start. Square business dealing, combined with a thorough knowledge of his business enabled him to increase his operations, and to-day he has the largest and most complete winery in the city of Sonoma. This is located on the west side of the plaza, where he owns a lot 80x75 feet upon which are large two-story adobe buildings well adapted to his business. The capacity of the winery is 75,000 to 80,000 gallons, and in connection with the winery is also a distillery. The products of this winery are mostly clarets, but some white wines are also manufactured. In addition to the property above mentioned Mr. Aguillon is also the possessor of forty-five acres of land just north of Sonoma, which are devoted to fruit culture, thirty acres being in orchard, producing French prunes, cherries, apples, pears, peaches, quinces, etc. This land he purchased in 1879, and since that time has made all the improvements upon the place. Mr. Aguillon is a good citizen, and

one who by his consistent and straightforward course of life has gained the respect of the community in which he resides. Politically, he is a strong and consistent Republican. In 1860 he visited France, and while there married Miss Camille Turrell, a native of that country. From this marriage there are three children: Elsie, Berthe and Gabrielle, all natives of California.



LBERT BURNHAM was born in Penobscot County, Maine, in 1809, his parents being Jesse and Elizabeth (Harvey) Burnham, both natives of that State. Mr. Burnham was reared to the hard labor attending the cultivation of the soil in his native State, and was also, in his young manhood, engaged in the lumber woods on the Penobscot River. At the age of twenty-one years he commenced life upon his own account, and he then purchased good land at a \$1.75 per acre and commenced the clearing and establishing of a farm. In 1832 he was united in marriage with Miss Adah Thayer, the daughter of Spencer and Abigail Thayer. Mrs. Burnham's parents were also natives of Maine. For nearly twenty years Mr. Burnham devoted himself to tilling the almost sterile soil of his native State. Desirons of bettering his condition he, in 1851, embarked for California. Upon his arrival here he engaged in mining and farm labor until 1853. In that year he sought his fortune in the Klamath River mines. There he was fairly successful and in 1855 he returned East and resumed work at his old home. In 1862 he returned to California bringing his family with him. This time he came overland, and upon his arrival came to Sonoma County, and located in Bennett Valley, where he has since resided. Mr. Burnham, in connection with his two sons, is the owner of 320 acres of hill land in the valley before named. His lands are situated in the Strawberry school district, on the Petaluma and Bennett Valley road, about ten miles from Santa Rosa and about twelve miles from Petaluma. He has fine hay and grazing lands, which are also well adapted for grape cultivation. During the past few years Mr. Burnham and his sons have made vine growing a success. They have now (1888) twenty-five acres of wine grapes of the Zinfandel variety, besides a family vineyard which is producing a large variety of table grapes. In order to reap the full benefit of their vine culture, they have erected a winery upon their lands with a capacity of 60,000 gallons. This enables them to convert the product of their own vineyard into wine, and also that of their neighbors who have no wineries. Their enterprise has been of great benefit to that section of the valley, and is duly appreciated. With the exception of a small quantity of white wines, their production is entirely claret. They also raise considerable hay and grain and their farm is well stocked. Among the stock are 200 head of Shropshire sheep, and fine specimens of both horses and cattle. Mr. Burnham, although four score years of age, is hale and hearty, and in the full pos session of his mental faculties. His strong physique enables him to successfully conduct his farming, stock and wine industries, and his enterprising sons are reaping the benefits of the rich and practical experience which his long and useful life has gained him. As might naturally be expected after so long a residence in the county, he has a host of friends and acquaintances, all of whom unite in awarding him the respect and esteem which his consistent course of life so justly entitles him to receive. In political matters he is a strong Republican. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Burnham the following named children have been born, viz.: Isabel, John and Joseph C. Isabel married James W. Sylvester, and is now residing in Healdsburg. John married Miss Emma Lumsden and has two children, Mabel and Ada, They are residing on the home farm. Joseph C. married Miss Mary M. Wilson and has two children, Christina and Albert. He and his family also reside on the home farm. As before stated Messrs. John and Joseph C. Burnham are

associated with their father in the farming, stock and wine industry, and much of the success that has been secured in conducting these industries must be attributed to their energetic habits coupled with intelligent business principles.

ARTIN HUDSON, deceased, one of the pioneers of Sonoma County, was born in the State of Virginia, July 24, 1807. At a youthful age he became a resident of Tennessee, where he married Miss Elizabeth McAlroy, May 24, 1832. Later he became a resident of Missouri, from which he started early in May, 1848, with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, with ox teams for an overland trip to California. Spending the winter following with his brother, William Hudson, a pioneer of a still earlier date, he settled in Los Guilicos Valley in the spring of 1849. After the Los Guilicos Rancho became the property of William Hood, which it did in 1850, Mr. Hudson bought of him about 2,300 acres. There he ever afterward lived the quiet life of an agriculturist, devoting himself to improving his fine estate. After coming to California he became the father of two children, and of his family of seven children, five are still living, though only his son Henry and his daughter, Mrs. Atterbury, are residents of Sonoma County. Mr. Hudson died December 14, 1871. His widow survived until 1888.



OL. WALTERS, of Mendocino Township, is a native of North Carolina, born February 1, 1846, his parents being William and Jerusha (Miller) Walters. Both parents were natives of North Carolina, of which colony their ancestors were residents previous to Revolutionary times. In 1849 the family removed to southwestern Missouri, locating in McDonald County. In 1852 the father crossed

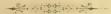
the plains to California, coinc into the mines of the Shasta region. In 1854 he returned to Missouri with the intention of bringing his family out to the Golden State, which he did in 1856. The train in which they came was made up at Westport, and after a trip of five months' duration, coming across the plains, the family arrived in Napa County. A month later they came to Sonoma County, and Mr. Walters took up land on the Sotoyome grant. After a residence there of nearly nine years, they removed to a place on Mill Creek. The mother of the subject of this sketch died in this county in 1879, and his father in 1884. Sol. Walters grew to manhood in Sonoma County. When a boy sixteen years of age he started out as a vaquero, and engaged in trading in stock. When in his twentieth year he bought a ranch in the mountains, about three miles from Skaggs' Springs, and was there engaged in the raising of cattle and horses until 1871. He then went to Texas, and from there he drove cattle to Idaho, following much of the way the route by which the family had journeyed to California in 1856. He stocked a ranch in Owyhee County, Idaho Territory, and in connection with George T. Miller, had 7,000 cattle there. He sold out in 1879 and came to Sonoma County again, locating where he now resides. Mr. Walters was married in the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, in June, 1880, to Miss Susan J. Harley, a native of Oregon, and reared in Idaho. They have two children-Willis R. and Adelma. Politically Mr. Walters is a Republican. He is a member of Sotoyome Lodge. F. & A. M., Healdsburg. The ranch owned by Mr. Walters consists of 380 acres, and occupies a picturesque location about six miles from Healdsburg, on the main highway between that place and Guerneville. About thirty acres of the place are planted to grapes, the vines ranging in age from three to nine years. The varieties are Zinfandel, Gray Riesling, Carignane, Grenache, Malvoise and Grossblaue. About 100 acres of the place are devoted to general farming. He usually has about forty acres in

alfalfa, of which a portion is cut three times annually and then pastured, the three crops averaging over six tons per acre. About forty acres of wheat turn out forty bushels to the acre annually. There are twenty acres usually in barley, which, being on high land, averages a little less per acre than the wheat. The place is well watered, there being five good springs on the hill land. Mr. Walters usually pastures about 300 head of Shropshire and Merino sheep, selling off the increase each year. He keeps about 100 head of fine Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, and also buys and sells cattle. For work horses he uses the Normans and Clydesdales, and for driving, the McClelland and Belmonts, etc. Mr. Walters' residence cocupies a beautiful location in a natural grove. It is a very handsome structure and was erected in 1884, at a cost, all told, of \$6,000. The barn, which is situated across the road, was built in 1888. It is large and presents a fine and substantial appearance, and has all the modern conveniences for the breeding and care of stock. The buildings are a credit to the township, and reflect credit on Mr. Walters, who has done so much by his example to advance the standard in this direction.

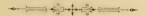


AVID HUDSON, deceased .- The subject of this sketch was born July 7, 1843, son of Martin and Elizabeth (McAlroy) Hudson. Almost the earliest recollections of his life were incidents impressed upon his youthful mind connected with the journey across the plains, deserts and mountains on the overland journey made from Missouri to this State in 1848. At the pioneer home established by his father in Los Guilicos Valley, in the spring of 1849, his youthful and manhood days were spent in agricultural pursuits. After his father's death, in 1871, he succeeded to the ownership of the residence, and quite a portion of the original large estate. December 20, 1868, Mr. Hudson was united in marriage with

Miss Elizabeth Bower, who was born in the State of Pennsylvania, but reared in this State from the age of ten years, or from 1862. To them four children were born, viz.: Alvin T., Bettie, Mettie, and Lena. From his sixth year the life of David Hudson was spent at the old home in the beautiful valley, his death occurring April 30, 1879. There his family still live, his widow having become the wife of Buchanan McClelland.



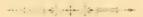
UCHANAN McCLELLAND, whose residence is upon the old Hand the Santa Rosa and Sonoma road in Los Guilicos Valley, five miles east of Santa Rosa, is a Sonoma County man by birth, dating his birth in Bennett Valley, a son of John and Mary C. McClelland, January 3, 1856. His boyhood and manhood have thus far been spent in agricultural life in the county of his birth. His parents, who were among the pioneers of the county, having settled in Bennett Valley in 1852, are still living and at this writing have their home in Los Angeles County, this State, having removed from this county in 1882. The subject of this sketch is now the only representative of the family living in Sonoma Valley. November 25, 1881, Mr. McCllelland wedded Mrs. Elizabeth Hudson, widow of David Hudson, since which time he has resided at the old Hudson home established in 1849. The estate under the management of Mr. McClelland consists of 117 acres, twenty acres of which are in vineyard. Mr. McClelland is a native son of Sonoma County, has great pride in the land of his birth, and nothing in his power tending to build up its best interests, is ever withheld.



OBERT B. LYON.—Among the mechanics and business men of Sonoma is the subject of this sketch, whose shops are located on Broadway. Mr. Lyon has at that point a black-

smith and general repair shop. He is a thorough mechanic and an inventor of no little note. Among the many improvements and inventions made by him, two are specially worthy of mention. The Lyon's driveway gate, one of the most simple and durable of the class of self opening gates that can be conceived, requiring a force of but twelve or fourteen pounds to operate it, is his invention, as is also the Lyon's vineyard and gang plow, the special feature of which is that each plow has a roller or lateral motion that enables all the blades to cut at a uniform depth. Mr. Lyon claims to have constructed the first riding plow ever used in Sonoma Valley. He has also made other improvements well known in the community in which he resides. The subject of this sketch was born in La Fayette County, Missouri, December 9, 1832. His parents, John and Sarah (Philpott) Lyon, were natives of Patrick County, Virginia, who emigrated to Missouri in 1832. His father was a farmer and stock grower and to this calling Mr. Lyon was reared until the death of his father in 1847, his mother having died the preceding year. He was thus thrown upon his own resources, and at sixteen years of age apprenticed himself to learn the blacksmith and wagon making trade. After serving his time he started in business for himself and opened a shop in Harrisonville, Missouri, which he conducted until the spring of 1854, at which time he started overland for California, driving an ox team the whole distance. Upon his arrival in California he located in Sonoma County, and in partnership with his uncle, A. G. Lyon, established a blacksmith and wagon shop at Sonoma. In 1855 he went into partnership with Charles McHarvey in the same business. This partnership continued until 1856 when he purchased Mr. McHarvey's interest and soon after took V. Hope into the business as a partner. They conducted the business until May, 1857, when Mr. McHarvey returned from the East and again entered the firm, which then became McHarvey, Hope & Co., so remaining until 1860, when Mr. Lyon retired from the business.

He rented a farm in Sonoma Valley which he conducted the next year, then established a shop at the Embarcadero, running it until 1863, and spending the next two years in the United States Government employ at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Returning to Sonoma in 1865, he again entered into partnership with McHarvey and Hope, where he remained until the fall of 1868. He was then employed at the navy vard until 1870 at which time he returned and established his present shops. Mr. Lyon has long been identified with Sonoma County and is well known throughout the Valley of Sonoma. He has for over thirty-three years been a member of Sonoma Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the Pueblo Lodge, No. 168, A. O. U. W. In political matters he is a strong Republican. An ardent believer in the public school system, he has for several years served as school trustee. In 1857 Mr. Lyon married Miss Harriett Akers, the daughter of Stephen and Lotha (Snead) Akers, of Sonoma Valley. To this marriage six children have been born, three of whom are now living: Nellie, who married Professor C. L. Ennis, living at Anaheim, Los Angeles County; Ada, wife of Albert F. Panli of Sonoma; and Grace.



UGENE H. LIGHT was born in Elkhart County, Indiana, June, 22, 1840. His father, Emanuel Light, was a native of Virginia, and in early life located in Ohio, where he married Miss Harriet Prudent, a native of that State. In 1838 his parents moved to Indiana, and there his father engaged in farming, and also worked at his trade of a carpenter and builder. Mr. Light's mother died in 1842. His father then married Miss Emily Bentley, a native of New York. In 1853 his father and family crossed the plains with ox teams, to California, and located in Monterey County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1856. In that year he came to Sonoma County, and took up his residence in

Santa Rosa. Here he purchased twelve acres of land-what is now known as Kroucke's Parkwhich he planted with fruit trees, and, in 1859, he purchased 100 acres just east of the town of Santa Rosa. The subject of this sketch was a member of his father's family during these varions moves. He was reared as a farmer and fruit grower, and, after his arrival in this county, received the advantages of schooling in the public schools, and also later was in attendance at Professor Scott's academy in Santa Rosa. His father sold off his 100 acre tract. forty acres to G. W. Davis, twenty acres to George Hood, and twelve acres to Mr. Bradshaw. Mr. Light purchased the rest, which he sold in 1866 to G. W. Davis. In 1866 he accompanied his father (who had sold his twelve acre homestead to William Hinton), to Dry Creek, above Healdsburg, and for the next two years was engaged in farming upon the Bennett place, which he and his father had rented. His father then moved to Tulare County, and Mr. Light returned to Santa Rosa and rented 140 acres of G. W. Davis. After harvesting one crop of grain from this land he purchased, in 1869, 108 acres from William Cooper, on the Petaluma road, five miles south of Santa Rosa. He there engaged in general farming until 1873, when he sold out to H. Moore, and, returning to Santa Rosa, he again rented and tilled the farm of Mr. Davis for about two years. He also purchased a town lot of one acre, upon which he took up his residence. After ceasing his farm occupations he engaged in teaming and contracting in Santa Rosa until 1882. In that year he sold his town property and purchased eighteen acres of improved land one mile and a half east of Santa Rosa. Since that time Mr. Light has devoted his attention to the improvement and cultivation of this land. Mountain View Farm -as he appropriately names it-under his energetic and intelligent labors, is destined to become one of the most beautiful and productive orchards in his section. There are now six acres in orchard, producing French prunes, pears, apples, peaches, apricots, figs, walnuts,

etc. There is also a small vineyard, vielding a large variety of the most approved table grapes. Besides the fruit already mentioned, a great variety of berries are also cultivated. These lands are well watered, there being several neverfailing springs upon the place. Mr. Light has availed himself of this, and devoted a considerable portion of his land to the cultivation of vegetables, which find a ready and remunerative market in Santa Rosa. A neat and substantial cottage and suitable out-buildings are among his improvements. Mr. Light has from early boyhood been identified with Sonoma County. He is a well known and respected citizen, progressive in his views, and ready to aid in any movement tending to advance the interests and welfare of the community in which he resides. He is a consistent member of the Christian church. In political matters he is a strong Republican. In 1870 Mr. Light was united in marriage with Miss Nannie Robinson. No children have blessed this union. Mrs. Light is the daughter of John W. and Sarah (Whitton) Robinson, who came to California in 1849, and resided in Napa County until 1865, when they took up their residence in Sonoma County. Mr. Light's parents are now residents of Shasta County.

D. SINK is president of the Cloverdale
Wine Company, which has an extensive plant in Cloverdale, near the depot of the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad. The winery was established in 1878 by I. DeTurk, whom the present owner succeeded. The building is of brick, 100 feet square, and is two stories in height. The possible storage capacity is 300,000 gallons, and about 70,000 gallons of wine are made per annum, the most improved machinery being used. They usually keep over from 25,000 to 30,000 gallons. The officers of the Cloverdale Wine Company are as follows: W. D. Sink, president; J. G. Heald, secretary; and William Caldwell, treasurer.

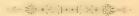
Their wines have a high reputation, and command a ready market. W. D. Sink, the president, is a native of Philadelphia, born May 2, 1841, his parents being Daniel and Phebe (Hodges) Sink, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Philadelphia. When the subject of this sketch was two years old his parents removed to Rome, New York. In 1849, the father came out to California, via Cape Horn, on the ship George Washington, and was followed by his wife in 1851. In 1853 W.D. Sink came out, also via Panama, landing at San Francisco February 16, from the steamer Sierra Nevada, and at Stockton joined his father, who was in business there. A short time afterward they went to the mines at Empire Gulch, in Calaveras County, and were there and at Reynolds' Ferry until 1859, when they came to Cloverdale. Here the father started the first stage line out of Cloverdale, running to Ukiah, and W. D. Sink had charge of the stable at the Ukiah end of the line. After two years he went to ranching near Cloverdale, and his father also has a ranch near by. Mr. Sink was married in this county, in 1865, to Miss Mary Etta Cooley, a native of Marietta, Ohio. They have five children, viz.: Carrie, Walter, Fred. Bert and Addie. Mr. Sink is a member of the order of Chosen Friends, I. O. O. F., and of the A. O. U. W. Politically he is a Republican, a member of the county central committee, and and has been a delegate to the State and county conventions of his party. He is an active, enterprising man, and takes an interest in everything tending to the advancement of the interests of Cloverdale and Sonoma County. His ranch, containing 600 acres, is situated one mile north of Cloverdale, on the old Ukiah road. When he settled on it in 1861 it was all timber land, with no improvements, but has undergone a wonderful transformation since that time. He has now twenty acres in fruit, ranging in age from five to twenty years, only about one acre of the latter age, but all in bearing. The trees are peaches, plums, pears, apricots, cherries, etc. He has fifty acres in vineyard, from three

to fifteen years old, about five acres being of the older vines. They are Missions, Zinfandel, Feher Szagos, Muscat and Black Hamburg. The remainder of the place is devoted to general farming.



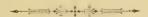
MARLES KNUST is proprietor of the Sulphur Creek Vineyard and Winery, situated at the head of Cloverdale district Russian River Valley, one mile from Cloverdale. The ranch contains 215 acres of land, of which thirty-four acres are in vineyard, two in orchard, sixteen in grain, and sixty in bench land, partly cleared, which will be set out in prunes and olives, with probably some peaches. The vineyard ranges in age from five to fifteen years, the vines being principally Zinfandel, Burgundy, Chasselas, Tenturier, Rose of Peru, Black Hamburg, Black Malvoise, Black Prince, Tokay, Black Morocco, Muscat of Alexandria, Mission, and small amounts of many other choice varieties. The storage capacity of his winery is 10,000 gallons, and the entire cooperage is 12,000 gallons. He makes up only his own grapes. He has been making San Francisco the market for his wines, and gets the very highest prices. His orchard consists of prunes and peaches principally, also some figs, oranges, cherries, etc. Mr. Knust is a native of Hanover, born January 31, 1837, his parents being Christopher and Dorothea (Wissel) Knust. He attended public school from the age of six to fourteen years. At the age of fifteen he went to Hamburg, where he attended private school and took English lessons. He traveled through various Rhenish provinces, where he had many relatives, and there became familiar with the wine business. In May, 1856, he sailed from Hamburg on the sailing vessel Horizon, and with only one stop, at Valparaiso, arrived at San Francisco in December, 1856. He remained there over two years, turning his attention to anything he found to do. He went to the mines at Downieville, Sierra County, and

engaged in mining there, but afterward was employed in the quartz mills of Mr. Reese at Sierra Buttes, where he was engaged for over three years. He then bought a ranch on the bank of Truckee River, at O'Neill Station, and named the place the "Truckee House," and when the railroad passed through, he went to Reno, Nevada, and engaged in the mercantile business. From 1870 to 1882 he was one of the largest merchants in Reno. He came to Sonoma County in 1882, and located where he now resides. While a resident of Reno, he was married in Ukiah to Miss Sarah Bartlett, a native of Missouri. They have five children, viz.: Lillian, wife of Judge Hastings, one of the leading men of California; August E., who is in charge of the Hastings wine cellar in Lake County, where he has been very successful in wine-making; Edwin, who is with the Cloverdale Banking and Commercial Company; and James and William. Mr. Knust is a member of the A. F. & A. M. at Cloverdale. He took his blue lodge and chapter degrees at Downieville. For five years he was master of the Reno Lodge, and high priest of the chapter at Reno three years. He was made a Knight Templar in De Witt Clinton Commandery, Virginia City, and now belongs to Santa Rosa Commandery.



OHN H. OVERTON was born in Lexington, La Fayette County, Missouri, March 2, 1833. His parents, John W. and Mary (Tetherow) Overton, were natives of North Carolina, the latter of German descent. The Overton family were of Scotch descent, representatives of the family first coming to this country during the reign of Charles II., of England. The Overtons were in sympathy with the Cromwell movement, and when Charles was restored to the throne, they had to leave England, and emigrated to America, settling in Virginia. John Overton, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Revolutionary

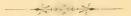
After he was discharged, in 1784, he moved from Virginia to North Carolina, and from there to Tennessee in 1807. There were several members of the family who moved to Tennessee, and Overton County of that State was named for some of them. In 1829 the family moved to Illinois, near Vandalia, and in 1831 to Missouri, where the old gentleman died in 1833. In 1848 John W. Overton and his family moved to Dallas County, Texas, where he remained until April, 1853. At this time the family, consisting of Mr. Overton, his wife and six children - five sons and one daughtercrossed the plains to California, coming from San Diego by steamer to San Francisco. They went to Stockton, where they resided five years, and then moved to Vallicita, Calaveras County. In the winter of 1863 he moved to Sonoma County, where he died in August, 1875. His wife is still living in the county. John H. Overton spent ten years in the middle and sonthern mines of California and in the mines of Arizona and Mexico. In 1864 he came to this county and has since resided here. October 14, 1865, he moved onto his present place in Vallejo Township, consisting 290 acres, devoted principally to dairying and stock-raising. Mr. Overton was married in 1876 to Sarah Beeson, a native of England. They have four children: Mary A., William R., Arthur E., and John A.



E HAY BROTHERS, vineyardists and proprietors of the Icaria winery, are located south of Cloverdale. Living on separate places they have a winery on each ranch, the total storage capacity being 40,000 gallons. Their land is well adapted to the culture of the grape, and the wine manufactured by them enjoys a high reputation and commands the most advanced prices. Their land is a portion of what was formerly the property of the Icarian Colony. A. De Hay, senior member of the firm, purchased the prop-

erty from the Bank of California for the colony in 1881, and in 1886 it was divided up. On his place he has 110 acres, of which twenty-five acres are planted to the following varieties of wine grapes: Gray Riesling, Sauvignon Vert, Carignane, Mataro, Malbecand Zinfandel. These vines range in age from three to seven years. In the spring of 1889 he added ten acres more of vineyard, the varieties being Sauvignon Vret and Pinot Blanc. A. De Hay is a native of France, born June 16, 1842, his parents being Pierre Antoinne and Louise (Fagnez) De Hay. His paternal grandfather was a soldier of the great Napoleon. On his mother's side his remote ancestry is traced back to Spain. Mr. De Hay spent his early life at his native place, and there received his schooling. When in his fourteenth year he went to Aras, and there learned the trade of barber. He afterward traveled all through France and was four years in Paris. One summer he spent in the Pyrenees Mountains, at a famous resort, and the following winter he spent at Saragossa, Spain. He then returned home and entered the army for the short term, returning home subject to call after six months' drill. In 1864 he went to London, and two years later took passage on the ship Hudson for New York, where he landed August 3, 1866. A few days later he went to Philadelphia with a young English friend, and for three or four months following was engaged on a farm seven miles from Westchester, among the Quakers. About Christmas he went to Washington, and was engaged at his trade that winter at the National Hotel. Thence he went to Chicago, and a few months later to Atchison, Kansas, and from there to Topeka. He then went to a French settlement in the same State, and embarked in the general mercantile business. A year later he sold out and went to Wamego, where he conducted a barber shop for about two years. He next went to Adams County, and bought a barber shop in Corning. After three or four years there the colony of which he was a member dissolved, and he with relatives, came to California, locating for a short time at St.

Helena. He bought an interest in a barber shop, and then set about seeking a location for a colony of his friends, finally picking out the locality where he now resides. He was married in Kansas to Miss Maria Laroux, a native of the Island of Jersey. Her father, a prominent man, having been a member of the Republican Congress of France, was exiled by Napoleon III. He died in Sonoma County, where he was publishing a French paper, in 1885. His brother Pierre was a great philosopher. Mr. and Mrs. De Hay have six children living, viz.: Paul, Emil, Alice, Henrietta, Louise and Armand. One child, Marie, is deceased.



ARTLEY CARY was born in Crawford County, Ohio, May 15, 1829. His parents were Quakers and were both natives of Pennsylvania. Able Cary, his father, was born under the shade of the Alleghany Mountains. By his first marriage there were seven children, and after the death of his wife he was married again to Susanna Quaintance, by whom he had four children. Mr. Cary was among the first settlers of Bucyrus, Ohio, where he lived until 1840, when he moved to Steuben County, Indiana, and died there in 1855 or 1856. Bartley Cary is a son by his father's last marriage. When he was quite young he was bound out to his consin, Aaron Cary, for a period of seven years. He was to learn a trade and go to school three years of the time, but so far as the schooling was concerned he received very little, and was put to work in a tannery, where the most of the time he was grinding bark. After being thus employed for about four years, he became tired of his lot, and leaving his cousin, he went to Indiana, where his father was then residing. For a part of a year he worked in a tannery there. He then went into the pineries of Wisconsin, and engaged in logging on the Chippewa River, and in rafting on the Mississippi as far as St. Louis, making two trips to that place, one in 1848 and the other the next year. He then returned to Angola, Indiana, and entered a cabinet shop, where he remained one year, after which he went over the State line to Hillsdale, Michigan, and hired out as a journeyman to a man named Peck, who carried on the cabinet business at that place. In 1852 Mr. Cary started overland for the Pacific coast, leaving Angola on the 9th of May, and on the 27th of August following, landed in Gold Cañon, Nevada, where the city of Dayton now stands. There he spent the winter with some forty miners and the next spring went to Placerville in this State. He engaged in the mines there until 1854, when he returned to Nevada and located in the Carson Valley. He, in connection with his nephew, Edwin Cary, bought and took up land, where they carried on business together for five years. They opened a store in the valley, within two miles of where Sheridan now stands, and right under the mountain Toncodilum, which towers upward a distance of 5,075 feet, and there conducted a business, trading with the emigrants on their way to California.. Their goods were packed over the mountains from Placerville. Some rough and exciting events took place, one in particular which stands as a matter of history in that locality, and that is the hanging of a man known as Lucky Bill. He was a noted and dangerous character, who at that time had a ranch about a mile from where Mr. Carv's was, and he was also engaged in trading and dealing in stock. For a crime in which he became implicated he was hanged by a vigilance party of about fifty men, on a flat near Clear Creek. At the time of leaving that neighborhood, Mr. Cary sold his interest to his nephew, went over on Carson River and took up a piece of land where he remained until the fall of 1861. In that year he returned to the East, and on the 4th of February, 1862, was married in Angola, Indiana, to Maria Bigler, a native of Richland County, Ohio. The following March he, with his wife, again crossed the plains, arriving in Carson Valley August 4. They remained on the ranch, on Carson River, where Mr. Cary was engaged in

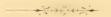
stock-raising until November, 1867, when he again went East, this time via the Nicaragua route. They then made their residence in Indiana for over three years, during which time the ranch in Nevada was rented, until sold for them by Mr. Cary's brother. In 1870 Mr. Cary returned to the coast and bought of his nephew the original place where he first settled in Carson Valley, and remained in that locality until 1881. The last two years of his residence there he rented the ranch and lived in Carson City. From there, after selling his ranch in October, he moved to Santa Clara County, California, and for nearly a year kept a livery stable in San Jose, and on the 13th of July, 1882, came to this county and bought his present place in Vallejo Township, two miles from Petaluma. The ranch contains fifty acres, and is devoted to general farming. It can be credited to Mr. Cary that he has made seven trips across the plains. He has been a Mason since 1868, and now belongs to Arcturus Lodge, No. 180, of Petaluma. Mr. and Mrs. Cary have had three chidren: Hattie Mabel, born in Angola, Indiana, May 5, 1864, and died January 25, 1867; Ed and Fred, as they are commonly called, are twins, and were born in Waterloo, DeKalb County, Indiana, May 25, 1868.



ship, is a native of Prussia, born January 31, 1826, and a son of Christ and Eliza Gearing. His father was a dealer in stock, hides, tallow, etc. Charles was reared in his native country, and between the ages of five and fourteen years he attended school, after that accompanying his father in his business. In 1846 he went to Bremen, and there took passage on the sailship Capelar (Captain Krudop), bound for Baltimore, which port he reached after a voyage of forty-six days. He remained in the vicinity of Baltimore for a time, then went successively to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. At the latter city he remained

quite awhile, then went to Baltimore again. From there he journeyed by stage to Cumberland, Maryland, and from there to Wheeling, West Virginia. He was for some time employed there on the construction of the suspension bridge, and afterward in farming in that vicinity. From there he went to St. Louis where he remained until 1852. In that year he went to New Orleans, and in company with others, chartered a steamer for Chagras. Instead, however, they were landed at Aspinwall. From there he went afoot across the Isthmus. He remained in Panama about six weeks, camping. A large party, including Mr. Gearing, took passage in an old sailing vessel bound for San Francisco. The vessel was quite unmanageable, and the voyage became a tedious one. When 1,500 miles from port they found the water was giving out, and all hands were placed on an allowance of one pint a day. They headed for land, and reaching a Mexican port, took in a fresh supply of water and started anew. They lost their bearings and put into the Sandwich Islands. By paying a large price, fifty of the passengers were enabled to take passage on a schooner for San Francisco. As Mr. Gearing had but \$2.50 left he was compelled to stay by his ship. Finally they got a good start, and sailed through the Golden Gate twelve days before the schooner arrived. The boat, which was the Sacramento, Captain Henry commanding, was condemned as soon as it reached San Francisco. They had been at sea 143 days in a tide which was liable to have gone to the bottom at any time. After a time Mr. Gearing went to the mines of the North Fork of the American River, near Auburn. After remaining there five or six months and getting a splinter of rock in his eye, he was compelled to go to Sacramento where he could be doctored. From there he went to a point below Thompson's Flat, near Chico, where he again followed mining for one winter. He then engaged in farming on a ranch fourteen miles from Sacramento, for another man, and after a couple of years was compelled to take the place for his pay

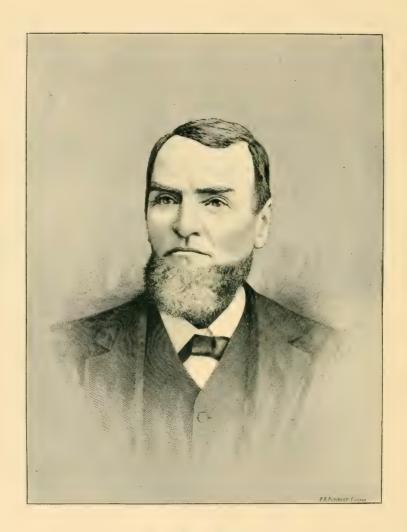
He farmed there several years, and also burned charcoal. In 1857 he went to Oregon, and in the following year returned to California and located in the vicinity of Fort Ross, Sonoma County, where he dealt in cattle. In 1862 he sold his cattle, on account of the severe winter, and disposing also of a fruit store which he had in Petaluma, he went to Truckee, Nevada County, and there followed gardening. He then returned to Sonoma County, and remained with friends in Blucher Valley for a time. Mr. Gearing was married in San Francisco to Miss Jessie McKay, a native of Nova Scotia, and soon after engaged in farming in Crane Valley, Sonoma County. One year later he opened a butcher shop in Sebastopol. In 1872 he came to Healdsburg and opened a meat market here. Four years later Mr. Miller (of Miller & De Lano) became his partner, this partnership continuing three years. His health would not allow him to continue in the business, and he has since resided at his present home, convenient to Markwell's slaughter-house, which he is conducting. Mr. and Mrs. Gearing are rearing a child, Maggie Powell, daughter of Mrs. Gearing's sister. Politically Mr. Gearing is a Republican.



MULIUS ORT, one of the leading agriculturists and stock-growers of Santa Rosa Township, has a beautiful home on his splendid ranch, two and one-half miles south of Santa Rosa, on the road leading to Petaluma. Mr. Orthas been identified with Sonoma County since 1861, and a resident upon the property he now owns and occupies since 1866. His estate includes about 250 acres of land in the foot-hills, a large portion of which is especially adapted to fruit and vine growing, and all or nearly all adapted to cultivation. One hundred and fifty acres of this property are of the choicest valley land. The whole was in a state of nature when Mr. Ort became the owner. The modest residence occupied as the family home up to 1883 was in

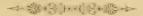
that year abandoned, and the family now occupy one of the finest rural homes in the Santa Rosa Valley, costing about \$7,000. From the hills one-half mile away pure water for all purposes is brought. Nothing conducive to comfort and convenience seems to be overlooked in the construction of the home. The beautiful surroundings and other building improvements all combine to make the property noticeable and very attractive. A brief review of the former life of the subject of this sketch gives the following facts. Mr. Ort was born in the Electorate of Hesse Cassel, Germany, son of Herman and Martha Julia Ort, July 29, 1827. In his youthful days he received a good German education, attending the high school at Hamburg. Reaching his seventeenth year, and being possessed of a spirit of adventure and anxious to commence life for himself, he resolved upon emigrating to America, a land giving more freedom to an ambitious youth. Anxious to make his way in the world, in September, 1844, he landed in New Orleans, after a voyage of fifty days. In that city he found employment and there learned the language of our country, remaining in that place until the discovery of gold in California. Almost with the first whirl of outward emigration he started for the new El Dorado. After a voyage of 250 days around Cape Horn, he landed in San Francisco in June, 1849. On the North Fork of the American River and at other points, with pan and rocker and crevice knife, etc., he spent eighteen months, industry and prudence enabling him to save \$4,000. He then became the owner of 640 acres of land in the Sacramento Valley in Colusa County. There he engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and there, April 2, 1855, he married Miss Virginia Josephine Rollins, a daughter of Lloyd Rollins, a pioneer of southern Iowa. She was born in that State (then a Territory) June 14, 1834. With her father she left her native State in 1849, went to Oregon, and thence came to Colusa County in 1852. Her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ort have four children,





C. F. Poulson.

two sons and two daughters. Clara, the eldest, is now the wife of Rufus A. Temple, of Santa Rosa; Rosa H. as yet remains at the home of her parents; Otto V. is a business man of Santa Cruz; and the youngest, Julius E., is with his parents. Mr. Ort is a member of the Santa Rosa Grange, No. 17, P. of H. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party. He is one of the stock-holders and a director of the Santa Rosa Savings Bank. His sterling worth and strict integrity are the leading qualities which have won for him the respect and esteem of all who know him.



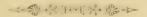
LIVER PERRY POULSON, of Russian River Township, is an old settler of California. He is a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, born December 17, 1821, his parents being John and Hannah (Buffington) Poulson. When he was but four years of age his parents removed to Holmes County, Ohio, locating near Millersburg, in which vicinity they were early settlers. There Oliver Perry Poulson was reared to manhood. In 1841, in company with a brother-in-law, William Davenport, he removed by team to Henderson County, Illinois. There he resided until 1846, when, together with some acquaintances, he decided to try his fortunes on the Pacific coast, which was then attracting considerable attention among those seeking homes in the far West. When eight wagons were gathered together, the party set out on their long journey. They left home about the middle of April, and when they crossed the Missouri River at St. Joe the cavalcade had been augmented until there were over forty wagons. The year 1846 is a memorable one in the annals of travel across the plains, on account of the many perils that beset the path of the hardy people who attempted the journey. For a considerable time during the trip Mr. Poulson was in the train commanded by Captain Donner, but luckily he was one of those who, chafing at the slow progress made, decided to increase the speed, and thus he became a member of one of those small parties which branched off from the main train, and crossed the mountains before winter set in, thus escaping their share of the terrible experiences of the ill-fated "Donner party," as it is known to history. It had been the intention of most of the emigrants to locate in Oregon, but after leaving Donner's train they were met by a man acquainted with the northern route, who told them of the almost certain danger that awaited them if they undertook to carry out their original intention, and all the wagons bound for Oregon were, therefore, turned toward California. Mr. Poulson's party found their provisions running short toward the close of the journey, and the members were placed under the restraint of stipulated rations. His own wagon had been well supplied, but some of the others on account of prodigality in the use of their supplies, or owing to undue preparation, became destitute, and those well equipped generously divided with their less fortunate neighbors. Money was not scarce, however, and it was supposed that when they reached Johnson's ranch they could obtain provisions, including flour, as it was known that a mill was among Johnson's possessions. In many respects they were doomed to disappointment, however, as scarcely anything eatable was to be had there, and the nearest approach to flour to be obtained was a little bran. An exchange of two horses for a cow was affected, and when this was slaughtered, a pudding of the meat and some of the bran was made. This pudding did not turn out to be a success, and was, to say the least, unpalatable. They were enabled, however, to push on to Sutter's Fort, where, for the first time in many days, they ate good, nourishing food. Though their experiences in this regard were alone sufficient to make their journey memorable to them during life, these had not been their only troubles. Several times during their trip across the plains their stock had been stampeded by Indians, and in one attack they lost a man killed, while others were severely wounded.

From Sutter's Fort Mr. Poulson went with Fremont's battalion on the expedition to southern California, bringing up at Los Angeles on New Year's day, 1847. He took part in all the experiences of that patriotic band, and in May started on the return trip in a small party, with Major Bidwell. He next went up on the American River, onto what is now known as the Norris (now Sinclair) ranch. He was engaged by Captain Sutter to get out a lot of timber and shingles, going into the mountains for that purpose. He and a man named James Anderson afterward broke forty-one mustangs to harness for Captain Sutter. In the spring of 1848 he came down to the town of Sonoma, and there engaged at the carpenter's trade, doing a good deal of work for General Vallejo. In company with John Stark he operated a saw-mill at Sonoma, turning out a great deal of lumber. When gold was discovered at Coloma, he decided to go there, and two months later was on the scene and at work. He remained there till fall, and then returned to Sonoma with nearly \$2,600, his season's profits. In the following spring he went back to the mines. He worked there that season, then removed to Napa County, locating four miles above St. Helena. There his family resided until 1868, Mr. Poulson himself being in the meantime engaged in mining on Mokelumne River, about five miles from Mokelumne Hill, also in trading in stock, etc. In 1868 he removed to the lower part of Lake County, near Middletown, and there engaged in farming and stock-raising. retains 250 acres of the 1,250 acres which comprised his Lake County farm. In November, 1887, he purchased twenty acres of land in Russian River Township, Sonoma County, near Healdsburg, and soon after moved to it. Nearly eleven acres are planted to fruit, mostly prunes, plums, peaches and pears, and all are in bearing. The place is a valuable one, and makes an attractive home. Mr. Poulson was married at Sonoma by Governor Boggs, February 28, 1847, to Miss Harriet Ritchey, a native of Little York, Mercer County, Illinois, and daughter of M. D. and Caroline Ritchey. Her parents came to California in 1846. Both died at Napa City. Her father was a prominent man, and was known as Colonel Ritchey. Mr. and Mrs. Poulson have had twelve children, viz.: John, resides in Lincoln County, Washington Territory; Caroline, wife of Samuel Shilling, resides in Santa Barbara County; Mary, wife of Horace Schwartz, lives at Santa Anna; Cynthia, wife of Robert Quigley, who resides in Lake County: Emily, died in Napa County, aged three years; Angeline, wife of John Nelson, resides in Lake County; Amanda, wife of Charles Armstrong, a druggist of Calistoga; Lizzie, wife of William Foster, agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Los Angeles; Addie, at home; Nettie, wife of Nias Decker, of Healdsburg; Willie and Mattie, at home. Mr. Poulson is a Republican politically. He is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist church. He can justly lay claim to being a pioneer of California, having been one of those who preceded the Argonauts of '49, and made the way for them comparatively easy. He was a resident of Sonoma County when most of it was an almost unknown and unbroken wilderness, while his contemporaries in the county at that time, who are still here, can be counted on the fingers of one hand,



Township, has a ranch of over thirty acres, convenient to Healdsburg, which he purchased in 1884. Nearly twenty-eight acres of the place is in fruit, only a small portion of which had been planted before the present owner took possession. Most of the trees, which are in splendid condition, were set out in 1885. The trees are principally French prunes, with some plums, peaches and apples. Large quantities of pumpkins, potatoes, etc., are raised on the place. Mr. William Amesberry, the proprietor, is a native of England, born in Somersetshire in 1840. When but a child he accompanied his parents to America, and was

reared to manhood in Onondaga County, New York. In 1858 he started for Washington Territory, and, in company with two companions, made that perilous trip by way of British America. Those who have made that journey in winter by the Canadian Pacific Railroad can possibly appreciate the hardships of those men who traveled all winter over that route thirty years ago. They were nearly eleven months on the journey, and at one time were nearly nine days without food, and their hunger was only allayed by finding a few red haws. Almost by a miracle they reached their destination on Frazer River, over the mines of which location there was then great excitement. There Mr. Amesberry followed mining for some time, and was thus employed in Idaho and Washington Territory until 1867, when he removed to Lake County, California. Since that time he has been engaged in blacksmithing, saw milling and mining until coming to Sonoma County in 1882. Two years later he located where he now resides. He was married in this State to Miss Mary Hanna, a native of the East, who came to California when a child. They have six children, viz.: Milton, Annie, George, William, Ehhel and Karel. Mr. Amesberry is a Democrat, and takes an active part in politics. He is a member of Healdsburg Lodge, K. of P.



P. PASSALAQUA, of Healdsburg, is a native of Italy, born about twelve miles from Genoa, March 12, 1845, his parents being Lorenzo and Rose (Roccatelliata) Passalaqua, the father a farmer. The subject of this sketch was reared to the age of nineteen years at his native place, assisting his father on the farm. February 2, 1865, he sailed from Genoa for New York, which port he reached April 23. Twenty-two days later he sailed for California via Panama, arriving in San Francisco June 5. For two months he followed fishing and then went into the mines in Calaveras County. One year later he returned to San

Francisco and engaged in gardening. One year in this pursuit was followed by a similar period devoted to fishing. He then followed gardening for four years at Sacramento, after which he went to Stockton. A year and a half later he sold out and went to the vicinity of Vallejo, where he conducted a vegetable garden for six years. He then sold out and for the next six months was in business in San Francisco. then came to Healdsburg, and has resided here since that time with the exception of six years spent at Cloverdale. In 1882 he purchased about sixty acres of the best land in Sonoma County immediately adjoining Healdsburg, but he has sold off portions of it until now he has only nine acres, it being wonderfully productive. He raises all kinds of vegetables for which there is a demand in this market, and has a crop of something at every season of the year. From three-fourths of an acre of strawberries he picks 1,000 to 1,200 baskets a week. He has a variety of fruits, including apricots, blackberries and currants. He has an engine of six horse power for irrigating purposes, the water being drawn from a ten-inch bored well, 125 feet in depth. The pump has a capacity of drawing 20,000 gallons per hour. Mr. Passalaqua also has a handsome piece of residence property on one of the desirable streets of Healdsburg. He made his start since coming to California, and by industry and perseverance has placed himself on a solid financial footing. He has purchased a handsome properly in Italy, twelve miles from Genoa, where all kinds of tropical fruits are raised. Mr. Passalaqua was married at Vallejo to Miss Laura Lodjevello, a native of Italy. They have two children, viz.: Edward and Sylvia.



R. WILLIAMSON, one of the pioneers of California, was born in Bedford County, Virginia, April 8, 1830, being a descendant of an old Virginia family. His father, Jesse Williamson, early in life married Miss Frances Richardson, and when the subject of

this sketch was quite young they moved to Boone County, Missouri, and later to Lawrence County, in the same State, where both himself and wife, after useful and honorable lives, died at an advanced age. J. R. Williamson led the quiet life of a boy reared to farm life principally, until, seized by the gold fever, he joined an overland train fitted out with ox teams, and left the old home April 22, 1849, reaching Bidwell's Bar on Feather River, October 22. With fair success he engaged in mining, continuing in that occupation for eighteen months. He then went to Butte Mountains, near Marysville, and there engaged in general farming and stockraising until he came to this county in Septemtember, 1853. Here, after farming one year, he entered into the livery business at Santa Rosa, which business he conducted until 1865, after which he was engaged in agricultural pursuits at Dry Creek, near Healdsburg, for four years. A few years after this he resumed a trade he had partly learned in his youth, that of blacksmithing, and worked at it in Healdsburg. In 1878 Mr. Williams established his present residence upon the well-known Davidson Ranch, a little west of Santa Rosa. He recalls with vivid recollection and peculiar interest the excitement attendant upon the removing of the county's official records from the old town of Sonoma to Santa Rosa, when the county seat was changed to the latter place. Owing to the belief on the part of the Sonoma people that they had been unfairly treated, they were determined to at least exhaust all legal process to prevent the carrying away of the records. Mr. Williamson, with his speediest team was employed, and to his individual effort much of the success of the removal, attended by no delay or opportunity to serve legal process, is due. May 22, 1856, Mr. Williamson married Miss Mary L. Davidson, daughter of J. E. Davidson, one of the pioneer agriculturists of Sonoma County, a biographical notice of whom appears in this work. Mrs. Williamson was born May 30, 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have had three children, only one of whom,

Jesse C., is living. He is yet a school-boy. One daughter, Fannie A., died at the age of three years and nine months; and one, Laura B., died at the age of two years and two months. In politics, Mr. Williamson is identified with the Republican party.



F. KILLAM.—The subject of this sketch was born in the western part of Canada, in the town of Chatham, April 16, 1851. His parents, Jacob and Ruth (Corning) Killam, were both natives of Nova Scotia, from which place they moved into Canada where they made their home, with the exception of a short residence in Cleveland, Ohio, until the time of their death, the former in 1870 and the latter in 1869. They reared a family of eight sons and three daughters. A. F. Killam spent his boyhood days in Canada, where a part of his education was received. When he was thirteen years of age he began life for himself and has made his own way in the world from that time on, While living in Canada he was apprenticed at the shoemaker's trade, at which he labored one year, when he came to Cleveland. In 1867 he entered the employ of W. P. Southward & Company, which to-day is the largest wholesale and retail grocery house in that city. After remaining in his employ about a year Mr. Killam engaged with J. A. Barstow & Company, cigar and tobacco dealers, with whom he remained four years, buying and selling for the house, and a part of the time traveling on the road. In 1873 he came to California and settled in Petaluma, engaging in the dairy business and starting a cheese factory just below the city at what was called Newton, it being the first cheese factory put in operation on the Pacific coast. About a year later the factory was moved on the San Antonia Creek in Marin County. Killam associated other gentlemen with him in the business, which was carried on under the firm name of Payne, Killam & Co. The business was run on a large scale, manufacturing

during the milking season about aton of cheese a day from the milk of two thousand cows. After being thus engaged for about three years, Mr. Killam sold his interest in the business and started a city express in Petaluma, also receiving the contract from the Government to carry the mail between the depot and postoffice, which business he ran for two years. He then took the management of a grocery house for Mitchell & Gleason, a Petaluma firm, who started a branch business in San Francisco. After serving in this capacity for fourteen months, Mr. Killam not being able to endure the climate of San Francisco was compelled on account of his health to relinquish this position and return to Petaluma. In June, 1882, he entered into the grocery and fruit business in the Lodge building on Western avenue, where he remained for about three years, during which time he took in as a partner James Patterson under the firm name of Killam & Co., and moved the business into the Case building on the same street. This firm continued about a year and the location was again changed to the Mutual Relief building. In April, 1886, Mr. Patterson's interest was sold to Daniel R. Stewart and the firm became Killam & Stewart, which partnership continued until October 12, 1887, when Mr. Killam sold his interest to Mr. Stewart and on the 12th of November of the same year opened his present business in the Case Building on the corner of Kentucky Street and Webster avenue. He carries a full assortment of groceries and provisions and also handles a choice line of fruits and vegetables. Mr. Killam is a courteous gentleman of sterling business qualities and conducts his affairs on a basis that has placed him among the better class of business men. He was married in Petaluma, April 22, 1878, to Parmelia L., daughter of Hugh Colquhon, of Boston, Massachusetts, a veteran of the Union army, who enlisted in 1861, and fell in the first battle of Bull Rum. Mr. and Mrs. Killam have one son, Walter, born January 31, 1883. Mr. Killam became a member of the Washington Lodge, K. P., of Cleveland, Ohio,

and was transferred from that lodge to the Petaluma Lodge, No. 100. He has been master of finance of this lodge for the last four years.

TILLIAM BRAUNERN, of Russian River Township, is a native of Nassaon-the-Rhine, born October 16, 1828, his parents being Christian and Elizabeth (Zapa) Braunern, the father a shoemaker by trade. The subject of this sketch attended school from the age of six to fourteen years, and in 1844 sailed from Hanover for America, landing at New Orleans, where he grew to manhood. He learned the shoemaker's trade in the Crescent City, and followed it there until 1852, when he came to California via Panama, landing in San Francisco in May. He proceeded to Yuba County, and after a time went to the Territories. He remained in Montana, Idaho and Nevada until 1878, when he returned to California, and located where he now resides, opposite Healdsburg, on Bailhache avenue. Mr. Braunern's ranch consists of nine and three fourths acres, of which five are devoted to hops, the yard having been planted in 1881. In this undertaking he has been very successful, harvesting on an average three and one-half tons. He has about four and one-half acres in fruit, the trees being mostly Coe's Golden Drop, Yellow Egg and Prince of Wales plums, and Gross prunes, with a few cherries and apples. This place is in excellent condition, and reflects credit on the proprietor. Mr. Braunern was married in this State, to Miss Kate Recher. They have one child-William. Politically Mr. Braunern is a Democrat.

ERHARD DIETZ, of Guerneville, is a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, born April 26, 1846, his parents being John George and Maria (Kirshten) Dietz. His father was in the government employ, a cashier in the

revenue service. Gerhard Dietz, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in his native city. The civil war in America had great interest for him, and he decided to take up arms in the Union cause. Being unable to gain the consent of his parents, he ran away from home in 1863, and came to America. He enlisted in the service of the United States at Bridgeport, Connecticut, November 15, 1862. and proceeded to the front near Richmond. where he joined Company D of the Sixth Connecticut Infantry, which was a part of the Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps. After spending three months in front of Richmond, his command went with Sherman's army. They marched with Sherman through North and South Carolina, and participated at Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Chester Station, Bermuda Hundred, Deep Run (Va.). and Fort Fisher. At the latter place Mr. Dietz was taken sick with typhoid fever, and was sent to Hampton hospital, near Fortress Monroe. After two months he rejoined the command at Wilmington, North Carolina, and served until August, 1865, when he was discharged at New Haven, Connecticut. He-soon went to New York, and two or three weeks later to Baltimore, where he was engaged until 1869 at watch-making, the business he had commenced in Germany. In 1869 he went back to his native country, but after one year he returned to Baltimore. He remained there a little over a year, then went to Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas, where he was in business until 1875. In that year he came to California, and resided at Lakeport until May, 1879, when he came to Guerneville. In May, 1880, he became agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., and in June, 1880, he was appointed postmaster, holding the office until 1886. He is yet agent for the express company, and does an extensive business in watch-making and jewelry. Mr. Dietz was married in Kansas, to Miss Bessie Bacon, a native of Wisconsin. They have three children, viz.: Daisy, Edith and Warner. Mr. Dietz was one of the charter members of the Guerneville Post, G. A. R., and has been adjutant since the organization. He also belongs to the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of P. He has been treasurer of the Odd Fellows lodge for eight years. Politically he is a staunch Republican.



RANK STEELE was born in Amherst, Lorain County, Ohio, August 11, 1848. His tather, John B. Steele, was a native of Delaware, and a farmer by occupation. When ten years of age the death of his father left him an orphan (his mother having died when he was but two years old), and shortly after he became an inmate of the family of his uncle, Smith Steele. He was reared to farm life, receiving a fair schooling until sixteen years of age, when he commenced work in a blacksmith shop. Not suited with this occupation, after a six months' trial, he returned to farming and was employed by Mrs. Mary Ernst to take charge of her farm. He conducted that farm until 1868. In that year he came by steamer route to California. arriving in San Francisco in November. Soon after his arrival in the Golden State, Mr. Steele went to San Mateo County, where he was employed upon the dairy farm of I. C. Steele until 1870. The next two years he spent in San Luis Obispo County, and in 1872 returned to San Mateo County and rented the dairy farm of R. E. Steele. This large farm of 2,000 acres, with a dairy of 200 cows, was conducted by him for many years. His energetic and intelligent management secured his success, and in 1878 he purchased 1,370 acres of land in San Mateo County, and commenced stocking it. He engaged in the dairy business and stock-raising until 1884, when he took up his present residence in Sonoma County. He is the owner of ninety-four acres of choice land in the Lewis school district, one and a half miles north of Santa Rosa, upon which he resides. With the exception of a family orchard and vineyard, his land is devoted to hay and grain. He has made

many improvements upon this farm, among the most prominent of which is a beautiful and well ordered two-story residence, which is surrounded by fine lawns and shade trees, making one of the most pleasant homes in the district. Mr. Steele still owns his ranch in San Mateo County, which he is devoting to stock-growing. Mr. Steele is an enterprising and progressive citizen, and a desirable acquisition to the community in which he has taken up his residence. He is an earnest supporter of the public schools, and is a school trustee of his district. He is a liberal and conservative Democrat in politics. In 1874 Mr. Steele was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Ernst, the daughter of John and Mary (Younglove) Ernst. Her father was a native of Germany, and her mother was born in Massachusetts. Mrs. Steele was born in Ohio, To this marriage have been born four children, viz.: John E., Henry B., Jay and Benjamin L.



ETER SCHMIDT, of Russian River Township, was born in Germany, near the Rhine, October 23, 1824, and is a son of Anton and Catherine (Issala) Schmidt, the father having been a land-owning farmer. Peter Schmidt was reared at the home place, and received the advantages of a common-school education. In 1850, going to Liverpool, he took passage there on a vessel bound for America, and landed at New York after a voyage of six weeks. He soon went as far west as Illinois, and located at Galena, where he went to work in the lead mines. In 1854 he came to California, making the journey across the plains, with a party made up in the vicinity of Galena. They crossed the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, and Mr. Schmidt arrived in Plumas County, California, August 8, his trip having lasted to that time from April 20. He was engaged in mining until 1859. After that he spent some time in traveling over California, and finally located in Lake County, coming from there to his present location in 1873. He has a place of five acres on Bailhache avenue, across the river from Healdsburg. He set out this place to hops in 1885, and though his land is not large in extent, he has made it remunerative by his careful attention and his knowledge of the hop business, his yard yielding an average of 1,500 pounds per acre. Mr. Schmidt has traveled extensively over the Pacific coast, and has resided in Arizona, Utah and Nevada, in the latter State two years. He was married to Mrs. Margaret Sheridan, a widow, whose maiden name was Kane. By her first marriage she has two children-Thomas and Abraham. Politically Mr. Schmidt is a Lemocrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and F. & A. M. lodges.



J. PARKERSON, roadmaster of Mendocino district in 1888, has a ranch of forty acres on the west side of Dry Creek, twelve miles from Healdsburg. He has eight acres in vines, which average three years in age, the leading varieties being Zinfandel and Golden Chasselas. He also has an orchard of one acre. planted to a variety of fruit. Mr. Parkerson is a native of Winnebago County, Illinois, born nine miles from Rockford, July 27, 1856, his parents being J. C. and Mand (Killington) Parkerson, both of whom were born and reared in England. In 1862 the family went back to England, but a few months later started for New Zealand. There they lived three years and three months, and, at the expiration of that time, came to California, landing at San Francisco June 10, 1866. For a year and a half they resided at Oakland, and then removed to Contra Costa County, where they lived on a ranch until 1870, in which year they removed to Sonoma County, finally settling on a ranch in Russian River Township. C. J. Parkerson was but ten years of age when the family came to California. He received his education mostly in Contra Costa County, and at Petaluma. In the latter place he was in the livery business four years, and was engaged in Vallejo Township before coming to his present location. He was married in this county to Miss Annie Eastlake, a native of Illinois, born in Bureau County, near Princeton. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Eastlake, now reside in Cloverdale Township. Mr. and Mrs. Parkerson have three children, Eva, Herbert and Pearl. Politically, Mr. Parkerson is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He is a member of Healdsburg Lodge, K. of P., and is an enterprising young man, who commands the respect and confidence of all who know him.

PETITDIDIER has a ranch of seventy acres on the west side of Dry Creek, six miles from Healdsburg. He has about fourteen acres in vineyard, averaging about five years in age, the vines being Zinfandel and Mission. Two acres are in orchard, thirty-five years old, the fruit mostly apples. The rest of the place is devoted to general farming purposes. Mr. Petitdidier is a native of Department of Vosges, France, born July 22, 1834. his parents being Joseph and Marie Ann (Lambli) Petitdidier, the father a farmer. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native country, and in 1856, going to Havre, took passage on a vessel bound for America. He landed at New York July 4 from ship Mercury, and at once went to Illinois. He located at Ottawa, and engaged in the manufacture of plows for Drew & Meyerhoffer. Having learned the wheelwright trade in France, his mechanical knowledge now stood him in good stead. After being employed at Ottawa three years he came to California, via New Orleans and Tehauntepec, arriving in San Francisco December 1, 1858. He went to the mines in Nevada, and was engaged in mining there and in Siskiyou County for some time. From there he went back to France, but one year later he returned to San Francisco. He had a route of the San

Francisco Guide for nearly three years. Since that time he has been farming. Mr. Petitdidier was married while on his trip to France, to Justinia Cherrer. They have two children—Julian and Victor. Mr. Petitdidier is a member of Franco-American Lodge, No. 207, I. O. O. F.



ENDERSON P. HOLMES, one of the representative farmers of Santa Rosa Valley, and a California pioneer, is a native of Tennessee, and dates his birth in Bedford County, November 21, 1821. His parents were Phinchas and Rachel (Stewart) Holmes, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Georgia. When he was about two years old his parents moved to Carroll County, Tennessee, and in 1836 emigrated to Arkansas, settling in Benton County. Mr. Holmes was reared to a farm life, receiving in his youth but a limited education. Early in 1849 he joined an emigrant party from Arkansas and the Cherokee Nation, and started across the plains for the Golden State. This party was under the command of Captain Evans, who brought them to their destination after a journey of five months duration. Immediately after his arrival Mr. Holmes commenced mining in Yuba County, and continued this occupation until the fall of 1850, when he located near Marysville, and engaged in farming and stockraising. He also engaged in the business of supplying the miners with beef. In the fall of 1851 he returned, via the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans, to Arkansas. While there he purchased 300 head of fine milch cows, and in the spring of 1852 he started upon his second trip across the plains, bringing his stock with him. Upon his arrival he located in Sonoma County, on lands which he still occupies. Mr. Holmes was successful in his enterprise, and was among the first to introduce American cattle stock into Sonoma County. In 1853 he visited Texas, and returned with a large drove

of cattle from that State. He continued his stock-growing enterprise for a number of years, visiting Texas and Arkansas several times for the purpose of procuring American cattle. In 1859, while on a visit to Arkansas, he married Miss Mary E. Smith, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of Pressley R. and Mary (Woodruff) Smith. Her father was a prominent citizen of Washington County, Arkansas. Returning to his home in Sonoma County Mr. Holmes continued his stock enterprises, and also engaged extensively in general farming. In 1860 his brother, Calvin H. Holmes, who had been associated with him in business, removed to Knight's Valley. Mrs. Holmes died July 13, 1866. In 1869, in Collin County, Texas, Mr. Holmes married Mrs. Rebecca Oldham, widow of Leigh Oldham, a native of Carroll County, Tennessee. Her parents were John and Susan (Ament) Huffman, natives of Kentucky. During his long residence here Mr. Holmes has taken a prominent part in developing the varied resources of Sonoma County, and is also associated with its civic and political history. Politically, he is a Democrat, being a leader in his party, and having represented it many times in county and State conventions. In 1862 and '63 he was the county treasurer of Sonoma County, and in 1878-'79 he was a member of the constitutional convention that gave to California its present constitution. He has always been a liberal supporter of schools and churches. He is a member of Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 52, F. & A. M., and also of Santa Rosa Chapter. The magnificent farm owned by Mr. Holmes contains 394 acres of hill and valley land, located about two and one-half miles north of Santa Rosa, on the Santa Rosa and Healdsburg road. He has a vineyard of 200 acres, producing wine grapes of the Zinfandel, Burger, Riesling and Mission varieties. Ten acres are in orchard, yielding a large variety of the choicest fruits grown in the county. The rest of his land is devoted to grain, hay and stock. Mr. Holmes has for many years spent much time and expense in the improvement of the stock of Sonoma County. The first of the famous "Argyle" horses ever brought to this county was brought by Mr. Holmes, from Arkansas. He has some fine horses of the "Anteo" stock, and also some fine Jersey cattle. His farm is thoroughly cultivated and improved. From the first marriage of Mr. Holmes there are now living two children: Rachael and Frank II. The former is a teacher in Miss Chase's seminary at Santa Rosa, and the latter is in the United States postal service, having been the agent who had charge of the first United States mails going by the all-rail route from Portland, Oregon, to San Francisco. From the second marriage there is one child, Ella Elizabeth. Mrs. Holmes is the mother of two children from her former marriage, viz.: William Oldham and Leigh Oldham.

UDGE AMOS M. BAKER, of Mendocino Township, is a native of Option born twenty-two miles west of Toronto, August 3, 1836, his parents being George and Harriet (Grace) Baker. The former was a native of Ireland and the latter of Maine. A. M. Baker was reared in Canada, and in Michigan fifteen miles west of Detroit. In 1860 he came out to California via New York and Panama, leaving home about the first of October and arriving in San Francisco one month later, his vessel having a race with the Mose Taylor. Three or four months after arriving in San Francisco he went into the redwood region tributary to Redwood City, and made shingles for a man named Purdy Ferris. He then started for Boise mining camp in Idaho. Getting to the sink of the Humboldt, his horse died and he journeyed on afoot. Behind him, and going in the same direction, was a band of cattle, and from the drovers he tried to buy a horse. Failing in this he hired to them and afterward entered into partnership with them, buying cattle in Santa Clara County and driving them to Boise, to the John Day country, etc. In 1866

he came to Sonoma County and bought a place above where he now resides. He was also engaged for two years in stock-raising on a ranch he had bought in the hills. He was married in this county, November 8, 1873, to Miss Julia Rebecca Derrick, a native of this county and daughter of Joseph A. and Elizabeth (Thompson) Derrick. Her father was born in Tennessee, but reared in Missouri. Her mother was born in Portage County, Ohio, fourteen miles from Ravenna. Her father who was a soldier in the Mexican war, came here in an early day, and died in this county August 4, 1880, and his widow died in May, 1887. The Judge and Mrs. Baker have seven children, viz.: Joel Franklin, Harriet, Lydia, Millie, Grace, Christobel and Lewis. Politically, Judge Baker is a stannch Republican, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He was elected justice of the peace in 1884, and was the Republican candidate in 1888. He is a member of Healdsburg Lodge, A. O. U. W. His fine ranch contains 160 acres and is situated on the west side of Dry Creek, seven miles from Healdsburg. About fourteen acres are in grapes, of which ten acres are Mission and the rest mostly Zinfandel with a few other varieties. The remainder of the place is devoted to general farming purposes, with the exception of four acres in peaches, and one in apples, pears and plums.



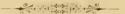
EVI LIKENS, of Washington Township, is a native of Fayette County, West Virginia, born October 19, 1824, his parents being James and Susan (Skaggs) Likens. At the outbreak of the troubles with Mexico, Mr. Likens went to St. Louis, and there enlisted in the service of the United States. His command proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, but was there discharged, as it was decided that no further additions to the army were needed. Three weeks later Mr. Likens went to Platte County, Missouri, and there resided until the fall of 1849, when he took charge of a train to take

supplies to Santa Fe, for the commission laying out the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. It was the intention of Mr. Likens to proceed to California, but he had to lay idle at Santa Fe for three months, waiting for a party from Missouri bound for the Pacific slope. Out of the original train of 300 people, Mr. Likens came through with a party of thirty, and their route took them through Mexico and Arizona to California. They proceeded to San Diego, where they took steamer for San Francisco, arriving there January 5, 1850. He went to Sacramento on a little sloop, being three days on the trip, the rain descending all the time. From there he went to Weaver Creek with his party, they packing provisions, blankets, etc., on their backs. On reaching the mines they went to work at once, and the first day Mr. Likens took out \$16 in gold. That was the smallest day's work he did, while the highest netted him \$75. Before a year had passed, he was taken sick and was compelled to leave the camp. He went to San Jose and was one of the first to sow wheat there. He was the first millwright to work on the mill of James Lick, who offered him \$9 a day for five years to run it after it was finished. He made his home in a cabin with Mr. Lick. He, however, declined to accept Mr. Lick's offer, as he had decided to go back to Missouri, which he did by the way of Panama and New Orleans. Everything was flourishing at his old home and he went into the stock business, so remaining until his health broke down. He lost \$40,000 by fire and the ravages of war. He was very extensively engaged in business, some of his interests being a grist mill, saw-mill, cotton factory, besides having steamboats plying on the Missouri River. He decided to again come to California, and in 1873 he located at Georgetown and engaged in quartz mining. Afterward he went to Colusa County, and from there to Mendocino County, where he was engaged in sheep raising. His next location was a ranch one mile south of Cloverdale, where he resided four years. After living in Oakland one year he bought the ranch now owned by Hon. Robert Briggs, which he sold since moving to the place where he now resides. Mr. Likens was married in Missouri, to Miss Eliza N. Hunt, a native of Clay County, Missouri, reared in Platte County. They have had three children, of whom one is living-James L.—who resides at Hopland. Those who died were Zilfa Susan, aged three, and a boy two years of age. Mr. Likens is a Democrat politically, and takes an active interest is public affairs, though he has never been an office seeker. After he was burned out in Missouri his friends wanted him to run for sheriff, but he declined. He prefers a retired life and devotes his time to his ranch, which consists of 130 acres, four miles from Healdsburg, on the road between that place and Cloverdale. He has about five acres in apples, pears, plums, prunes, peaches and cherries, the trees having been planted in 1882. All are bearing and yielding good crops. He also has about an acre in table grapes. Eighty acres of the ranch are devoted to wheat, of which an average crop is twenty-five bushels per acre. He usually has twenty acres of alfalfa, which is cut three times a year and from which he gets an average of six tons per acre



DWARD L. HATHAWAY. — Among the attractive residence properties in the beautiful Green Valley, in Analy Township, is that of Edward L. Hathaway. It is located in the Oak Grove school district, about two and a half miles northwest of Sebastopol. A fine two-story residence, substantial outbuildings and hop dry house, surrounded by well laid out grounds arrest the passer-by, all denoting the thrift and success that must attend the owner's operations in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. Mr. Hathaway's landed possessions, while not extensive are very productive. He has forty-three acres of land, of which twentyseven acres surround his residence. Seven acres are devoted to fruit culture, producing splendid specimens of apples, peaches, pears,

plums, cherries, figs, and also small fruits, such as strawberries, currants and gooseberries. Of vineyard he has nine acres producing the Zinfandel wine grape. Five acres in pasture furnish sufficient feed for his stock, which is only such as are needed for farm purposes. The rest of this land is producing hay and grain. Sixteen acres of his land is situated on the Green Valley Creek, about one and one-half miles west of his home farm and is all devoted to hop cultivation.



G. LEE, one of the leading fruit growers of the Geyserville district, has a valua-ble ranch of thirty acres, on which he has resided since 1873. He did not engage in fruit culture, however, until ten years later. In 1883 he planted eighteen acres of fruit, and the following year added seven acres more. Among them are 1,400 peach trees, mostly orange cling and Crawford, equally divided, with a few other varieties. There are also 200 Bartlett pears and 300 French prune trees, with some apples. He has found a market for most of his fruit with the Santa Rosa Packing Company. The orchard is in splendid condition, and its appearance reflects credit upon the owner. Albert G. Lee is a native of Holt County, Missouri, born January 7, 1852. His father, Barton Lee, was a native of Tennessee, but an early settler in Holt County, Missouri. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Harris, was born in Virginia. In May, 1862, the family started for California, and after a journey across the plains of five months and sixteen days' duration, they arrived at Healdsburg. There they lived one year, then bought a place a mile and a half south of Santa Rosa, which now belongs to Mr. Runyon. In 1873 the family removed to Geyserville, and here the father died in 1881. His widow is now a resident of Santa Rosa. Albert G. Lee was married in this county to Miss Ellen Jacobs, a native of Maine, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Jacobs, who came to California

in 1848. They resided in Sacramento County, afterward in Marin County, and from there moved to Sonoma County where Mrs. Jacobs now lives, her husband having died in the county in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have four children, viz.: Jennie, Addie, Fred and Lloyd. Politically, Mr. Lee is a Democrat. He has taken an active part in developing the fruit interest in his neighborhood, and now has an orchard second in appearance to none in the county.



ONRAD WAGELE, of Mendocino Township, is a native of Germany, born in Baden, November 15, 1841, his parents being John and Louisa (Oshwald) Wagele. There the father was a large rancher, having 240 acres of land. Conrad Wagele was reared at his native place, attending day school from the age of six to fourteen years, and Sundayschool till twenty years old, and in the meantime assisting his father on the farm. In 1863 he sailed from Havre to New York, and having arrived at the last named port, set out for Chicago. He was employed on a farm twentytwo miles from Chicago for about two months, then spent about three months in the city. From there he went to Oconto, Wisconsin, where he worked in saw-mills and timber for a year and a half, and in the fall of 1864 came to California via New York and Panama, landing at San Francisco from the steamer Sacramento, on the 7th of September. After making an effort to obtain employment in the city and failing, he went to the country, getting work at Fort Ross. Two years later he went to the mines of British Columbia, during the time of the Big Bend excitement. Four months later he went to Washington Territory, where he worked in a saw-mill on Blue Mountains, adjoining the Oregon line. He worked eight or ten months, making shingles, etc., for the Walla Walla market, thence went to the mines of Montana, and was about four years in Washing-

ton Gulch, ten or twelve miles from Beartown, engaged in mining, with fair success. He then went back to the old country, visited his father and relatives and then returned to California, via Hamburg, Boston and the Pacific Railroad, He located at St. Helena, bought a place, set out a vineyard, erected a winery and commenced the manufacture of wine. From there he moved to his present location in August, 1881. He was married in Napa County to Miss Doris Lohmann, a native of Germany. They have one child, Charley. Mr. Wagele's ranch, consisting of seventy-seven acres, is located on Dry Creek, and is distant from Geyserville three and one-fourth miles. He put up his present handsome residence in 1881, and in the spring of 1882 set out twenty-one acres of grapes, to which he has since added until he now has twentyeight acres. The vines are as follows, with numbers of each stated: Chasselas, 6,500; Riesling, 6,000; Zinfandel, 4,000; Black Malvoise, 1,200; Mataro (Upright Burgundy), 2,500; Burgen, 1.600. The vineyard is kept in splendid condition, and nearly all vines are in bearing. Mr. Wagele has one acre in orchard, all old trees, He raises about one acre of alfalfa, and in four cuttings gets three tons. In 1887 four acres of wheat hay turned out fifteen tons. In 1886 he built his winery which is two stories in height, with ground area of 46 x 22 feet, exclusive of porches, which are two in number and ten feet wide. His crushing is done on the second floor, and throughout the winery only improved machinery is used. He has storage capacity for 20,000 gallons of wine, the product having a high reputation and commanding a ready sale.

IUSEPPE LAFRANCHI.—Among the successful dairymen of Sonoma County, is the self-made gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He stands as an example of what energy, industry and straightforward manly dealing will do in any calling. A brief sketch of his life is of interest and is as follows: Mr.

Lafranchi is a native of Switzerland and was born in Tessin Canton of that Republic in 1843. He was the son of Joseph and Catherine La franchi, both natives of the district of his birth. When he was but eight years of age he had the misfortune to lose his father, who went to Australia, dying there after a few months residence. Mr Lafranchi was educated in the schools of his native home until fifteen years of age. At this youthful age, in 1858, he started in life for himself, following the footsteps of his father, going to Australia. Landing in Melbourne, he sought such work as could be had and engaged as a waiter in a hotel. After some months of this labor he went to the mines, and there engaged in various occupation. He was also employed as a ranch hand. In 1862 he went to New Zealand and engaged as a wood chopper and a miner until 1867. In that year he returned to his native home in Switzerland, where he engaged in the dairy business. There he married Miss Engenia Reghetti in 1869. She was the daughter of John Antone Reghetti, a native of Switzerland. Mr. Lafranchi, desirous of improving his condition, left Switzerland in 1871, and emigrated to the United States. Upon his arrival in New York, he immediately sought the golden west, and came to Sonoma County, locating at Petaluma, where he worked in the dairy business. After some months thus spent he went to Nevada and engaged at labor as a charcoal burner. This work not being suited to his tastes, he returned to Petaluma, and was employed at his old occupation as a dairy hand for a few months. He then went to work at farm labor near Prescott, Marin County. Always industrious and economical, he saved some money and then started in business on his own account by taking up a quarter section of government land, and establishing a small dairy. This he increased gradually until he became desirous of enlarging his business beyond the capacity of his 160 acres. He consequently returned to Sonoma County and rented land from John Walker in Santa Rosa Township. This he stocked, and conducted his business there

until 1882. In that year he purchased 310 acres of rich bottom land on the Santa Rosa and Sebastopol road, five miles west of Santa Rosa, and there took up his residence. Mr. Lafranchi has a fine dairy of fifty cows, all of good graded stock. He is a thorough master of his calling and his products-always of the bestcommand the highest market prices. His farm is mostly devoted to hav, grain, and stock purposes. He has but five acres of orchard, but the varied products, such as apples, peaches, prunes, plums, etc., all yielding well, show that his lands are well adapted to horticultural purposes. Mr. Lafranchi although not a long resident of Santa Rosa Township, has by his honest dealing, and manly course, made many friends. He is a public spirited and progressive citizen. In political matters he is a strong Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Lafranchi have five children, Adela, Olimpia, Clara, Eldorado and Marino.



DAM BARTH resides on the Santa Rosa and Healdsburg road, one will Windsor, in the Windsor school district. He is the owner of 152 acres of rich and productive land, well adapted for the cultivation of the varied productions of Sonoma County. Thirty acres of this land are producing wine grapes of the Zinfandel and Goodell varieties. He also has a large variety of table grapes for family use, and two and a half acres of orchard give him a large variety of the most approved fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears, French prunes, plums, cherries and figs. The balance of his farm is devoted to hay, grain and stock. Among the latter are forty head of Spanish merino sheep, and twenty head of cattle, improved by Durham stock; also some fine specimens of draft horses. This farm is under a high state of cultivation and the improvements are noticeable, particularly his beautiful twostory residence, in which he has combined the comforts and conveniences that characterize the

well ordered modern home. Mr. Barth was born January 4, 1819. He is a native of Prussia and his purents, Jacob and Christina (Fox) Barth, were also natives and residents of the place of his birth. His father was a well-to-do farmer and his early life was spent on his father's farm. Afterward he engaged in mechanical and chemical pursuits, and was schooled in the practical details of the manufacture of paints. oil, etc. In 1842 Mr. Barth came to the United States and soon after his arrival in New York, secured employment in the large paint works at Poughkeepsie, New York. He was the efficient foreman of those extensive works for many years, or until 1854, when he entered into business upon his own account, establishing large paint and oil works in Poughkeepsie. He conducted this business until 1856. In that year a fire destroyed his works, sweeping away all his property and destroying the accumulations of years of toil. He had no means with which to rebuild his manufactory. Nothing daunted he started for California with the determination of retrieving his fortunes. He came by the steamer route, and upon his arrival in San Francisco, proceeded to Sacramento County, where he engaged in mining until 1857. He then went to Nevada and located at Austin, where he established a wholesale liquor store, and also engaged in the manufacture of vinegar. He remained there until the great excitement sprung up over the White Pine mining dis-He was one of the first arrivals at that The second building ever erected at White Pine was built by Mr. Barth, the lumber costing him \$300 per thousand feet. He early saw that more money was to be made in some legitimate business than mining, and he built and established the first brewery in that district—the Philadelphia Brewery. He also engaged in the liquor trade and vinegar manufacturing. These enterprises were successfully conducted by him until he saw the collapse that was to follow. He then sold out his business interests at a good round price and came to Sonoma County in 1886. Upon his arrival he

purchased a farm about one and a half miles north of Windsor, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1880, when he sold out and purchased his present residence. Mr. Barth, during his residence in Sonoma County, has gained the respect and esteem of the community. His success in life has been the result of straightforward, honest dealing, and sound business principles. In politics he is a strong Republican, but is conservative and liberal in all local matters. In 1845 he married Miss Catherine Lahr, daughter of Henry Lahr, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. Her father was a soldier under Napoleon I. After the war he emigrated to the United States, and located in Orange County, New York. From this marriage three children are living, viz.: Adam H., Louise and Mary E. Adam H. is unmarried and is living upon his father's farm, which he manages and in which he has an interest. He is an enterprising, industrious and practical farmer, and the successful results produced upon his farm are due to his efficient management. He is a member of Osceola Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F., of Windsor. Louise married Frank E. Curtis, of Sonoma County. He died in 1883, leaving one child, Edwin Barth Curtis. Mrs. Curtis and son are members of her father's family. Mary E. is also residing at home.

BNER H. KNAPP.—For thirty years the with the and he has done much toward developing the resources of that section of the country. A brief sketch of his life, herewith given, is of interest. Mr. Knapp is a descendant of one of the old families of New England. His father, William Knapp, was a native of Connecticut, who located in New York in 1808; and his mother, Sarah (Seeley) Knapp, was also born in Connecticut. Mr. Knapp was born in Sullivan County, New York, January 7, 1824. His father was a millwright and lumber dealer, and in early life the subject of this sketch was schooled in mechanical pursuits, first as a wood-turner and then as a carriage-maker. At the age of twenty years, in 1844, he went to Delaware County, where he engaged in farm labor for about a year, and then established a turning shop. After that he located in Shandaken, Ulster County, where he worked at his trade as a turner, as well as earriage-making and other occupations. In the fall of 1847 he returned to Fallsburg, and engaged in the mercantile business until March, 1851, when he moved to Rockland and engaged in farming, and also built a saw-mill on the Willemack, which he operated, rafting his lumber to Philadelphia. In 1855 he returned to Fallsburg and ran a market line to Newburg until December, 1857, when he left New York for California, via the Isthmus route, and arrived in San Francisco January 14, 1858. After a short stay in that city he came to Sonoma County and located at Healdsburg, where he worked at his trade until the fall of that year, when he came to Bloomfield. Upon his arrival here he worked at his trade as a carriage-maker for some months, and then established a shop for the manufacture and repair of wagons, agricultural implements, etc. Mr. Knapp has successfully conducted this business since that In 1873 he established a general merchandise store, which business he is still conducting. He has made many improvements, has purchased a large brick store, livery stable, dwelling houses, etc., and is the owner of some of the finest property in Bloomfield. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster, a position he has held since that date. He is also notary public. Mr. Knapp is one of the representative men of his section. Progressive and public-spirited, he has done much in advancing the interests of his section of the county. Politically, he is a Republican, but is liberal and conservative in his views. He is a prominent member of Bloomfield Lodge, No. 191, I. O. O. F. Mr. Knapp went to New York for his family in the fall of 1860, returning to Bloomfield in the fall of 1861, and had some trouble when passing through New York City on account of the draft incident to the outbreak of Southern hostilities. January 1, 1848, Mr. Knapp married Miss Harriet Hare, a native of New York. She died August 4, 1872, leaving the following named children: Charles II., General W., Denman L. and Sophia S. The latter was the wife of W. J. Mills, both of whom are deceased. They left three children--Hattie, William and Allie Mills. Charles H. married Miss Mattie McAllister, of Sonoma County, and they are now (1888) living in Hollisten, San Benito County. General W. married Miss Alice Hamilton. They make their home in Bloomfield. Mr. Knapp was married again to Miss Ella J. Eastman, of Ulster County, New York. They have one child-Charles A. Mr. Denman L. Knapp is a resident of Bloomfield, and is engaged with his father in conducting his mercantile enterprise.

THARLES WILBUR SAVAGE. The sub-, ject of this sketch was born in Windsor, Kennebec County, Maine, on the 17th of January, 1854. He moved with his father in 1857 to Lee County, Illinois, where the family remained three years, and then removed to Auburn, Sangamon County. At the age of eighteen Mr. Savage commenced the study of dentistry at Edwardsville, Illinois, but at the end of a year he concluded to study for the practice of medicine. To do this he taught school during the winter months to provide the wherewith to prosecute his studies. At the age of twenty-two years he graduated at the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis. This was in 1876, and he started immediately for California, and for a time located at Marysville, where he devoted a portion of his time to professional work, remaining in and about Marysville for a year and a half. In the fall of 1877 he came to Sonoma County, locating at Santa Rosa. Deeming the field a better one for dentistry than medicine, he opened up well-arranged dental rooms and has built up a good business. But ontside of his profession Dr. Savage finds time to perform well his part as an active, enterprising citizen. He is one of the trustees of the Santa Rosa Library Association; and as an Odd Fellow, has passed every chair belonging to the subordinate lodges of that order, and has been a delegate to all Grand Lodges and Encampinents of the order in the State, and also held offices in the same. Dr. Savage is a typical American who has fought his way up in life by dint of energy and pluck. He is a gentleman who stands high in the community in which he resides, respected and esteemed by all who know him. During his residence in Marysville he was united in marriage with Miss Julia G. Hempstead, daughter of Dr. W. C. F. Hempstead. This marriage has been blessed with three children, all daughters: Tessie L., born December 1, 1877; Florence W., March 30, 1882 (now deceased), and Helen Gertrude, July 4, 1885.

TEPHEN AKERS. No personal or local Ny history of Sonoma County or the beautiful Sonoma Valley would be considered complete without a more than passing mention of the pioneer and representative man whose name heads this sketch. The facts, in brief, in regard to his life and advent into Sonoma County are of interest. Mr. Akers is a native of Patrick County, Virginia, and he dates his birth July 8, 1815. He is a descendant of one of the old families of the Old Dominion. Nathaniel Akers, his father, was a native of Franklin County, his mother, Elizabeth Akers, was also a native of Virginia. Mr. Aker's early life was spent upon his father's farm, receiving such an education as the common schools of that date afforded. Being of an ambitious and self-reliant disposition, he started early in life to seek his fortunes in the newer States of the West, and in 1831, at the age of sixteen years, he located in Saline County, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1832 Mr. Akers joined a party of traders and with them made a trip through the southwestern Territories, this expedition extending into New Mexico. A company of United States soldiers accompanied and convoyed the trains, and established some of the frontier posts. In 1834 Mr. Akers was united in marriage with Miss Letha Snead, a native of Virginia. Mrs. Akers parents, Thomas and Cynthia (Penn) Snead, were descendants of the Penn colonists. Her mother was a direct descendant of the historic William Penn, the founder of the colony. In 1850 the subject of this sketch started overland for California. This long and toilsome journey was accomplished by the typical ox teams of the period, and aside from the usual hardships encountered upon plains, mountains, etc., was devoid of any startling incidents. October 11, 1850, he arrived in Sonoma County and located in Sonoma Valley, and engaged in teaming, etc., until the next year. He then purchased a tract of land about four miles south of the town of Sonoma and commenced his career as a farmer and stock-grower. The rich and fertile soil was then in its wild and uncultivated state, but the energetic and well directed efforts of Mr. Akers soon produced good results and ere long he had one of the representative farms of the section. Although devoting his time principally to farming occupations he also engaged in other business enterprises, and in 1853, he, in partnership with Willis C. Goodman, established a general merchandise store at San Luis, better known as the Embarcadero, which business was successfully conducted for two or three years. Mr. Akers is now (1888) the owner of 114 acres located on his original tract, at what is now Shellville, on the Santa Rosa and Car quinez Railroad, in the San Luis school district. The most of the land is devoted to general farming, producing hay, grain and stock. His land is well adapted to the varied products of Sonoma Valley, as attested by the fine fruits grown in his family orchard, and eight acres of vineyard which, in addition to producing wine

grapes of the Zinfandel variety, also produces a large variety of table grapes. For nearly forty years the subject of this sketch has been identified with the growth and progress of Sonoma Valley. His long residence, consistent mode of life, and sterling qualities have gained him the respect and esteem of the community in which he resides. In the earlier days he was called upon to take a prominent part in the affairs of the county, and in 1856 and 1857 was the supervisor of his district. In 1858 he was elected justice of the peace of Sonoma Township, a position which he held until 1864. He was a strong supporter of the public schools, and was one of the first school trustees of Sonoma, and for many succeeding years held that office. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, was one of the charter members of Temple Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., which was organized in 1851. In political matters,

Mr. Akers is a consistent Democrat of the Jeffersonian stamp. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Akers there are five children living, viz.: Harriet, Cynthia, Montgomery, Ellen, and Martha. Harriet married R. B. Lyon, and resides in Sonoma. Cynthia is the wife of Willis C. Goodman, living in Sonoma County. Ellen married William Cassebohm (deceased). She is now (1888) living under the parental roof. Martha married Charles Dillon, residing in Petaluma. Montgomery married Miss Mary Henderson, a native of Jackson County, Missouri. From this marriage there are two children, Willie May and Stephen. Mr. Montgomery Akers and family are residing upon the old home-tead, where he is associated with hifather in conducting the farming operations. He is also the postmaster of Shellville, being the first postmaster ever appointed at this office. which was established in 1888.













